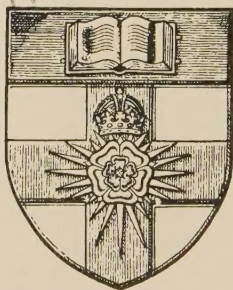


SHL
WITHDRAWN



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
LIBRARY

THE
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

VOL. XLVI.

SESSION 1913-1914.



LONDON:

PUBLISHED AT THE INSTITUTION,

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

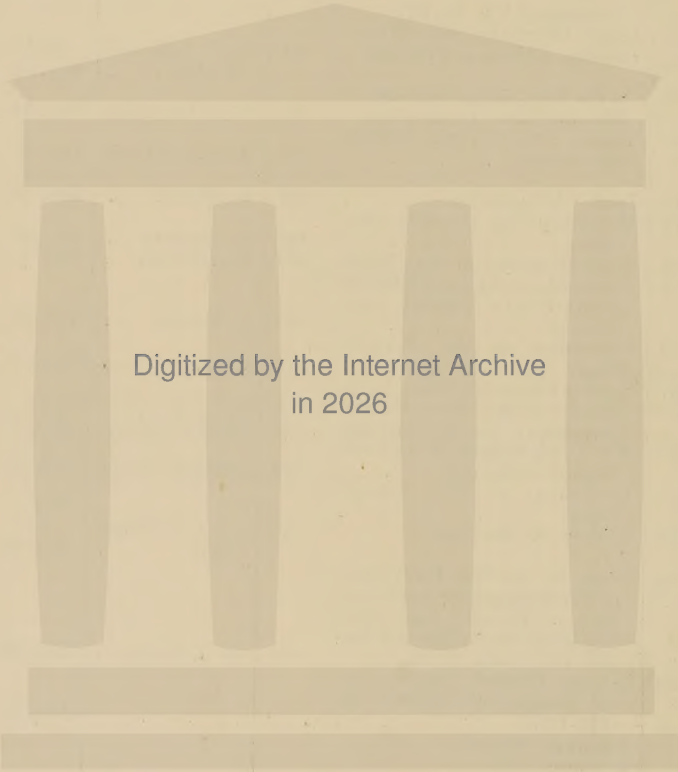
All Rights of Translation and Reproduction reserved.

NOTICE.

The Institution does not, as a body, hold itself responsible for statements made or opinions expressed either in the Papers read or the discussions which have occurred at the Meetings.

CONTENTS OF VOL. XLVI.

Page.		No. of Paper.	Author of Paper.	Date.
i	Title-page of Vol. XLVI.			
v	List of Officers for 1913-1914.			
1	Opening Address as President .	401	W. Edward Woolley .	1913. Nov. 10
33	On the Part played by Water in Macadam Road Construction .	402	W. G. Fearnside	Nov. 24
81	Modern Science and Modern Agriculture	403	Ainsworth Davis	Dec. 15 1914.
113	Law of Dilapidations	404	G. Mould. .	Jan. 12
179	Measuring and Quantity Surveying	405	G. Corderoy .	Jan. 26
231	Value as applied to Real Estate	406	Frank Hunt .	Feb. 9
275	Comments on the Land Enquiry Committee's (Rural) Conclusions	407	C. Turnor . .	Feb. 23
313	Discussion on Mr. Turnor's Paper			Mar. 9
357	London before the Fire: As referred to in Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Literature	408	W. W. Jenkinson	Mar. 30
417	The Urban Report of the Land Enquiry Committee	409	Dawbarn Young	Apl. 20
477	Discussion on Mr. Young's Paper			May 4
530	Liberty and the Land	410	Sir A. E. Pease, Bart. .	May 22
574	Notes on the Top Hard Seam of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and the same Seam where it is known as the Barnsley Bed and the Warren House	411	H. S. Childe .	May 22
593	Annual General Meeting for the Election of Officers for 1914-1915			May 25
	Report of Council.			
	Accounts, 1913.			
	Obituary Notices.			
	List of Donations and Contributions to the Library.			



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),
12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.

OFFICERS, 1913-1914.

COUNCIL.

President.

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (Loughborough)

Vice-Presidents.

HOWARD CHATFIELD CLARKE (London)	GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART (Killiney)
JOHN HENRY HANSON (Huddersfield)	ARTHUR LYON RYDE (London)

Members of Council.

JOHN GERMAN (Ashby-de-la-Zouch)	JOHN WILLMOT (Birmingham)
FREDERICK GEORGE CHINNOCK (London)	JOSEPH HENRY SABIN (London)
HENRY WELLS DEWHURST THEOBALD (London)	JOHN MCCLARE CLARK (Haltwhistle)
JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY (London)	JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON (Corstorphine)
ALFRED MICHELMORE (Totnes)	EDWIN SAVILL (London)
THE ROBERT JAMES THOMPSON (Tunbridge Wells)	EDMUND WALTER RUSHWORTH (London)
ANDREW YOUNG (London)	JOHN DAVID WALLIS (Manchester)
	DENDY WATNEY (London)
	GEORGE CORDEROY (London)

Professional Associates of Council.

CHARLES PELL HALL (Woburn)
STANLEY HICKS (London)

Associates of Council.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G.
SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B.

Past-Presidents (*Ex-officio Members of Council*).

ANIEL WATNEY (London)	HOWARD MARTIN (London)
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P. (London)	SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING (London)
ARTHUR VERNON (High Wycombe)	LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS (London)
HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD (London)	W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P. (London)
HARLES BIDWELL (Ely)	THE HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT (London and Chelmsford)
GEORGE LANGRIDGE (Tunbridge Wells)	
THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT (Liverpool)	

Honorary Secretary.

PERCIVALL CURREY.

Secretary.

ALEXANDER GODDARD.

List of Standing Committees.

Composed of Members of Council and Provincial Chairmen.

BUILDING.
COUNCIL SELECTION.
COUNTY DISTRICTS AND COUNTRY
MEETINGS.
DINNER.
EDUCATION.
ELECTIONS.

FINANCE.
FORESTRY.
LIBRARY AND SESSIONAL PAPERS.
PARLIAMENTARY BILLS AND
GENERAL PURPOSES.
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Past Presidents.

1868 *John Clutton*
1870 *Richard Hall*
1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*
1874 *Thomas Huskinson*
1876 *Edmund James Smith*
1878 *William Sturge*
1880 *Edward Ryde*
1883 *Thomas Smith-Woolley*
1885 *Edward T'Anson*
1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*
1888 *Elias Pitts Squarey*
1890 *Robert Collier Driver*
1892 *Charles John Shoppee*
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895 DANIEL WATNEY
1897 *Christopher Oakley*

1898 *Robert Vigers*
1899 *Thomas Miller Rickman*
1900 *John Shaw*
1901 SIR JOHN F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P.
1902 ARTHUR VERNON
1903 *Albert Buck*
1904 HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD
1905 CHARLES BIDWELL
1906 GEORGE LANGRIDGE
1907 THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
1908 HOWARD MARTIN
1909 SIR ALEXANDER ROSE
STENNING
1910 LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
1911 W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P.
1912 HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics.)

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of ad-measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of over 5,400.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.—FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.

A FELLOW must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

* *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

AN ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

AN HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of The Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of The Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of The Institution. Students are expected to enter for the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the Transactions. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12, and 14, of the Rules of Examinations.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted at Oxford, Cambridge, and other

Universities, of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of The Institution.

Any person desirous of being admitted into The Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate; or by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful inquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds:—

	Annual Subscription.				Admission Fee.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Student</i>	1	1	0	.	—		
<i>Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Professional Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Fellow</i>	3	3	0	.	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of The Institution unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to The Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of The Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of The Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a Presi-

dent, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of The Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held as far as possible alternate Monday during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by The Institution after their admission.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

BY

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (PRESIDENT),

READ AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

10TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

Presentation of the Gold Medal to Martin Collier Duchesne (Fellow).

The PRESIDENT said it gave him great pleasure to present the Sessional Papers Gold Medal to Mr. M. C. Duchesne for his interesting and instructive Paper entitled "English Timber: its markets, value, and "production." The Gold Medal was presented yearly for the best Paper, in the judgment of the Council, read during the preceding session. In arriving at a decision they were necessarily influenced by a number of considerations, but he might say that their award on that occasion was based upon the original matter contained in the Paper, and the important effect it might have upon rural industries; and he felt sure that all present would agree with their verdict.

Mr. DUCHESNE (Fellow), in replying, thanked the President and the Council for the honour they had done him in presenting him with the medal, which he much appreciated for three reasons: First, of course, he felt it was a great personal honour, but, greatly as he

appreciated that honour, he appreciated yet more the honour to the subject on which the Paper was read. That English timber should have been selected amongst all the other subjects in which The Institution was interested, and from all the Papers read last session was, he hoped, a happy omen that English timber was at last coming to its own. He would not detain the Meeting with any references to the Paper except to appeal for their cordial co-operation in any steps that might be taken with reference to the points which he had enumerated, and the importance of which he had tried to illustrate.

He had endeavoured to emphasize in his Paper the tremendous importance of rural wood industries, not so much on account of the actual income which they brought in themselves, but owing to their great assistance to agriculture in providing work in rural districts during the winter. He hoped that in any future steps that the Forestry Association might take in that direction they would have the cordial co-operation of the Members of The Surveyors' Institution. His third reason for so much appreciating the honour done him was the thought of the great Institution from which that honour came. There was no body in London from which he would have appreciated the honour more than from The Surveyors' Institution, and he wished publicly to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude he owed to the Council, the individual Members, and the Secretary, for the sympathetic support which they had given him in his work in connection with the English Forestry Association.

Before resuming his seat he would like to call the Members' attention to the Forestry Museum upstairs which he had been trying to reorganise, and which he

hoped within a reasonable time would prove of real practical use and benefit to Members. He had tried to make it interesting to the student who wished to know something of scientific forestry, to the land agent who was interested in the sale of timber, and to the building surveyor and architect who were interested in building timbers.

He would not detain the Meeting further than to thank the President and the Council very much for the honour they had done him.

The PRESIDENT presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Professional and Preliminary Examinations, 1913 :—

THE “PRELIMINARY” PRIZE given to the Candidate obtaining the highest number of marks in the Preliminary Examination was awarded to George Back, who obtained 415 marks out of 500.

THE “QUANTITIES” PRIZE for the best work in the subject of “Quantities” in the Intermediate Division to Thomas C. Hill (Student) and Sydney V. Drew (Non-Student), who each obtained 90 per cent. of the maximum marks.

THE “BUILDING” PRIZE for the best work in the subject of “Constructive and Working Drawings” in the Intermediate Division to Morris Leedham (Non-Student), who obtained full marks.

THE “BEADEL” PRIZE for the best work in the subject of “Agriculture” in the Intermediate Division was shared between Percy E. Clarke and Colin Gordon (Non-Students), who each obtained 86 per cent. of the maximum marks.

“THE INSTITUTION” PRIZE given to the Student obtaining the highest number of marks in the Intermediate Examination to Noel W. King, who obtained 753 marks out of a possible 1,000.

THE SPECIAL PRIZE for the Student Candidate second in order of merit in the Intermediate Examination to Goodman G. Winebaum, who obtained 745 marks out of 1,000.

THE “DRIVER” PRIZE for the best Non-Student Candidate in the Intermediate Examination to Henry M. Hodson, who obtained 764 marks out of 1,000. Mr. Hodson also received the “PENFOLD” SILVER MEDAL for the highest aggregate of marks obtained by either Student or Non-Student in the Intermediate Examination.

THE “SCOTTISH COMMITTEE” PRIZE given to the Candidate at the head of the Scottish Candidates in the Intermediate Examination to Stewart Salmond, who obtained 768 marks out of 1,000.

THE “CRAWTER” PRIZE for the best work in the subject of “Principles and Practice of Valuation,” in the Final Examination to Frederick S. Eden, who obtained 87 per cent. of the maximum marks.

THE “PENFOLD” GOLD MEDAL given to the Candidate who obtained the highest number of marks (over 75 per cent. of the maximum) in the Final Examination, to Maurice K. Matthews, who obtained 794 marks out of 1,000.

THE “GALSWORTHY” PRIZE awarded to the Candidate in the Final Examination, who, having passed the Intermediate Examination while still a Student, is found to have obtained the highest number of marks in the two Examinations combined, to Louis M. Dell.

THE "DANIEL WATNEY" PRIZES given to the Candidates placed first and second in the Special Diploma Examination in Forestry to W. L. Taylor, who obtained 728 marks, and to Martin Collier Duchesne, who obtained 710 marks out of a possible 1,000.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his Opening Address as follows:—

It is now thirty years since my uncle, Mr. Thomas Smith-Woolley, was first elected President of The Institution, and I feel constrained in opening my Address to-night to express my keen appreciation of the honour you have done me in selecting, in my person, a second of that name, although not a member of the same firm, to fill this Chair. I can only hope that I may be able to follow his example and that of the others who have preceded me, and, by concentrating with a single aim during my year of office upon the highest interests of The Institution and its Members, to hand on the traditions of this position unimpaired.

One of the first public duties of your President, the delivery of an Opening Address, must become more arduous and difficult as year by year the ground which presents itself is found to have been increasingly covered by those who have gone before. I have therefore, perhaps not unnaturally, turned to see what subjects were dealt with in my uncle's Address. I find that he referred to two important measures which had recently received legislative sanction, the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, and the Settled Land Act, 1882, and it may be interesting to consider whether the hopes of those who were responsible for their introduction have been justified by time.

Indeed the present juncture seems peculiarly appropriate for such a retrospect, for the spirit of change again appears to be abroad, and both political parties agree that an agricultural and rural policy is needed, although unfortunately they are not at one as to what it should be.

To return, however, to our retrospect, there would seem to be little doubt as to the justification of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, if we may measure the general acceptance of its principles by the fact that Parliament has thought well to widen its scope on four occasions since it became law; the more important extensions, perhaps, being those awarding compensation for unreasonable disturbance and where land is used for market gardening purposes, and that which permits freedom of cropping and disposal of produce except during the last year of the tenancy.

It seems clear that the principle of tenants' compensation and restrictions upon freedom of contract in agricultural tenancies have not been taken so far as some holding advanced views would advocate, and, indeed, had anticipated when the Land Tenure Bill of a few years back found a place on the Statute Book as the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1906. But most reasonable persons, experienced in agricultural matters, will accept the views expressed in the addenda of Mr. Colin Campbell, the President of the National Farmers' Union, to the Report of the Departmental Committee on the position of tenant farmers on the sale of estates, viz., that a further extension of these principles might prove the reverse of advantageous to agriculture, and would inflict harm upon more tenants than would benefit. He further states that under existing conditions a tenant on leaving, who employs a competent valuer long enough

beforehand, should suffer little loss on account of the increased fertility of his holding. Probably most practical men will agree that the 1908 Act affords a fair present settlement of this particular question, and would be glad if our rulers would delay further changes in the law until the test of time has shown them to be needful.

But if the legislative changes have been considerable during the past thirty years, how shall I describe those which have taken place in the *personnel* of the tenant-right valuers during that period? Those who are old enough to remember the methods then adopted for the adjustment of claims for compensation on the termination of farm tenancies will, I am sure, admit that with the advance of education and the introduction of the examination system a great step forward has been taken. I do not for one moment wish to disparage the practical qualifications of the farm valuer of the last generation, many of whom were, and I am glad to say some still practising are, personal friends of my own. But I do assert, without fear of contradiction, that the work of such scientists as Professor Hall and Dr. Voelcker has placed us in a far more favourable position for dealing with these questions in a practical and scientific manner than that occupied by our predecessors at the passing of the 1883 Act; and I would add that these advantages impose upon us the responsibility of making use of them to the utmost of our ability in order to secure that justice is done to incomer, outgoer, and land-owner. By this means alone can the real interests of agriculture be served, and I feel that the Central Association of Agricultural and Tenant-Right Valuers is to be congratulated upon their action in calling a conference of the several professional and agricultural bodies

interested to determine whether further use cannot be made of existing scientific knowledge.

As a result of this Conference, on which The Institution was represented, and which first met in February, 1912, it was decided to consult Professor Hall and Dr. Voelcker on the following points, viz. :—

1. What revision and extension of the present tables of manurial values are required ?
2. On what period the compensation should be paid ?
3. What deductions should be made when the feeding stuffs are consumed by milking cows and young stock only ?
4. When hay or straw are bought on to or sold off a farm, whether any allowance should be made for mechanical value in addition to their manurial value ?
5. Would it be practicable to fix a scale of compensation for artificial manures applied ?

The Conference also considered whether it might not be possible to take steps to secure greater uniformity in assessing compensation in respect of dilapidations for produce sold off, failure to cut fences, clean out ditches, cut thistles, &c., and for cross-cropping and acts of bad husbandry. A number of cases, covering these matters, were therefore drawn up and submitted to Mr. William Hanbury Aggs, Barrister-at-Law, for his opinion and advice thereon.

The report on the questions referred to Professor Hall and Dr. Voelcker, and Counsel's opinion on the cases laid before him have now been received, and are being considered by the Conference; and while I do not feel justified in assuming the rôle of prophet by attempting to indicate the suggestions which may

finally be recommended for adoption by members of the societies concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that a good work has been done, and that, without any legislative action, a result beneficial to agriculture will be attained.

While on this subject perhaps I may be permitted to express my satisfaction that the Conference has thought well to consider the question of dilapidations as well as that of improvements. To quote again Mr. Colin Campbell's addenda, he says, dealing with the suggestion that compensation should be paid to outgoing tenants for continuous good farming whereby the letting value of their holdings has been increased, that this would cut both ways, for "in some cases the tenant might, through bad farming, have decreased the letting value, in which case the landlord would have to be compensated. I think quite as many farmers would have to pay for depreciation as would be paid for appreciation."

Clearly, then, the experience of the chairman of the National Farmers' Union coincides with that of so many land agents and agricultural valuers, that a depreciation in the value of a holding owing to bad farming and neglect to carry out the covenants imposed by agreement or custom is unfortunately not a rarity. But how difficult we all find it to extract from the representative of the outgoer a sum which would be in any way adequate to reimburse the owner for the cost of making good the injury to the holding. Now I contend that any allowance due to an owner in respect of dilapidation on the part of the outgoer should be calculated with a punctilious desire to do justice between the parties, and to save the holding from deterioration, equal to that which is regularly shown in assessing the compensation due to tenants' improvements.

This difficulty in obtaining compensation commensurate with the injury done to the holding is particularly noticeable where fences and ditches have been neglected for any considerable time ; and although it may be said that the agent should insist upon proper attention being given to them, I know from sad experience how difficult it is to make a tenant fulfil his obligations in this respect short of actually giving notice to quit at the risk of a claim for unreasonable disturbance. Few tenants thoroughly understand the art of keeping fences in order or realise that, if ditches are not kept clear and watercourses opened out periodically, under-drains must become blocked and the whole system of drainage be rendered practically useless.

I fear it is no exaggeration to say that the state of fences and watercourses throughout the country generally is deplorable ; and I am becoming more and more convinced that landowners would be well advised to make arrangements with their tenants, when letting farms, for the upkeep of all fences, ditches, and watercourses to be undertaken by the estate, where its extent would justify the necessary staff, the tenant making a reasonable extra payment for this being done. On one estate I managed this method was followed for all fences and gates abutting on public roads with entirely satisfactory results ; and I have no doubt that if it were more generally adopted throughout the country a considerable amount of flooding might be prevented, a great outlay saved in the way of future under-draining, and a marked improvement effected in the general appearance of the estate.

Turning now to the effect of the other measure dealt with by Mr. Smith-Woolley in his Opening Address, there can be no doubt that the Settled Land Act, 1882,

and its amending Acts, have done much to solve the complications which were inseparable from the transfer of entailed property, and which made the expense of sale and conveyance so heavy as to be almost prohibitive.

The results of the Act have been twofold. In the first place tenants for life have been empowered to expend money in modernising their mansions to meet the requirements of present-day tenants, and in keeping their estates up to the mark in other ways; these powers being wide enough to permit contribution to the construction and improvement of roads, light railways, canals, harbours, &c., and allowing the necessary capital moneys to be found, if necessary, by the disposal of portions of the estate capable of being sold off without detriment to the rest. And, in the second place, the removal of restrictions on sale and the consequent cheapening of transfer at once had the effect of bringing a large number of willing vendors into the market, all eager to obtain ready money for the improvement of their estates or for investment. Moreover, when the tenant for life receives income from invested funds he has been enabled, subject to the approval of the Board of Agriculture, to expend such capital on improvements. Few of us have not experience of the advantages derived by the public from this opening out of the land for housing purposes: and had I the time or inclination to do so, a somewhat instructive comparison might be drawn between the results of the legislation of 1882 and of 1910, in connection with both of which it was claimed that they would lower the price of building land and thus cause a reduction in the level of rents, the earlier legislation by its relieving and enabling character, and the later by more drastic methods. One is irresistibly reminded of the fable of the wind and the sun, wherein the genial warmth

of the latter proves more effective with the traveller than the fierce efforts of Boreas.

If we are to judge by the pronouncement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Bedford at the beginning of last month, there would seem some reason to fear that this lesson has not yet been digested, and that the methods of the storm are not to be discarded. I am, however, inclined to hope that this may prove incorrect, and that a wrong impression may have been given by the individuality of the chief protagonist. For I acknowledge that there is much of value in the Land Inquiry Committee's Report. We may feel that some of its conclusions are the, perhaps unconscious, result of preconceived ideas on the part of the Committee, but its pages indicate a desire to improve rural conditions, and might afford some basis for impartial discussion later. I am sufficiently an optimist to believe that the problem might readily be solved were a number of broad-minded, well-informed men from all political parties to meet for that object, and with no ulterior motive of party advantage.

Doubtless the President of The Institution will be expected to refer in some detail to proposals which affect so closely the interests under the charge of surveyors, but before doing so I should wish to make it clear that any opinions which I may put forward for your consideration are those of an individual, and must not be taken as representing the official views of The Institution. Doubtless an opportunity will be found later, by means of meetings of the Provincial Committees and in this hall, to ascertain the general opinion of the profession upon the policy outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to make the same known in the proper quarters.

The subject is one which truly bristles with difficulties, and perhaps not the least of these is the fact that it has now entered the arena of party politics, and that each side looks with suspicion upon the methods of inquiry, the proposals, and the *bona fides* of the other. But fortunately we as surveyors need feel no such doubts. We can give credit to either side for a real desire to improve rural conditions; we can take advantage of any material bearing on the subject which they collect; and we can weigh their proposals with the cool and judicial minds of professional men having a technical knowledge of the subject gained through years of practical experience.

Probably no one will be found to assert that the rural conditions in this country are in the healthy and satisfactory state in which we should like to see them. A drop of over three and a half million acres in the land under the plough during the past forty years has not been counterbalanced by an equivalent increase in our home meat and dairy supply. Our census returns show that during the same period the number of farm workers has decreased by about one-third, although the total population of the country increased by over one-half; and the wages and the housing accommodation of the agricultural labourer in many parts of England leave much to be desired. We must therefore welcome the attention which the subject is attracting, and, as practical men, do what we can to lead the well-meant efforts of statesmen into useful channels.

We are still somewhat in the dark as to the details of the proposals which have been adumbrated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I am therefore in some difficulty in attempting to lay my views thereon before you. Apart, however, from renaming and adding to the

duties of the Board of Agriculture, the principal seem to be as follow :—

1. The attraction of more capital to the land by greater security of tenure.
2. Higher wages for agricultural labourers.
3. Better housing for agricultural labourers.
4. A “ladder of progress” to be provided for the labourer, enabling the really energetic and capable man to become a substantial farmer.
5. The cultivator to be assisted educationally and by expert advice.
6. The existing rating system to be reformed.
7. Transport facilities to be improved.

While the whole of this programme must necessarily receive the most careful consideration from those who are connected with the management of landed estates, it is probable that the first proposal will attract the greatest attention and give rise to the greatest difference of opinion. I have already dealt with the desirability or otherwise of an extension of the provisions of the Agricultural Holdings Act with regard to compensation for improvements; but the report of the Land Inquiry Committee goes further than this, and recommends that land courts should be set up for the double purpose of granting absolute security of tenure to farmers, and of fixing the price payable upon compulsory acquisition of land by public bodies.

I fear that on this point the Inquiry Committee was in the position of the scientist who enters upon a scheme of research with the hope and expectation of arriving at a certain result. He usually finds what he looks for, but his results are accepted with some hesitation by

other scientists. So, I fear, with the finding that land courts should be established. The Report of the Committee lays great stress upon the insecurity of the tenant farmer's tenure. Indeed, one would almost suppose that notices to quit were the rule rather than altogether the exception; that the compensation for improvements obtainable under the Agricultural Holdings Act, and acknowledged by most practical men to be fair and sufficient, was of little value; that the provision giving compensation for unreasonable disturbance was null and void; and that leases were unobtainable by farmers who feared to expend capital on yearly tenancies.

Now the Royal Commission of 1897 reported unanimously that "the policy of the three F's (fair rent, "fixity of tenure, and free sale) would be a grave and "serious injury to the agricultural community," and I see nothing to suppose that a similar conclusion would not be arrived at were another impartial Commission to report to-day. We learn from the evidence before the departmental committee on the breaking up of estates already referred to that a large amount of the land of this country is let at rents considerably under those which it might be expected to make if relet, and the first effect to be anticipated from the establishment of land courts would therefore, in many districts, be a general rise in agricultural rents.

The second effect would be more far-reaching. In this country, contrary to the custom in Ireland and the crofter districts of Scotland, capital improvements have been carried out by owners and not by tenants; and while it is doubtful whether fixity of tenure would attract more tenants' capital to the land, for as a rule agricultural tenants have neither the disposition nor the additional funds required for such expenditure, it seems

perfectly clear that it would have the opposite effect upon the owners' capital, which is certainly not less essential for the advancement of agriculture in this country. For the inclination of an owner to incur such expenditure must be considerably lessened if his security for the return of some interest on the outlay is destroyed by the possibility of a successful appeal to the land court for a reduction of rent.

Another effect, which is perhaps likely to prove one for the ultimate consideration of the statesmen rather than the surveyor, is that the tenant's interest would inevitably be increased at the expense of the owner's. It is generally acknowledged that this must result at first in the tenant obtaining a saleable goodwill, and later in the introduction of dual ownership. As it has recently been found necessary to pledge the national credit to the tune of many millions sterling in order to get rid of this system in the sister island, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to take up your time in describing its disadvantages.

But there is a fourth effect, with which I must deal shortly, and that is the influence of land courts on agriculture. Here again we must look to the result in Ireland, and I think I shall not be contradicted when I say that until the introduction of land purchase it was almost uniformly bad. Human nature is very much the same everywhere, and if a tenant thinks that by farming badly he can get his rent reduced there must be a great temptation for him to do so.

By all means let capital be attracted to the soil, but let it be by making it worth the while of the greatest chemists, electricians, and other scientists to turn their attention to agricultural experiment and research; by employing the first organising brains in the country to

develop and improve our transport and market facilities; and by helping the producer to understand and to meet the likes and requirements of the consumers in the great industrial centres. But let us use all the influence we may possess in order to prevent the adoption of any schemes which will not stand the test of practical experience, or which overlook the fact that in almost every farming venture in this country there are two partners, one of whom bears the cost of the permanent equipment, the other being responsible for that of improvements of a more temporary or moveable nature. It would be a short-sighted policy which, in the endeavour to attract a greater flow of capital to the latter, did anything to cut off that which has hitherto been available for the former.

I do not propose to-night to deal with the suggestion that the land courts should be empowered to fix the price payable upon compulsory acquisition of land by public bodies as the subject is a large one, the time at my disposal short, and the Urban Report of the Inquiry Committee not yet available.

Turning now to the suggestions for improving the condition of the agricultural labourer, all would welcome practical schemes for providing him with better wages, better dwellings, and a better prospect of advancement in life. Mr. Strutt dealt so ably with the first of these in his Address a year ago that I fear there is little left for me to say, but I cannot help feeling some doubt whether labourers as a class would be benefited were a minimum wage fixed and a wage tribunal set up, as has been recommended in some quarters. Any considerable rise in wages, unless the profits of the industry could support it, must mean the employment of a smaller number of men. It has, I am aware, been suggested

that the increase might be balanced by a reduction in rents; but over a large portion of this country agricultural rents already only represent a comparatively small interest on the capital expended by landowners in improvements, and to carry out the suggestion therefore would have the effect of checking the further application of their capital for such purposes.

It is perhaps a commonplace to say that what is needed to raise wages is agricultural prosperity, but that is the fact. The improvement of the last few years has already had its effect, and increases of from 1s. to 2s. per week have been general during the present year. With the improvement, also, the land is being distinctly better farmed, more labour is and will be required, and greater possibilities for piece-work will present themselves.

The problem is, of course, complicated by the weight of custom and inertia which oppresses the farm labourer, particularly in the worst paid districts; and I feel bound to say that if the next year or two do not show that he has been able to secure for himself a share of the renewed agricultural prosperity, I may, in view of the success which seems to have been attained by the Trade Boards Act, 1909, be found among the converts to the necessity of a Wages Board.

The housing question is not less difficult, and is greatly complicated by the large increase in the cost of materials and labour which has taken place during the past generation. Apart altogether from the value of the land, most surveyors will, I think, bear me out in saying that a pair of five-roomed cottages, with fencing, water supply and conveniences, cannot be built now for less than £400, and would have to be let at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a week each in order to secure even 4 per cent. on the capital expended. Clearly then, except so far as they

are a necessary part of the equipment of the farm or estate, there is little inducement to choose the erection of cottages in rural districts as a direct form of investment.

But the subject is too wide a one for me to attempt to follow through its many ramifications in the time at my disposal, and I therefore venture to submit the following broad principles for your consideration.

1. Housing in rural districts should primarily be a matter for the landowner, on whom might be imposed the duty of providing at his own cost a sufficiency of houses to accommodate the labourers and others regularly employed on his estate. A similar responsibility should be placed in such districts upon railway companies, county councils, and other similar employers of labour.

2. If there is a demand for houses beyond the above, the landowner, if willing to provide them, should have facilities afforded him for obtaining the use of cheap money. In such cases proper conditions as to the maximum rents to be charged and the extent of the gardens should be enforced.

3. As the provision of garden ground does something to overcome the difficulty of obtaining an adequate return on the cost of building, labourers' cottages, provided by such means, should have from an eighth to a quarter of an acre of land either adjoining or near to.

4. Although, even with the advantage of cheap money, the standard of rents in rural districts would seldom permit the erection of cottages to be remunerative, I believe that landowners would usually be found willing to meet any demand which might exist; and indeed they are in the better position to do so as they have the less need to consider the value or cost of the

sites. Should, however, they object to do more than provide the accommodation necessary for their own and their tenants' employees, the duty of providing the extra accommodation needed should be thrown upon the local authority.

5. In such cases some inexpensive method should be devised for enabling the local authority to obtain the sites required, if necessary by compulsion. And I would go so far as to say that, a site for a house being a first necessity for man, it is the duty of an owner, where all the land available belongs to one person, to provide sites at the lowest possible cost. If, therefore, apart from such demand, the value of the land would be merely agricultural value, the price paid should be little in excess of that value, plus damage, if any, by severance, &c. But the influence of our profession could do much to obviate the need for any compulsion; and I hope it may be uniformly opposed to the short-sighted policy of placing difficulties in the way of providing sites for houses wherever required. Sites for such a national purpose should be readily available in every village in Great Britain on a demand arising.

6. A lessening of the cost of erection being of vital importance, something should be done to standardize doors, window-frames, staircases, and other timbers, and fittings. This would enable them to be turned out at a cheap rate without destroying individuality of elevation and design.

7. An appeal should be permitted to the Local Government Board when the erection of houses is restricted by unsuitable by-laws.

8. A consolidation of the existing Housing Acts should be made a part of any new legislation.

As to the desirability that a "ladder of progress"

should be open to the labourer, there can be no difference of opinion, for we should all welcome the day when Napoleon's famous saying could be paraphrased by the words "every agricultural labourer has a farm agree-ment under his smock." But I do not think that we all realise how much can be done in this direction by members of our own profession. The garden, the allotment, the few acres of land, and the small holding, form the rungs of a ladder which may open out so attractive a view to Hodge that the lights of the town may lose their fascination.

Mr. Prothero's fine work, *English Farming, Past and Present*, is not least interesting when it contrasts the position of the labourer before the Enclosure Acts with that which he now occupies. It was not then an absolute necessity that the peasant should be earning regular wages; he had his share of the common field and grazing to help in a time of unemployment. But now "instead of producing much of his own food, he has to buy it nearly all. In order to live he must sell his labour for cash." A return to the old system would obviously be neither desirable nor practical, nor can a new one be set up in a day, but both owners and agents would, I think, be well advised to see that, on the estates for which they are responsible, suitable openings are made for energetic and ambitious men.

I am aware that a good deal has, and is being done, under the 1908 Act in the way of finding land for small occupiers as tenants under county councils, and I am also aware that the inevitable failures which must from time to time occur give rise to occasional adverse criticism. But this, it seems to me, does not affect the main principle, viz., that it is to the national advantage that the prospects of advancement held out

by a country life should suffice to retain the best men on the land.

Whether this should be done by means of ownership or tenancy has unfortunately become a party question, the advocates of the one and the other definitely occupying different sides of the House. But I would suggest that there is room for both, and that those who desire to become owners should be given the opportunity of doing so equally with those who wish to become tenants.

I note that the Report of the Land Inquiry Committee states that "if State-aided purchase were instituted upon terms which were financially sound, the tenant farmer would be in a worse financial position (if he became owner), because a proportion of his capital would be sunk in the land, where it would earn only a low interest, with the result that he could not employ it as working capital on the land." But this, if I may be forgiven for saying so, seems rather to beg the question, for many hold the opinion that the problem of the State advancing the whole of the purchase money on reducible mortgage with adequate security is not insoluble. If this is the case the purchaser need pay annually in principal and interest a sum little, if any, in excess of what he would have to pay as rent, and his indebtedness would decrease automatically and without any noticeable tying up of his capital.

I do not mean to say that ownership presents no difficulties. There are many, such as the possibility of charges being created in favour of children, &c., and of a number of such holdings being again absorbed under one ownership. But these are matters for the statesman, and I have no doubt could be overcome.

In saying this I do not wish to seem to advocate one

system at the expense of the other. Both have their advantages and disadvantages: one will be found suited to the needs of some cases, while the other may better fit the requirements of others. But I certainly feel that purchase by reducible mortgage offers the best way out of the difficulties confronting farmers on the break-up of estates.

The subject of agricultural instruction and education has been dealt with so fully by my predecessor, and by the Report of the Rural Education Conference, on which our Institution was represented by Mr. Howard Martin and Mr. Sabin, that I feel it unnecessary for me again to traverse the ground, and I will turn at once to the suggested necessity for a reform of the existing rating system.

But here again I am in some difficulty, as we are not informed what reforms are proposed. The Departmental Committee on Local and Imperial Taxation has now been sitting for about two years, and in view of their Report, which cannot, one would imagine, be long delayed, it would need a bold man to attempt to deal with the subject in any detail. A perusal of the Land Report, however, although no definite conclusions are submitted, seems to indicate that the Committee are somewhat bitten with the fallacies of the Land Values Group, and might even be prepared to advocate the dislocation of our whole rating system, which has always been based upon ability to pay, in order to make use of the imposition of rates for objects altogether outside the collection of money for public purposes.

On this subject I cannot do better than refer Members to the evidence already published by the Departmental Committee, and to the Memorandum of the Council on the proposals to levy rates and taxes on the unimproved

site value of land, which was published in July of last year (*Professional Notes*, Vol. XVIII., p. 250).

The burden of the rates grows with such alarming speed that we are inclined, I think, to cry out for reform without sufficient thought. Personally, I am not at all satisfied that we do not already possess the machinery required for a fair and equable assessment, if only the different authorities concerned could be prevailed upon to bring their methods of procedure into uniform line. The real reform which seems to me to be needed is to free the local ratepayer from the main cost of the national services, such as education, police, poor relief, the maintenance of main roads, lunatics, and lunatic asylums, which are now weighing him down. Could this be done we should hear little more of the necessity for scrapping our rating system.

The last proposal I have to deal with, that transport facilities should be improved, is less controversial; though even here I notice that Mr. Lloyd George has been condemned by an eminent representative of the railway companies for saying that preferential treatment is undoubtedly afforded to foreign produce, the Report of the Departmental Committee of 1906 on Railway Rates being quoted as absolving the companies from such a charge. But most agriculturists, I think, feel that that Report does not altogether meet the case, for while the railway officials doubtless see that, service for service, no preferential treatment is given to any particular traffic, this affords no satisfaction to the English farmer, who sees produce trains tearing at express speed by his holding, bearing competing food stuffs from all parts of the globe at charges a fraction of those he is himself called upon to pay. It may be that the conditions are entirely different; but the fact that they are different,

and apparently cannot be brought into line, has the effect of giving the foreigner an advantage, which, in my opinion, calls for some counterbalancing preferential treatment for home produce in both rates and facilities. Mr. Haygarth Brown's Minority Report deserves far more careful attention than it has hitherto received.

But the railways cannot be expected to put themselves out in order to afford greater facilities and cheaper rates unless the industry concerned so organises itself as to be in a position to take the greatest advantage of anything which is done for it. The work of agricultural organisation is being actively undertaken by the Board of Agriculture in conjunction with the Agricultural Organisation Society, and I have no doubt that this important matter, which will increase in importance as agricultural methods become more intensive, is not being overlooked.

The following is an extract from the Council's reply to a question of the Land Inquiry Committee on this subject :—

“ The present is a time of great development in connection with methods of transit, and it would therefore, perhaps, be unwise to advise the adoption of any particular one ; but a knowledge of what has, and is, being done in Holland and other parts of the Continent by means of steam roadside tramways, light railways, trackless tramways, &c., points to the fact that Great Britain is behind-hand in providing these facilities, and that more might be done by these means to stimulate rural industries. The immediate prospects of financial return should not be looked upon as of first importance. When facilities are necessary for the proper development of particular districts, it should be made possible, through the funds at the disposal of the Development Commissioners and

“ through the provisions of the Light Railway Act, 1896, simplified and amended for the purpose, to provide them, without restriction as to the particular method to be adopted. Up to the present light railways in this country cannot be said to have been a great success, but the initial error has been made of forming them on too expensive a scale; except in name they are little else than ordinary branch lines.

“ Turning to less ambitious schemes, it is possible that in some districts small holders, and even large farmers, might combine successfully to provide motor transport. At the present moment, it is understood, the Agricultural Organisation Society, with the support of the Development Commissioners, is arranging to carry out experiments in this direction in three separate districts, where small holdings are numerous and considerable amounts of vegetables, poultry, and dairy produce are grown.”

Before I leave this question I should like to express my satisfaction that the development of our waterways traffic is again attracting attention. The subject was on the agenda of the British Association at their recent meeting, and an interesting discussion took place. There are existing 4,670 miles of canals and navigations in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and there is reason to believe that the railways would suffer no loss were a considerable volume of low-class traffic diverted to the canals, and the capital of the railways employed in the development of the higher class and better paid traffic. The regrettable fact remains, that, owing to apathy, lack of unification, and other causes, our originally well-conceived scheme of navigable canals and rivers does not take that part in our national organisation which those who recognise its possibilities could wish.

Time will not permit me to deal in detail with these influences, but all having the prosperity of our rural districts at heart, and knowing how dependent is that prosperity on ready and cheap access with market centres, must see the advantage of a method of transit which, by its cheapness and independence of stations and sidings, can stand comparison with more favoured methods of transit in the case of all bulky and non-perishable goods.

I do not wish to labour this point, but should like respectfully to submit that a joint conference of the Board of Agriculture, the Board of Trade, and the Development Commissioners might find it worthy of their consideration. And when they have completed the reorganisation of transport facilities, which has been promised by Mr. Lloyd George, I sincerely hope that our waterways, equally with our roads and railways, may be found to form part of one complete co-ordinated scheme.

I must now turn for a few moments to more intimate matters. My uncle, in his Address in 1883, referred to the additional responsibilities imposed by the Royal Charter, which had then but newly been granted to The Institution. I venture to say that these responsibilities are not less exacting now, for it is the view of the Council that the Charter imposes upon The Institution a wider duty than that merely of promoting the interests of its Members or their clients, important though that be. They feel that the possession of the Charter requires The Institution in its corporate capacity to place the national interest first in the many problems which come up for consideration, and upon which its advice may be sought. As representing The Institution, therefore, they have endeavoured to take up a strictly

judicial position, and to use their technical and professional knowledge in dealing with each question from the broadest standpoint. Possibly Members may not in all cases have understood this attitude, but there will, I think, be substantial agreement that a willingness to take up the cause of one interest or another, which would be altogether justifiable in the individual or an association of individuals, would be quite improper in the case of a chartered body, unless it coincided with the national interest.

I cannot leave this subject without referring to the recent death of Mr. H. Herbert Smith. His wide experience, his breadth of view in discussing difficult problems, and the completeness with which he was able to detach himself from all personal feeling, had a great influence upon the Council, and his loss to The Institution, of which in less than two years time he might have been President is proportionately the greater. Those of us who served with him on the Council, perhaps, alone know how great.

In concluding my Address I wish to take the opportunity, to which I have long looked forward, of appealing personally to each Member of The Institution to interest himself in the Benevolent Fund. The list of subscribers to the Fund, I regret to say, does not grow proportionately with the increasing membership of The Institution, and with the applications which come before us. The Secretary will be pleased to send particulars to all who ask for them, and from them it will be seen that the annual subscriptions last year amounted to only £230, and the interest on invested funds, out of which the eight annuities are paid, to £290. This is insufficient to do credit to our great membership, and I shall feel that my year of office as President

of The Institution and Chairman of the Fund has not been wasted if I can interest a greater number in the work; if I can attract the half-crown and five-shilling subscription of the young surveyor as well as the guinea of the senior; and if I can see our Fund on the way to being able to grant a greater number of annuities, and having larger funds at its disposal for the relief of immediate distress.

MR. DANIEL WATNEY (Past-President), said he esteemed it a great privilege to propose a cordial vote of thanks to their President for his Address, and he was sure they would give that vote of thanks with acclamation. He remembered well the year 1883, when the President's uncle, Mr. Smith-Woolley, gave his Opening Address, not in that hall, but in the hall they had before that one was built, and his prognostications at that time with regard to the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883 and the Settled Land Act of 1882 had been more than fully realised. He said at the time he thought they were a step in the right direction, and they had proved a very considerable step that way.

Their President had given them a most able Address. No man who had known him as intimately as he had for many years could fail to discover that Mr. W. Edward Woolley was a most able man; he was a practical and scientific farmer who knew all about agriculture. He was not only that, but he was in close and sympathetic touch with the landlord, tenant, and labourer, whose relations were very little understood by arm-chair politicians.

It was one of the laws of The Institution that they did not criticise the President's Address. It was not discussed. Some of them might not arrive at the same

conclusions as Mr. Woolley, but he thought they would one and all agree that he had written a most able Paper, and that he was worthy of their most cordial thanks.

MR. CHATFIELD CLARKE (Vice-President) said he esteemed it a great pleasure to have been asked to second the vote of thanks. His only regret was that if Mr. Herbert Smith had been spared to them, he, as a brother Vice-President, would have been the very man to second the vote of thanks to an address dealing exhaustively with the land agency side of their profession, as no man who ever attended that room knew more of that work than Mr. Herbert Smith. The loss they all felt was truly set forth by the President in the last paragraph but one of his Address.

There was, however, one reason perhaps why it was not inappropriate that he should have the honour of seconding the vote proposed by Mr. Watney, and that was that in the year 1884 he received his first diploma of that Institution at the hands of the President's uncle. It was now hanging in his smoking-room, bearing Mr. Thomas Smith-Woolley's signature, and it was one of his most cherished possessions. As Mr. Watney had said, they then met in a little old hall at the back of 12, Great George Street, which was not very comfortable, and afterwards they had had to sit on very hard seats for many years at the Medical Examination Hall until the present hall was built. Just previous to the last Session, as most of them knew, they had been able very largely to improve the Hall, office accommodation, and the Council Room of The Institution, and during the last vacation they had re-lighted the Library and other parts of the building, and he hoped before Members

left they would go into the Library and see it for themselves.

Mr. Watney had referred to the unwritten rule, and he did not propose to break it by discussing the President's very able Paper, but he would like to say that he felt sure that all present would agree "that the "problem"—of improving rural conditions—"might "readily be solved were a number of broad-minded "well-informed men from all political parties to meet "with that object, and with no ulterior motives of party "advantage."

The question of the land of England was too vital and serious a question to be bandied about from one side of party politics to the other. They were all interested, townsmen as much as countrymen. The rural question was at present most to the fore, but the urban question would come up in the near future, and rightly so, as they must all admit that there was a great deal to be said for the claims of the recent deputation of town tenants to the Chancellor. It was a pity that such vital subjects were made political, but they as an institution could give real aid by dealing with the questions in their broad non-political attitude and by aiding whichever party was in power with their scientific knowledge and with their experience in the management of large estates. No body could help more than The Surveyors' Institution, and they were being appealed to more and more by Government Departments for their aid. Therefore it was with great pleasure that they served on the Council and worked for that end which was so clearly set forth in the Paper.

With those very disjointed remarks, he begged to second with great warmth Mr. Watney's proposal, and he was sure, although the President had had many

distinguished predecessors, there had been no Paper read by them of more value or use to the Members of that Institution.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting by Mr. Watney and passed with acclamation,

The PRESIDENT said he was much obliged to Mr. Watney and Mr. Chatfeild Clarke for the kind and complimentary way in which they had spoken of him, and to the Members present for their cordial appreciation of his efforts.

ON THE PART PLAYED BY WATER IN MACADAM ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

BY W. G. FEARNSIDES, M.A., F.G.S.

*(Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Sorby Professor of
Geology in the University of Sheffield.)*

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, 24th November, 1913.*

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

Geologists and makers of roads have long found common interests in the study of stones, both as road-metal and in the bed rock on which the roads are built. To-night I wish to direct attention to the special part played by water as an essential constituent of all road constructions and as the agent which, present in excess, is most generally responsible for their automatic disintegration and decay.

Water, strangely useful and commonplace in many of its properties, is in others strangely unusual and peculiar; and after all these years of progress remains in many essentials an enigma to the scientist. To the chemist the most striking property of water is its power to dissolve a little of almost everything, and that with many substances it combines to form hydrates. To the

physicist perhaps the most remarkable properties are the high boiling point, the vast change of density when water evaporates, and, related to this, the great skin strength or surface energy possessed by liquid water. Other important properties are the high values of the latent heat constants both between ice and water and for water which is evaporated. The circumstance that water expands by one-eleventh of its volume when it becomes ice is almost unique, and coupled with the other circumstance that the solidification temperature of water lies within the normal range of diurnal or seasonal variations of atmospheric temperature, leads to those phenomena which collectively we describe as frost.

Let us consider these properties of water from the point of view of the water in roads. Water left to itself will, in time, dissolve a little of almost any road material. Natural waters have at one time fallen as rain, and in their passage through the atmosphere have taken up carbonic acid and oxygen from the air. Water as a solvent cleans the surfaces of the mineral particles which aggregated form the road-stones, and brings the carbonated and oxygenated water into chemical contact with the bare surface. If all the mineral particles of the stones are of such composition that none of them react with the aerated waters, all is well, and neither rain nor water carts can work chemical damage to the road. Usually this is not the case, and, except in the case of flints, and perhaps some quartzites, there is reaction between atmospheric waters and some or other of the mineral constituents of the road-stone, which in time leads to the disintegration of the stone.

Any rock which contains felspar—and the best road-stones, granites, syenites, diorites, basalts, and the like,

consist largely of felspar—will have the felspar gradually attacked, and the less siliceous the felspar the more soluble does it prove. Any rock which contains a mineral rich in iron in the unoxidised (that is in the ferrous state) will have that mineral rusted as well as partially dissolved. Any rock which has a mineral rich in lime will have that lime mineral transformed to calcium carbonate, which in continuation of the same process will surely be dissolved. Any sulphide mineral will in time be in part oxidised to sulphate with the production of some free sulphuric acid, a substance which may be trusted to disturb the equilibrium of its surroundings and greatly to further the disintegrating process.

The rate at which stones in a road-crust suffer chemical disintegration is not in general great as compared with the rate of mechanical abrasion by traffic, but in the under, or foundation layer, where “out of sight is out of mind” and the stones are left to stew in water—sometimes percolating, sometimes stagnant—for whole seasons together, chemical solution is the process which counts. On ordinary road-stones solvent action is most destructive and rapid when it attacks carbonate of lime present as a cement holding other and less soluble mineral grains together. The hard cement-stones of the Lias and the Oolite clay districts of the south-eastern Midlands often go to pieces from this cause. Corallian calcareous grits of Yorkshire and Dorset, Upper and Lower Greensand of Devonshire and the Weald, and even the famous Kentish Rag in its less compact condition should be protected from the solvent action of water, and when buried are never free from suspicion. Bastard limestones, much used for second-class roads in the Pennine District, as well as in parts of Devonshire, Shropshire, and North Wales, also suffer solution

changes, but with the increase in the percentage of lime carbonate the dissolving waters become saturated at the surface of the stones, and the danger of actual disintegration by partial solution is reduced.

Igneous rocks when compact and fresh are attacked so slowly that through the space of one man's life they may be considered as immune. If already porous and partly weathered in the quarry they generally contain some carbonate of lime, and may quickly go to pieces when subjected to continuous soaking within the road. In certain regions such as the English Lake District, the Breidden District, the mountain district of North Wales (including a certain section, now proverbial, of the Holyhead Road) it often happens that this type of altered igneous rock is the only rock which the casual labourer has skill enough to quarry, and though excellent material is available at no great distance, these, and these only, are used upon the roads.

Of all road materials now in common use those that are most rapidly affected by the solvent action of water are the slags. Slags upon a road crust can be observed, and though after every shower the characteristic aroma of their reaction with water can be smelt, it is a matter for argument whether their cheapness does not compensate for the rapidity with which they disintegrate, whether under the action of atmospheric water or under traffic. Placed beneath the crust to act as a go-between and weight-distributor from the road surface to the foundations no slag is ever safe; and numerous are the cases known to me where estate roads made up with slags and dressed with satisfactory coatings of the best macadam have developed crop after crop of potholes by reason of the spasmodic and irregular, sudden or gradual, disintegration of odd pieces of the slag which lie

invisible and soaking continuously in the ground waters below.

Turning now to the physical characteristics of water in a road, we will first take the property by which water wets the solids with which it comes in contact. The primitive concept of a liquid as a fluid which wets things is widespread. Certainly the liquid water does wet, that is, spreads as a film over the surface of most common solids; but it is not difficult to mention a score of liquids which when sprinkled upon the surface of common solids refuse to wet them, and which instead, curl up into globules and remain as scattered drops upon the surface. This difference of behaviour is due to intrinsic differences between two classes of liquids, and the physical property which controls it can be numerically evaluated and tabulated, and is known under the name of "surface energy" or "surface tension."

For a liquid to wet a solid there must be a degradation of energy when the two surface films (solid-liquid and liquid-air) are substituted for the one surface film (solid-air). When on the other hand a liquid refuses to wet a solid, there is indication that the energy value of the solid-liquid plus liquid-air surfaces would be greater than the energy value of the existing single surface film of solid-air.

Glass is a solid readily wetted by water. When two glass plates are brought close together with one or more drops of water between, the two plates stick together, and the force required to drag them apart is considerable. I do not propose here to attempt the mathematical analysis of the manner in which the force which resists the parting of the plates is developed—it is discussed in Poynting and Thomson's *Properties of Matter*—but will merely say that it is determined by (1) the surface

tension, *i.e.*, the skin strength of the water; (2) the curved water-air surface, which, by reason of its surface tension, the water in the narrow space between the plates develops; and (3) the difference of pressure inside and outside the water film which the curved skin of the water renders possible and necessary. The net result is that two glass plates with a water film between require a force almost equal to the pressure of the atmosphere (about 15lbs. to the square inch) to begin to separate them.

We may repeat this experiment, using plates of mica instead of glass, and find that the force required to drag apart the wet mica plates is slightly greater than in the case of glass. We may pile together a whole series of damp mica plates and find that in order to break the column of the mica pile we have to employ force almost as great. In order to obtain the maximum tensile strength of piled plates it is essential that the plates should be flat-sided and in parallel position. Plates with water drops between and kept from parallelism by a match stalk wedged in at one edge are not difficult to separate. To separate curved surfaces of glass with water drops between requires some expenditure of energy, but the plates come apart quite easily.

The experiments just indicated exactly reproduce the behaviour of water-bound materials in a road. The road materials which, bound with water, are most strong are those which break into pieces with flat faces, and whose constituent minerals break with a cleavage into flat-faced grains and are readily wetted by water. Derbyshire limestone, for instance, breaks into flat-sided tetrahedral pieces which will pack, and its powder consists of the flat-faced rhombohedra of calcite. With the right amount of water Derbyshire limestone binds magnificently.

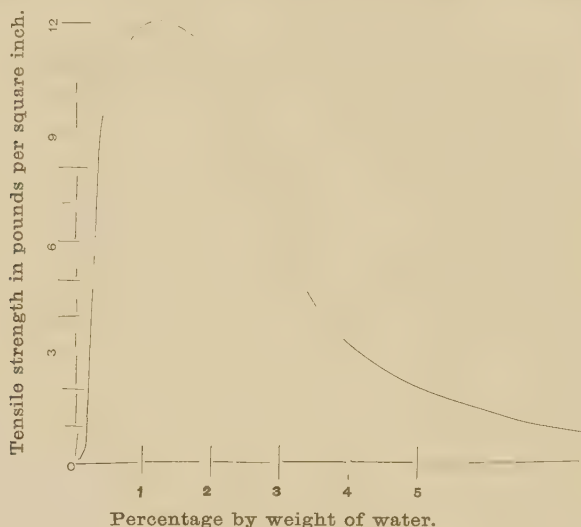
Our experiment was made with mica. Sorby, Hutchins, and others, have proved that most clays consist of minute flakes of mica. Clay makes excellent bricks, which when dried, are strong enough to stand one upon another to the full height of the kilns even before they are burnt. This strength is the strength of the water films between neighbouring mica plates, strength exactly analogous to the strength of water-bound macadam.

If our experimental pile of mica plates, or our brick dried ready for the kiln be dropped into water, the air which with water shares the narrow places between the mica flakes is displaced, and the strength of the aggregate so diminished that the mica pile becomes "weak as water," and the brick "falls" to muddy clay, like, but more muddy than, the clay from which it was made.

I mention this behaviour of bricks to suggest that, by making briquettes of crushed road-stone, we can quickly obtain an excellent indication of the binding power of the road-stone.

I have tested the strength of briquettes made from road-stones which have been collected at various places, and have found that in general those rocks which have the lowest silica percentage, when briquetted, give the greatest tensile and crushing strength. With certain rocks, such as flint, I have failed to make briquettes except with the addition of a quantity of clay binder, and I have found that when powdered flint is added to clay the strength of the briquette is that of the clay only. I have made briquettes from fresh road-stone (Clee Hill dolerite) freshly powdered by myself, and from road scrapings taken from a water-bound road of Clee Hill stone which was well-nigh worn out, and I have found that the strength of the briquette of

the road scrapings is less than one-quarter that of the freshly crushed rock. I also tried to make briquettes of road sweepings from a tar-bound road of Cleve Hill stone, and was rather astonished to find that these sweepings failed to bind. Now I recognise that spent tar and pitch belong to the class of solids which water does not wet, and from the similarity of the behaviour of powdered flint I am inclined to group raw flint with



these as the one common rock which water does not wet, and which therefore it can not bind.

Thus far we have considered the strength of a water-bound aggregate as an absolute property which is determined by the form and composition of the particles bound. As a matter of fact with one and the same aggregate of rock fragments mingled with different proportions of water, the strength (that is the stress which the aggregate can accept without coming asunder) varies enormously. We all recognise that stone dust

when dry has no strength, and that when fully wetted to the state of mud its strength similarly is nil. In the intermediate damp stages the strength is considerable and characteristic. We may conveniently express this in the form of a curve, which passes through the origin, rises very rapidly to a definite maximum, and then falls away again.

The most important characteristics of the curve are (1) the height of the maximum (*i.e.*, the maximum strength); (2) the distance from the origin (*i.e.*, the percentage of water) at which the maximum occurs. Powdered mica gives a high maximum very close to the origin; powdered quartz a low maximum rather far away. This curve should be determined experimentally for each road-stone used in large quantity. I should infer that rocks whose strength attains a maximum with little water are suitable for use in dry climates, while those in which the maximum is far from the origin are more suited to the damp atmosphere and frequent showers of the hills; and I think that experience on the roads confirms this inference. Quartzite and flint roads are undoubtedly at their best after rain or in damp weather, at which times water-bound limestone roads become almost impassable.

I have laboured these details of the origin of the strength of water-bound aggregates at some length, because, both from observation and from experiment, I conclude that it is the statical strength of the road-crust that determines its resistance to wear. If the passing loads distribute stresses which can be taken up by elastic deformation there is no grinding of stone on stone within the road-crust, and the work done in deformation is dissipated without altering the conformation of the road aggregate. At their best most roads are

strong enough thus to carry their loads without serious internal wear, but who, in wet weather, or after a frost, has not heard the "scrunch, scrunch" of internal grinding of the stones beneath the wheels of a wagon as it passes along a road? The importance, therefore, of maintaining the quantity of water in a road at a proportion not far different from that required for the condition of maximum strength is considerable. To this proportion I shall hereafter refer as the "optimum."

The subject of potholes is closely related. Potholes, I take it, are areas where, by faulty or non-homogeneous construction of the sub-crust, or by some other cause, the road-crust is maintained or remains damp for periods longer than in the areas adjoining. Hence when, after a wetting, the average of the road in drying passes from a condition of weakness to a condition of comparative strength, the place of the pothole remains weak, and the passing traffic continues to grind stone upon stone within the crust at times when over the rest of the road this type of wear has ceased.

Two years ago I came across an old road-mender on the Cambridge-London main road at his wits' end to cure a crop of potholes in front of the entrance to a patron's estate. The subsoil at the place is coarse gravel, and the road has been mended several times without remaking. It seemed to me, therefore, that this was a case of water standing in puddles in the sub-crust. I therefore persuaded the old man to drive a bar or spike down to the gravel in the midst of each of his potholes, and passing the place this summer I rejoiced to be informed, and to see for myself, that, though the strip of road has not yet been redressed, the potholes are no more.

If I am right in my explanation of potholes it follows

that an uniform and complete sub-crust drainage will entirely prevent them, and that there can be no cure for existing potholes as long as water in the sub-crust distributes itself irregularly. It also follows that there can be no surer method of securing the development of potholes than to put upon a worn-out and insufficiently scarified road a thin dressing of new macadam. Road surfaces, by the crushing of the surface stones, become fairly impervious, and each depression or rut which is covered by the new coating is a cup to hold water longer than does the rest of the road, and hence the over-rapid wear of the road-crust above it is assured. The distribution of sub-crust water-pockets and their resulting potholes is a long and complex subject, and with the comment that over-watering in the dusty season is one of the most effective methods of keeping the water-pockets supplied with water, I must pass to other matters.

Not only does water give strength to macadam, but it is water which holds together the particles of which the weaker of the road "site-rocks" (or ground foundations on which the roads are built) consist.

Site-rocks from the point of view of the road-maker may be divided into three classes:—

1. Rocks which consist of compact pieces of hard material separated one from another by joints or open spaces which are wide enough to allow water to pass freely through them under gravity. These give no trouble to the road-maker, and beyond the clearing away of irregularities and the removal of soil, the sites which they afford require no preparations for the road-crust coating.

2. Rocks without open joints, in which the constituent mineral particles are fairly large and the pores between

them wide enough for water to filter slowly through. Road sites on these foundations are sufficiently well protected from the accumulation of excess of water by the provision of adequate lateral drains.

3. Rocks fine-grained and argillaceous. These, the clay rocks, consist in large part of minute flakes of mica, and owe such strength as they possess to the air-water films which bind them. These have mostly originated as mud upon the sea bottom, but as found in mines and deep cuttings, by reason of the pressure of overlying strata, they have lost much of their water and become strong. Exposed to the atmosphere for long periods, in the soil, or kept in contact with water, they "fall" to slime or incoherent mud, and while they are "falling" they develop the properties of a viscous fluid. Kept dry they retain their strength, and some of them if laid bare in dry weather may increase in strength. By reason of the fineness of their grain they are well-nigh impervious to the percolation of water, and any water which comes upon them either is absorbed to the diminution of the strength of the clay it wets, or, diverted by the impervious surface, flows away under gravity. Though the process of absorption is more or less slow it is continuous and sure, and whenever a load is borne upon a surface of clay which is kept constantly wetted there must eventually come a collapse.

Landslips generally occur on hillsides where a clay foundation supports more massive rock, and becoming wetted by trickling water, can withstand their load no longer. Road sites of argillaceous rock must therefore be guarded with special care from the action of water. Lateral drains are the best preventive against the water from outside, but the American method of shaping clay road sites with a plough and compacting them

to a camber with a steam roller before making up the road at all, is one which commends itself to the geologist as a means of conducting away the water which enters from above. Upon the cambered clay surface sufficient of a coarse-textured make-up layer must be provided to distribute the pressure of traffic over a wide base, and to act as an open drain to the water which sipes in through the road-crust.

Many of the worst roads I know are along outcrops where pervious and impervious rocks meet, and it would be well if those whose profession it is to plan new roads could avoid such localities. Springs occur at these places, some of them with continuous flow, others rising intermittently as bournes only when the level of ground water in the porous strata comes to the surface; and if here the road be founded upon a clay rock which loses its strength by wetting, trouble must ensue. In any case the access of ground water to the road-crust cannot do other than impair the wearing power of the road.

Turning to the important variation in the properties of water with change of temperature, we notice first the changes of vapour pressure. By reason of the changes in the maximum pressure which water vapour can sustain we have the phenomena of dew and hoar-frost, and, for the matter of that, all the phenomena which accompany and control the humidity of the atmosphere and the precipitation of rain. These, and the influence they exert on the production and laying of surface dust, so force themselves on the notice of road-makers that they are always watched for, and as far as possible kept in check by the surveyor's arrangements for the disposal of excess, and for the supplementing of any deficiency of water.

Before leaving this subject I wish to draw attention to the influence which the surface form of the water has upon the temperature of saturation. This influence has been well studied in the case of raindrops, but seems to have passed unnoticed in the case of the water surfaces among the crannies of stones, where films of water are giving strength to clay or binding macadam together. The dew-point for convex surfaces is lower than that for flat ones, and again the dew-point for concave surfaces is correspondingly high, rising the more in proportion as the curvature (that is the narrowness of the cranny) is increased. Who has not noticed that the large pebbles on a beach dry more quickly than does the sand? Who does not know that a sandy soil remains damp less long than a field of clay? It is all a matter of curvature of the water surfaces. For the same reason a new-coated road, in which all the surface particles are still large, remains unaffected by dew or incipient fog long after an old and well-trafficked road has been reduced to a condition ideal for a skid.

Flint, as we have already seen, behaves as a material which water does not wet, and between flint fragments the water stands in globules. Flint roads, therefore, do not become slimy under the action of dew, and despite its excellence as a "puncture mixture" there is no more efficient material than flint grit for sprinkling on wet and dirty roads to reduce the slipperiness.

There remains also the important question of subcrust dew, which "droppeth" not "as the gentle rain from heaven," but rises or transpires from "the waters under the earth" whenever the outside atmospheric temperature falls below that of the rocks within. Like normal dew, when it arrives at the cooled surface it precipitates itself upon the water films, and, increas-

ing the proportion of the water beyond the optimum, reduces and perhaps altogether destroys the strength of the road crust. Each autumn we see water-bound roads which have been strong all the summer going to pieces from this cause; they seem as if they will never dry. Roads dry and good before a frost are notably wet and unpleasant when the thaw comes, and this whether or not rain has fallen in the interval. Tar-painted and other roads with water-proofed surfaces are just as bad as unpainted ones with respect to this, and indeed the over-wetting of well-drained water-bound roads after a frost is only rendered possible by the sealing of the outward ends of the air passages by ice, a sealing which by design is already accomplished in the process of waterproof painting. As to means of preventing the ravages of sub-crust dew I have nothing to suggest, but just in proportion as the source of the warm underground water is easy or difficult of access, so is the process of surface condensation immediate or delayed.

Efficient sub-crust drainage is therefore important, not only for keeping up the general strength of the road crust but also because it delays the arrival of the winter's damp, and so secures that the proportion of days, when the road's optimum strength is reduced, is kept as low as possible.

The phenomena of frost are well recognised. Frost swells the water which is contained in narrow places, and whether the narrow places are cracks within the stones or crannies in which the water is at work binding the stones together, the water must expand, and the cracks must open. In well-drained roads in which the water-content does not far exceed the optimum there is generally ample room for the ice to expand between the stones. Where, however, by the choking of the sub-

crust drainage, or by continued condensation of sub-crust dew, the air spaces in the road are more completely filled with water, the frozen crust has to expand, and expanding detaches itself from the rest of the road and rises as the cavernous blisters which we know so well. Then comes the thaw, and the bursting, disintegrating and disarranging work done by frost becomes evident, but much of the winter damage ascribed to frost is really the work of sub-crust dew, and can be minimised by the provision of a proper porous make-up layer in which water does not accumulate.

The discovery of Macadam was that road-stones so broken that they would pack are held together by films of water. Makers of modern roads follow Macadam in preparing road metal aggregates by breaking stones to a more or less uniform mesh, but with the coming of motor traffic and its attendant dust they have had to find binders stronger than water, in order to hold their stones together under the increased stress of traffic. Except for raw flint the road materials known to Macadam were all substances which water wets with avidity, but in these modern days this is altered, and materials which water cannot bind have now to be reckoned with upon our roads.

When carbonaceous binders are new-laid they are viscous and resilient, and yield under stress without breaking; but when with lapse of time by differential evaporation of the tempering oil they become hard, they break under the hoof or wheel, and make a mud, or rather an emulsion, which is devoid of strength. When looked at with a lens, spent tar or pitch, which has been scraped from a wet road and laid on blotting paper, shows the water curled up as globules between the pitchy splinters, and without raising the temperature all

my attempts to make it into briquettes have resulted in failure. Water will not bind it; and if a proportion of it be mingled with powdered road-stone the strength of the water-bound mixture is diminished as the proportion of the powdered pitch increases. Users of cars have learnt to respect the iniquities of the churned-up mud which in certain places accumulates on tar-painted or pitch-bound roads. Mud rich in animal or vegetable refuse has similar characters.

There is also another side to this question, and this involves the success or otherwise of these carbonaceous binders. Water does not wet the binder, but water does wet the stones, and if water has spread itself as a film over the surface of the stone the carbonaceous binder cannot "wet" the water, and therefore cannot get into contact with the stone. Even if by drying the water has been removed from the stone surface, it is likely to remain in the narrow cracks and capillaries, and when the carbonaceous binder spreads over and adheres to the general surface it fails to make contact with the damper spots, and its hold upon the stone is incomplete.

I have watched with interest the Road Board's trials along the Eltham-Sidcup Road and elsewhere, and have visited the trial strips at a good many stages of their history, and have studied the interim reports. Were I to make a special report of my own I should say that the success of each individual strip has depended, and depended only, upon the hold which the binder has maintained upon the stones. Some of the strips are most certainly worn out, but in every case it has been the binding which has ceased to hold the stones, and not the stones which have collapsed within the binder. In these trials, and indeed elsewhere, the patent "Tarmac" made up of furnace slag (a road-stone which, as a



geologist, I could never place higher than third class) takes a high place, and I opine that the chief reason for its success is to be found in the circumstance that the slag, cooled directly from the state of fusion, can never have had any water spread or condensed upon its surface. Other successful aggregates are those in which the stones have been heated above the boiling point of water before they are mixed with the binder. By this heating the stones must of necessity be made dry, and hence, if the binder will spread upon them, a successful junction is assured. Next best are the processes by which boiling tar, pitch, or bitumen, is mingled with cold stones, but the removal of water by this means is never complete, and the method as a rule is not quite satisfactory.

The formula adopted by the British Cork Asphalt Company interests me. It includes a certain quantity of Portland cement, and I was anxious to know why. It occurred to me that cement is an excellent dehydrating or drying agent, so I tried some experiments which lead me to believe that cement sprinkled over the surface of damp stones licks up the water and makes it possible for tar or asphalt to spread over and make firm contact with the stones. About a year ago I wrote to one in authority suggesting that this method of chemical drying ought to be tried, but was given to understand that the cost would be prohibitive. Personally I think otherwise, and am convinced that if those whose business it is to make tar or pitch macadam will dry their stones by mixing with them a little quicklime before the carbonaceous binder is added, the increased efficiency of contact between stones and binder will more than repay the increase of cost.

And now for conclusions :—

1. The chemical action of water upon materials in roads is small as compared with the rate of mechanical wear, but care should be exercised in choosing materials which are to be buried in road foundations. Furnace slag for this purpose is not above suspicion.

2. The power of water to bind is an effect of surface tension, and for maximum strength and efficiency it is important that the proportion of water should be kept at the optimum ; "as dry as it can be drained" is the first approximation to the optimum for most water-bound road materials. Potholes grow by the wear of traffic at those places where by local water-pockets the proportion of water is kept above the optimum.

3. Certain site-rocks, the argillaceous or clay rocks, owe their strength to water-binding, and are subject to the same conditions of optimum water-content. The importance of cambering and draining the site is therefore equal to that of arranging the configuration of the road surface.

4. The effects of dew, more especially the dew which distils from below, are noteworthy; and in this, as in the question of the strength of the road, the importance of complete sub-crust drainage is to be emphasised.

5. Water among solids which it does not wet, acts as an insulator, and in the making of tar, pitch, asphalt or bitumen macadam should be rigorously eliminated before stones and binder are brought together. The feasibility of chemical drying by adding to the partially dried stones a suitable proportion of quicklime or unslacked cement is suggested.

Summarily it is concluded that for each and every road aggregate there is a characteristic optimum proportion of water, which, for efficient service of road user, the road-maker cannot afford to disregard.

Mr. JOHN WILLMOT (Member of Council) said he had much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Fearnside for his most interesting and able Paper on a subject in which all who were concerned with the making and repairing of roads were deeply interested.

He had seen from the Report of the Road Board that the mileage of roads in England and Wales was 150,000, on which over 15 millions sterling had been expended, and that in Scotland and Ireland the mileage was 83,000, on which £2,300,000 was spent. Such figures as those, and the fact that the traffic on the road was increasing by leaps and bounds proved the advantage of having papers of that sort brought before them, because it gave them an opportunity of thinking out and endeavouring to make use of, by the light of the experience which they had gained, the considerations with which the Professor had dealt.

The subject of water as a binder was one with which he had had to deal for many years. It was admitted to-day that to get better roads they would have to discard its use, and no doubt that practice would grow from year to year, and before long some more suitable bituminous binders would be in use on all trunk roads. For many years, however, the great majority of roads would, merely as a matter of economy, be maintained as water-bound roads.

The Professor had given them the results of his experiments with water as a binder. He could not attempt to follow him in a good deal of what he had said, but they must all agree in the abstract with the Professor's dictum, that whilst water in proper proportion was satisfactory, its excessive use was detrimental and must be avoided. Unfortunately, although theo-

retically correct, when they attempted to adopt it in practice, they did not find it so easy to carry out under ordinary working conditions, as they were so dependent on climatic influence and weather conditions. For instance, last year the roads were constantly wet, day after day, and month after month, and a good many of them were under flood, whereas during 1913 the road-making and maintenance conditions had been ideal. When it was pointed out to them that what they had to aim at was the correct proportion of water in their roads they only wished they could get it, but of course they were forced to accept the weather conditions which obtained. That was a fact that came home to those of them who were engaged in the actual maintenance of roads, and it was one which was always present with them.

In his opinion Professor Fearnside was a little hard on slag. He would not, however, say much upon that point, as he saw on looking round that their friend Mr. Hooley, a great authority, was present, and he hoped before they separated that they would have his opinion about it. Personally, he was not prepared to accept the statement, as it did not coincide with his experience that slag foundations (and he had had the opportunity of observing them for the last twenty years) decomposed rapidly by the action of water. He had opened roads where those materials had been used, and had so far not found that it had happened.

There were slags *and* slags, and it was most important to have a proper analysis of the material, and not to use slag with such a large proportion of free lime as would lead to its decomposition; if, however, the material were used with care and discretion, he still believed it was quite safe for that purpose.

In dealing with water as a binder they had to consider all the circumstances, and particularly the nature and character of the stones used and the character of the foundation. He thought they were all in agreement that water-logged foundations must be avoided in order to get satisfactory results, and it was necessary to get their foundations as dry and porous as possible.

The experiment which the Professor carried out with briquettes was interesting, and one which it would be advantageous to bear in mind. He thought the result of the experiment with freshly powdered Clee Hill stone and with mud taken from a road composed of the same material, and their great difference of tensile strain, was perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that there was a good deal of animal and vegetable refuse in the mud from the road, and therefore one could not expect to get the same amount of tensile strength as one would from a clean briquette.

Before concluding his remarks he would wish briefly to refer to the vexed question of potholes. Potholes were nearly always present with them in water-bound materials, and his opinion as to their origin differed from the one advanced by the reader of the Paper. His experience was that they were primarily due to the difference of the size of the stone on the surface and to irregularity in spreading, and also to the accumulation of binding material at one spot instead of its being uniformly distributed over the surface, which in actual practice was found to be impossible. With even the greatest care absolute uniformity could not be assured, and the weaker spots naturally absorbed more of the water falling on the road, and being wetter took a longer time to dry. He thought the Professor and he were in agreement up to a certain point, but he did not

think that potholes might generally be put down to the injurious effect water had on foundations. He attributed them rather to the action of motor-car wheels and other vehicles passing swiftly over the weak places, thereby dislodging the small stones, and where swishing took place potholes resulted. He believed from his own experience that if they investigated a pothole of, say, the size of a tea-cup and stripped off the surfacing material they would find its foundation differed in no way from that of the rest of the road.

He was much interested in the instance that the Professor gave of the road-mender who used his crowbar to knock out the bottom of the potholes, thus letting out the water and putting an end to the nuisance. He had never tried that. He did one day, in his practice as a land agent, knock out the bottom of a well in trying to get more water.

He felt sure the Paper had given them a great opportunity for thought. It had introduced a variety of fresh material for dealing with the vast question of roads, and he was convinced they would all agree with him that they were extremely indebted to Professor Fearnside for giving them his Paper. He had much pleasure in proposing the vote of thanks.

Mr. H. FREYBERG (Fellow), on rising to second the vote of thanks, said he really felt somewhat out of his depth, and his position, therefore, having regard to the subject of the Paper, was not entirely devoid of danger. The Paper was an attempt, and in his opinion a very successful attempt, to effect a combination of the sciences of geology and chemistry for the purpose of assisting surveyors in carrying out their every-day work.

He thought a great deal of the Paper was a counsel

of perfection. He used the term, not as a taunt, as was so frequently the case when in one's work one required a thing to be done properly, but as praise.

The science of road-making required deep consideration at the present day, as there was no doubt that the wear and tear of roads was of such a nature that the old remedies and the old care would no longer suffice to make good the damage caused by the traffic that was put upon them.

With regard to the presence, or absence, of water, of course if they could in all places ensure that they got just enough and no more, road-making would be a very much easier science than it was now. The climatic influences, as Mr. Willmot had just pointed out, would always have to be contended with. In the tale of the old road-mender and the potholes the Professor had mentioned that the subsoil was gravel. He would like to ask him what course he would have recommended if the subsoil had been a stiff clay.

He felt there were many in the room who knew a great deal more about the subject than he did, and as the Meeting must be anxious to hear them he would not keep them longer. It gave him great pleasure to second the vote of thanks, as he felt sure that the Paper was not only valuable to themselves, but would prove an exceedingly useful addition to the Library of those technical matters which their records were now embracing.

Mr. E. P. HOOLEY (Visitor) said he hardly knew whether he ought to thank Professor Fearnside for his Paper, or for the opportunity it gave him of raising somewhat of a protest against the scientific theorist on road-making as contrasted with practical road-makers. It seemed now almost a fashion for everybody to be a

road expert, whether a geologist, a chemist, a draper, or a grocer, for they all seemed to know more, because of the piece of road just outside their own doorways, than the man who had charge of several hundred miles of road, and whose business it was to make and keep them in repair.

On reading the Paper he was at a loss to discover whether Professor Fearnside was recommending a return to the water-bound period or whether he thought that such improvements had been instituted as to do away with all water-binding. That seemed to him to be the crux of the whole position, and if he could gather from the Paper, or from some explanation later, that the reader was in favour of roads with only the amount of water that naturally got in—the only reasonable way of making roads with a road-binder—it might do away with the question he raised.

He much, however, objected to the condemnation of slag as a road material. He had made roads with slag for the last twenty years, and for the purpose of a road foundation there was no better material in the world. It sounded rather forward for him to say so, perhaps, as a chemist had told them it was an unreliable material, but, as a proof of what he said, he had brought with him a piece of a slag-foundation road, and if the Professor could tell him where water had injured it, he should be pleased to allow him to drop the sample on his (Mr. Hooley's) toe! The specimen showed the bottom of a slag road constructed about fourteen years ago, a water-logged road with a noted excess of water. They could not keep anything down. The gravel below the level of the surface was washed away, the road could not be got to stand, and they had to use the despised slag which, mixed with other materials, formed the sample he

had brought; when taken up, it was necessary to blast it, as it was not possible to work it out.

Then again, he had tried hard to discover an ideal material in which water was entirely absent to act as a surface-crust, and he had found that the only material he could get that was absolutely free from water was the despised slag, no other material, although he had tried many, gave such good result as tarred slags. But, as Mr. Willmot said, there were slags *and* slags, and to condemn all men because one was a blackguard was hardly fair to the rest of mankind. When he found that a reliable slag could be properly treated and handled he came to the conclusion that slag, for road-making, was a very useful material.

Slag, coming hot from the furnace, never had an opportunity of getting wet, and that was the best time to make it into tar macadam. Some of them, at any rate, would know that there was a certain material which when tarred was turned into Tarmac. Having got so far he then found that it gave best results when used at exactly the right temperature for putting tar into the slag. A haphazard way of doing it was practically useless, and only led to failure, and it was on this point that the chemist's knowledge would be most useful.

To construct a water-bound road in a water-logged position was to court failure; but, by a judicious use of slag, or similar material, mixed with ordinary clinker ashes, one could get a perfect road in the most water-logged position it was possible to find.

The term "water-bound" was in his opinion incorrect, and could only properly be applied to an island; a more correct term would be "water consolidated." He had a very poor opinion of water-consolidated roads, as if

water got into one and was followed by severe frosts the whole thing would go to pieces, and the expert tradesman who lived just on its edge would tell the surveyor that he knew nothing about road-making.

He agreed with Mr. Willmot that boring a hole in a road was not the way to get rid of potholes. The roadman that the Professor referred to should at once have been "sacked" for doing it; for putting a bore into a road and letting the wet into the foundation was not the correct way to deal with a road. They wanted to get the wet out and not let it in. If directly a depression showed itself it was filled up with suitable material very few more potholes would be formed.

His experience of potholes was that they were caused through the material wearing, and there was nothing else in it. He thanked them for allowing him to give them his opinion of slag.

Colonel CROMPTON (Visitor) said that everyone would admit that great praise was due to the author of the Paper. They were all learners, even the most experienced of them, the system of road-making having changed so rapidly, and it was only those who had tried to solve the abstruse problem of road-making to meet modern traffic who could appreciate the advantage of getting from a man with a fresh mind like Professor Fearnside's such new ideas. He was only sorry that he had not had the Paper in his hand sooner. It contained much good and original thought that required to be very carefully read before criticism could be ventured upon, so that he, who had probably devoted more time to the abstruse question of road-making than most people, felt it would be unfair for

them to criticise the Paper without having full time to weigh properly the conclusions arrived at in it.

Mr. Hooley had relieved him from taking up the cudgels on behalf of slag. He was thoroughly in agreement with Mr. Hooley and with Mr. Willmot when he said there was slag *and* slag. He (Colonel Crompton) had been engineer to some large ironworks producing mountains of slag, and if they were making No. 1 or No. 2 iron the slag produced was rubbish, whereas if they took slag from a furnace making forge-iron or an equally high number, they got what Mr. Hooley needed to make the Tarmac which had given such splendid results.

He was glad to see that the Professor, who was a bold man, had tackled the very interesting and all-important question of surface tension. He had been studying surface tension a great deal, and had written to almost everybody in three countries who knew anything about it. There was no book on surface tension that was worth reading containing any useful information for the present purpose. All correct knowledge of surface tension still lay before them. He hoped in a few years they would be able to deal with it, which might save thousands in road construction, in which he believed that surface tension played so great a part. The fact of the matter was that whilst a good deal was known about the surface tension of alcohol and the less viscous liquids, hardly anything was known of the surface tension of the pitches and the other road-binders—he had been going to say “bituminous binders”—but one had to be very careful what one said nowadays, for it might be found that there was a great distinction between carbonaceous tars, pitches, and bitumen, which came from earth oils, as perhaps it would be shown

that tars and pitches possessed surface tension, whereas bitumen showed none.

Probably that was explanatory of the curious things that occurred in our roads when they broke up in winter. At any rate he thought the Professor had done most valuable service in calling attention to the differences of surface tension that occurred in winter when the tar-painted road broke up. He might say in connection with that that the Professor's microscopic observation differed entirely from his own. The mud taken from the tar-painted road, when it was broken up, was most interesting under the microscope, but what he (Colonel Crompton) saw in the microscope was quite different to what the Professor saw.

He thought the latter could not have had his field properly illuminated. It was a most interesting thing to take some tarry mud and spread it on the field of a well-illuminated microscope, then one could see that every bit of the original tar or pitch had formed itself into minute spheres all glittering, which were beautiful objects under the microscope, and reflecting light. He thought that what the Professor had mistaken for water globules were pitch in spherical form. He had never seen pitch retain the splintered form when broken up into minute particles, and he considered that was probably on account of its surface tension. But he should be sorry to lay down the law at the present time on that point, but he hoped to be able to do so before long.

The Professor in the course of his address said: "Glass is a solid readily wetted by water." Did the Professor know that the greatest authorities considered glass to be a liquid?

On page 41 it was stated that "If the passing

“ loads distribute stresses which can be taken up by
“ elastic deformation there is no grinding of stone on
“ stone within the road crust.” While it might be true
that there was sufficient elasticity on the road to take
up light and slow-moving traffic, it was quite certain
that the continuous impact of modern traffic overcame
the elastic limit of the modern road, and produced the
deformation so familiar to anyone who had seen a line
of motor-buses on a macadam road. The way that
motor traffic broke up a road was most interesting,
and he recommended to the Professor the complex law
of harmonics thereby introduced. It presented a very
complex problem in harmonics, which he thought they
would work out in time.

He would not go into the potholes question as there
were hundreds of ways of accounting for potholes—
most of them right !

Professor Fearnside's stated that “ Landslips often
“ occur on hillsides where a clay foundation supports
“ more massive rock.” That remark appealed to him,
as some twenty-five years ago he laid out roads in the
Himalayas, and he had then learnt to his cost that slip-
ping action so well put before them by the Professor.
Almost the last thing he did in India as an engineer was
in the year 1899, when he chose a site for the formation
of the Cashmere Railway, and he took it miles out of the
direct route to avoid those clay beds and slipping rocks.
It was astonishing how thin a layer of clay between two
superincumbent beds of rock would allow the whole
road to slide out of the side of the hill.

He could not follow the bearing of the Professor's
remarks on convex surfaces on page 46. It was true
that at these points the dew point was lower, but those
surfaces radiated heat more rapidly, and consequently

the temperature was lowered, with the result that one observed more hoar-frost on rough roads than on smooth ones, but so far as he had observed the practically smooth waterproof roads, in the neighbourhood of London at any rate, were the least slippery.

The remarks on sub-crust dew on page 46 formed a very thoughtful passage—he had read the whole of that page with great pleasure.

He had already expressed his views on the microscopic appearance of the mud taken from a tar-bound road. But he believed the reason why it had not bound together again was not due to the surface tension of the water, but to the fact that the tar had become pitch from the evaporation of the oils and had run itself into very small beads which, on account of the surface tension of the pitch, would not come together again.

He thought the Professor was fairly accurate in his criticism of the trial lengths of the Eltham-Sidcup Road, when he attributed the success there to care in drying the material previous to coating it. He agreed with Mr. Hooley in saying that sufficient care was not taken to get the materials properly dried.

He felt very much interested in what the Professor said about Portland cement, but he did not think he was quite right. He (the speaker) had given attention to that matter, and at one time held the same views; but there were other reasons why it was desirable to use those fine powders. One was their power of increasing the covering power of the bitumen or tar that was used. If a quantity of impalpable powder was mixed with the tar its covering power was greatly increased, and a gallon of it would not only go a great deal further but would cover the stones much better, and probably there was some chemical action as well

which hardened the binder without causing it to lose its elasticity.

In one place in the Paper the Professor spoke of carbonaceous binders. On page 48 he said: "When carbonaceous binders are new laid they are viscous and resilient." He had never found carbonaceous binders from coal tar to be resilient. Those binders were true liquids—always flowed, and were never resilient. He thought resilience was confined to bitumen.

He thanked the Professor very heartily for his carefully thought-out Paper, which it had given him much pleasure to hear read.

Mr. R. J. THOMAS (Visitor) said he wished to confirm what Mr. Willnot had said in reference to potholes, now so numerous in water-bound roads. As other speakers had remarked, it was generally agreed that for modern traffic water-bound surfaces were becoming out of date, as they exhibited no advantage in ultimate cost. He had studied the question of potholes very carefully, and to his own mind they were certainly not due to foundation settlement, as in an experience spread over many years he had never found that to be the case; he suggested to the Meeting that they were due very largely to modern self-propelled traffic, for most potholes had such a shape that could only have been produced in the first instance by small diameter wheels, which were only used on self-propelled vehicles.

Again, it was found that a loss of distance took place in the ground actually covered by pneumatic-tyred vehicles compared with the wheel revolutions, this being due to the "slipping" of the tyre on the road surface, and varying from 1 to 5 per cent. according to the speed

and weight of car and the air pressure on tyres. A comparison between speedometer readings and actual distances covered would clearly prove that. He had found that on succeeding days under identical conditions variations took place, undoubtedly due to changes in weight and pressure of tyre. The greater the distortion of tyre upon the road surface the more severe the effect produced upon it by the revolutions of the wheel.

He therefore thought that the modern small potholes were first formed by the slipping and unequal strain of rapidly revolving pneumatic-tyred wheels carrying bodies on springs scrubbing away fine particles of road surface sufficiently to allow water to stand in the small depression, and thereby moisten the surface and make it incapable of withstanding further pneumatic and other traffic.

He had been surface-tarring roads for a good many years, and, in his opinion, it was the best means of preventing moisture getting down through the road and foundations to the subsoil.

He was interested and curious in reference to the Professor's experiments in Cambridgeshire, as he understood him to say that the subsoil on which the water stood was gravel. The property of holding water was conspicuously absent from the gravel in his county.

He would like to endorse Mr. Hooley's opinion relative to slag foundations. He had seen slag which it was impossible to distinguish from basalt. If slag were selected with care it would stand any pressure or moisture in the foundations of roads. He had recently opened up roads in the north of his county which had been down at least twenty-five years, and he had found slag and granite foundations in equally good condition.

The Professor referred to stones used on the Holyhead Road in North Wales. He was surveyor of that road some years ago, and at that time the best stone was used; with reference to the foundations of the Holyhead Road, it might perhaps be interesting to the Professor to know that pitched foundations were not always laid by Telford beneath the metalling.

That roads should be laid out to avoid any dangerous ground or subsoil was a counsel of perfection impossible to act up to in England, as surveyors had to maintain and improve roads where their predecessors had placed them, and to make the best of it; they did not all have to make new roads in the Himalayas, where diversions were practicable. He desired to associate himself with the vote of thanks; those of them who worked daily and yearly on roads would be delighted to find the Professor and others taking up the scientific side of the question and trying to help them, for, as had been said, they were all learners, and every fresh view upon so all-important a subject was welcome, even though they might not agree with many of the views expressed by the Professor.

Mr. HENRY YORK (Fellow) said it had not been his intention to speak at the Meeting, but he was glad of the opportunity of adding his quota to the praise of the Paper, which would appear to open up a new chapter in the literature of the subject. Road-making had hitherto been almost entirely a practical question, but the scientists had now taken the field, and the chemical and geological aspect would receive their proper study to the great future advantage of the roads. It reminded him somewhat of the filtration of water; that

study was for a number of years looked at entirely from the engineer's standpoint, but later on the chemists and bacteriologists took the matter in hand and discovered the reason why water was purified by filtration, and reduced the subject to an exact science.

Much of the Paper was so recent and scientific that it was very difficult for an ordinary surveyor to follow, and Colonel Crompton was no doubt correct when he stated that it was a subject on which even scientists were not entirely in agreement.

A point which had rather puzzled him was why the tar on the surface of a road remained intact until water came upon it, and then became, in some cases, a sticky mass of mud, yet when the water had drained off it went back again and formed a very creditable carpet once more. That was his experience. If it had not got into such a condition that it had to be immediately scraped off and could be left for a period, it would go back again and become a fairly good carpet until the wet again brought it into a state of soup. He should like if possible an explanation of that characteristic.

As to potholes, undoubtedly the Professor was right when he said potholes were due to excess of water. One got potholes mainly on granite roads. An ordinary gravel road with a reasonable foundation did not appear to make so many potholes. The surface of a gravel or flint road was very level and true, but it would not stand heavy crushing traffic, and any excess of water in respect of rain, or any extra dryness, impoverished the road and reduced it to dust.

He had always put the formation of potholes down to the lack of uniformity in spreading and to the inequality of compacting by the roller. A certain portion of the road would be compressed, while intermediate

portions did not get compacted to the same degree, and naturally there was a greater chance for water to find its way between the interstices in such intermediate portions. Scientifically the Professor was right, but he had always felt that practically the reason had been inequality in spreading and rolling.

He thanked the Professor for his Paper, and hoped he would continue his studies and give them the benefit of their result, because he considered that it was a matter where both surveyor and scientist could work together for the ultimate good of the nation.

The PRESIDENT said at that late hour he did not propose to take up their time with any remarks from him; he would merely put the vote of thanks to the Meeting, and ask Mr. Fearnside to put his reply into writing, which would be circulated with the *Transactions* in the usual way.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously—

Professor FEARNSIDES said he desired to thank them heartily for the way they had received his Paper. It had been a great pleasure to him to give it before so many men who were authorities on the subject.

The habit of studying roads had proved of great interest to him, and if his presentation of it was useful he was more than satisfied with what he had done.

The question raised by the different gentlemen who had spoken in the discussion were many and diverse, and as the President gave him the option of replying to

the several points in writing, he gladly availed himself of that opportunity, and would meanwhile confine himself to thanking them for the way in which they had received his Paper.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Professor FEARNSIDES has sent the following reply to the points raised in the discussion on his Paper.

From the discussion which followed my Paper I gather that the general conclusions as printed above are conceded. In this reply, therefore, I will deal with and try further to entrench my position with regard to the specific criticisms which have been brought by members of my audience.

It seems clear that all the speakers regard my condemnation of the lasting properties of slag when buried in road foundations as too sweeping. This view I must accept, for my knowledge of slags has been gained as a petrologist, and there are very many types of slag which I have never seen. I am one of the learners, and will be glad to examine the petrographical characteristics of any slag samples which come to me, and I am looking forward to receiving a sample of that notable slag which it is "impossible to distinguish from basalt."

My indictment of the slags is based on observations on roads made up of blast-furnace slag by men whose work shows little practical knowledge of the distinction between slag *and* slag. To the impeachment of these slags as chemically instable in the presence of water, I will add the further charge of physical fickleness, and as

evidence in support of this I will quote a portion of a lecture which I delivered about a year ago at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

“In this country the slag which is produced in
“largest quantity is that from the blast furnaces where
“pig-iron is made. In the smelting process the ore,
“generally a more or less hydrated oxide of iron, is
“reduced by carbon in the form of coal or coke. At the
“same time the earthy impurities in both ore and fuel
“meet the limestone provided for the purpose, and
“combining with the lime form a mobile fluid which
“trickles down to the bottom of the furnace, where,
“floating upon the newly made iron, it accumulates as
“slag. As this slag collects it is run off and dealt with
“in the cheapest way available.

“In many places the least expensive process is to run
“the liquid slag into iron tubs in which it can be hauled
“out of the way, and emptied either as liquid or as solid
“masses over the dumps. In such places the growth of
“dump-heap is a serious matter, and if the ironmaster
“can persuade the road-makers that his slag is a material
“suitable for road-making, the saving of dumping space
“makes it worth his while to spend trouble either in
“improving his slag to meet the requirements of the
“road or in attracting customers. The latter is the
“method usually adopted.

“Slag run into tubs cools from the outside inwards,
“and consolidates at different rates in different parts of
“the mass. A mobile fluid when in the furnace, its
“viscosity increases during the cooling process until it
“reaches the temperature at which it should begin to
“crystallise. In viscous fluids crystals form but slowly,
“and if the fall of temperature is rapid and continuous
“the liquid may become supercooled, and with viscosity

“ still increasing will pass with no discontinuity of state
“ into the condition which we term ‘ glass.’

“ The outside skin of each tub-load of slag generally
“ cools so fast that it forms a glass. Within the skin
“ there is a region where most of the slag is glassy, but
“ through it are distributed micro-crystals which increase
“ in number and size inwards, and give the slag its
“ stony or porcellaneous texture. This texture becomes
“ more marked as the quantity or size of the crystals is
“ increased. The interior of the masses in certain cases
“ may spend so much time within the temperature-range
“ of crystal growth that it consolidates wholly as
“ crystals and takes on a texture almost as coarse as
“ that of granite. Complete crystallisation, however, is
“ rare, and usually the interior consists of crystals of
“ various sizes imbedded in a mass of glass.

“ Having been hurried through the temperature-
“ range of normal crystallisation, glassy slag is a
“ material not in physical equilibrium, it remains in a
“ state of internal strain, and if at any time subjected to
“ pressure or tension from the outside, it is likely to
“ develop flaws and cracks, and to break in the most
“ irregular manner. When in this glassy slag there are
“ imbedded crystals which have a coefficient of expan-
“ sion different from that of the glass, and varying in
“ different directions within themselves, the mere cooling
“ of the mass provides strain, which if internal to the
“ crystals is external to the glass, and the flaws develop
“ to such an extent that the mass becomes incapable of
“ supporting its own weight and breaks up into a kind
“ of sand.

“ To the ironmasters of the Tees this automatic
“ decrepitation of glassy slag suggested a method of
“ dealing with their waste products, products which,

“ when in the form of sand, could be tipped into
“ lighters and shipped out to sea. Two improvements
“ on the old process have resulted. In the first of these
“ the slag stream from the furnace is played upon
“ with water-jets as it is delivered, and cooling rapidly
“ it falls, in solid globules or grains which are wholly
“ glassy, into transport wagons. The second process is
“ a chemical one, and depends upon the discovery that
“ when lime is provided in excess of the amount neces-
“ sary to flux the impurities in ore and fuel, the resulting
“ slag remains fluid to a lower temperature, and forming
“ crystals throughout its bulk, crumbles almost com-
“ pletely to a powder before it is cold. The excess of
“ lime also helps to improve the quality of the pig-iron,
“ and where the disposal of sand is not a costly opera-
“ tion, this process bids fair to be generally adopted.

“ In common with other unannealed solids, cold slag
“ is liable to spontaneous recrystallisation. Molecular
“ aggregates which have formed at high temperatures
“ often become unstable under ordinary atmospheric
“ conditions. If a solid contain such molecular aggre-
“ gates a disturbance of the *status quo* is bound to bring
“ about a rearrangement with recrystallisation, and
“ its consequent degradation of energy. By reason of
“ molecular instability many slags when stimulated by
“ the development of flaws grow crystals in the solid
“ and become devitrified along the cracks. Thus initiated,
“ devitrification spreads like a cancer throughout the
“ mass. Crystal formation, whether in liquid or in
“ glass, is accompanied by contraction. Compact glass,
“ therefore, by devitrification becomes porous and more
“ than ever liable to further change.

“ The composition of the glassy slag and the crystals
“ which form it is determined by the composition of the

“ original impurities in the iron ore and in the fuel used.
“ Sand or chert in the ore unites with the lime to form
“ calcium silicate, and this with aluminium silicates, and
“ magnesium, potassium and sodium silicates from the
“ clay are the constituents which make up the greater
“ part of the slag. The bulk composition of slag may,
“ therefore, differ but little from that of cement.

“ If ore and fuel are of first-class quality, silicates are
“ the chief and almost the only constituents of the slag.
“ Generally, however, sulphur compounds are present;
“ these probably appear in the slag as sulphides of
“ calcium or of magnesium. Phosphides, nitrides, and
“ carbides are also not unknown. All these when in
“ contact with water give off these ill-smelling gases
“ which most of us associate with the word ‘slag.’ The
“ sulphur compounds are of real importance to the road-
“ maker, for when exposed to air they yield sulphuric
“ acid, which attacks the less stable silicates in the slag,
“ liberates silica, and generally assists the weathering
“ and crumbling of the mass to sand, and ultimately to
“ a muddy mess.

“ Slags then for purposes of road-making *should be*
“ *chosen with circumspection*, and should not be accepted
“ unless their properties are understood and their
“ behaviour under prevalent conditions is known. The
“ best pieces for foundations are those selected by hand
“ from dump-heaps which have lain exposed long enough
“ for the flaws and sulphur compounds to have done
“ their worst. Even then it must be recognised that
“ the material is intrinsically unstable, and with changed
“ surroundings not all the pieces can be expected to
“ maintain either their shape or their rigidity. Different
“ pieces of slag, moreover, are sure to crumble at different
“ rates, and since in road foundations things which are

“ not seen are forgotten, those who employ slag for road foundations are as little to be congratulated upon their choice as the man in Scripture who built his house upon the sand.”

The piece of fourteen-year-old slag foundations exhibited by Mr. Hooley is interesting as an example of the chemical changes which slag, when water-logged, undergoes. True, the aggregate, once slag and ashes, is now compact and strong; but neither slag nor ashes can now be readily distinguished in it, and by the interaction of these constituent materials a cemented aggregate of new-formed minerals not unlike a hardened mortar has eventuated. It is probably well worth while for a chemist to make a careful analysis of the aggregate which has resulted, and so to ascertain the conditions under which so cheap a mixture as slag and ashes may be expected to react and form a concrete.

The two first speakers in the discussion asked how the weather variations of ordinary working conditions should be met. Trial and considered error in the choice of road-stones can be the only final arbiter, but as suggested on p. 41, experimental determination of the energy change during wetting and the form of the strength curve for the briquetted rock should give real information as to what special average of climatic conditions particular rocks will suit.

Mr. Hooley is in doubt whether I advocate a return to water-bound roads in the place of the waterproof road-surfaces now in general use. My point is that, whatever the surface, water will either be an original constituent of the sub-crust and foundations, or else will find its way in at some stage as the result of the climatic conditions referred to by several speakers. The presence of this water and its behaviour are what all road-makers

have to reckon with, and it is for this reason that I have directed special attention to it.

The explanation of potholes is evidently controversial. With Colonel Crompton I agree that there must be many explanations, but I venture to think that damp places and water-pockets in and just below the road crust are responsible for very many of the old-established and more villainous of the offenders.

I seem to have given the impression that it is water far down among the foundations of the road which is directly responsible for potholes. This is not my view. The weakening water is the water within a very few inches of the surface, and though I regard deep-seated water-pockets as very injurious to the foundations, such water-pockets only make potholes when they fill up and make damp those parts of the road where the grinding action of the traffic is appreciable.

Several speakers have accepted the observation that the stones in and about a pothole are smaller than in the rest of the road. They regard this as due to original sin on the part of the man who spreads the metal. In general I do not agree, for I find that in established potholes all the stones are bruised, and having lost their corners, are becoming more and more rounded as the wear goes on. They are worn because the binder is weak, and the binding is weak because there is excess of water.

The special case evidenced by the Cambridge road-mender seems to have been misunderstood. The gravel of the road site in question, like the gravels of Bedfordshire and elsewhere, is porous, and the "seal of the well" of the pothole must have been provided by the impervious construction on which the last road-dressing was laid, probably by the worn and unscarified surface of an older crust. The hole made with the crowbar served

no other purpose than that of a drain, and it is useless to make any drain unless there is an outlet secured for its discharge, which at the locality in question is provided for by the porous gravel below.

Potholes in roads which have a clay foundation present great difficulties, and it is only by the reconstruction of a porous pitching or foundation-layer that one can make sure that they are completely drained. Roads which are of necessity continuously water-logged cannot be made good with water-bound macadam. In such situations an impervious foundation-layer to keep out the water is essential, and it is possible that Mr. Hooley's slag-ash aggregate is one of the cheapest constructions of this kind yet suggested.

The distribution of potholes affords further evidence that they are determined by water close under the crust. If a leaky gutter, a spring, or a choked field drain makes a pool which finds its discharge by seeping through the road, the course which the water takes in crossing the road can always be traced by a line of accentuated wearing, and where the wheel-tracks cross the watercourse potholes develop.

On many roads where there is sufficient slope, actual river systems of underground drainage, with trunk streams, tributary valleys, and subsidiary runnels, can be traced by the wear of the road surface, and along these courses the potholes occur in places analogous to those of lakes upon a model topography of hill and dale.

In composite streets with tram lines the free drainage of the macadam is often interrupted at the margin where the macadam adjoins the setts, and potholes in dozens are developed at the spots where the water stands.

To cure potholes without removing their cause seems to me impossible, and I could speak of many cases where

surface patching of potholes, either incipient or in an advanced state, has by no means improved the road. Tarred chippings bind together more firmly and are less affected by water than is ordinary macadam, and the filling of potholes with tarred chippings represents an advance upon the older method. Nevertheless, unless the whole of the water-pocket is replaced by waterproof material the pothole, under further wear, continues to grow round the edge of the patch; an evident demonstration that the cause of the malady has not been removed.

I now come to the question of "surface energy" raised by Colonel Crompton. I fully recognise that the property of surface tension is one which is peculiar to liquids, but I am not clear that the distinction between solids and liquids is one which is of vast importance to the practical road-maker. I would also remark that in the strictness of the definition, slag, and also flint, must be classed with glass as partial liquids. Solids, it is true, have no surface tension, but as a mineralogist I am compelled to believe that crystal faces have "surface energy," and that it is the variation of surface energy on different faces which controls the form or "habit" of the crystal. Crystals of the same substance grown from different liquids have different habits, and therefore the "surface energy" of the crystal faces is a property which belongs partly to the solid and partly to the liquid and is exactly analogous to the property of surface tension. I therefore try always to use the term "surface energy" both for solids and liquids, and use it always without considering whether the energy is provided by molecular forces, differences of electrical potential across the surface, or by continued slow chemical reaction.

The surface energy distribution as determined in the answering of the question—to wet or not to wet—seems to me the fundamental relation which affects the behaviour of liquids and solids occurring together in a road. The question of the pitch-mud is a case in point. The water does not wet the pitch, but occurs as beads or globules holding the shining grains (I must withdraw the word “splinters”) of pitch apart. Since the reading of my Paper, I have collected samples of spent tar-pitch mud from a Sheffield road, and can confirm Colonel Crompton’s observation as to the beauty of the glittering spheres of pitch, but when the mud is wet the water drops between these opaque spheres are not difficult to see. The special samples in which I saw my “pitchy splinters” were scraped from a bituminous (possibly asphaltic) road in February when the temperature was low. I now remember that the edges of the splinters were rounded, and I suppose that, just as the drops of lead in a shot tower under the action of surface tension become spherical in falling through the air, so chips of “liquid” pitch detached and insulated by water from the main mass must also in time become spherical. A rise of temperature accelerates the process.

In the present Paper, dealing mainly with water, I have put aside the question of the deterioration of tar, but as the subject has been raised I would mention that this also is a question of surface tension. Tar is a very complex mixture of mutually soluble organic “liquids,” as also are pitch, bitumen, and asphalt. Each of the substances in the mixture has its vapour pressure (that is, if exposed to air it can evaporate slowly), its own viscosity, and its surface tension. Diffusion and the adjustments of surface energy so arrange the distribution of the various constituent compounds of a mixed

liquid, that materials which have the least surface energy are concentrated in the surface layers. The constituents of the tar, pitch, &c., mixtures which have the least surface energy are those which have the highest vapour tension, and evaporate most quickly. Exposure of these binding stuffs therefore diminishes the proportion of the "tempering oil," and as time goes on the viscosity and also the brittleness of these materials is increased.

Colonel Crompton has spoken of the "complex laws" of harmonics," which belong to road fatigue. As a geologist and no mathematician, I cannot attempt to follow him in this; but I am convinced that the conception of water-binding discussed above makes it clear that fatigue in water-bound macadam is to be expected. Eleven years ago Professor Osborne Reynolds, in the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, showed some remarkable experiments with sandbags which demonstrated the fatigue of wet sand. We all know that wet sand on the sea-shore when stimulated repeatedly, loses its cohesion and becomes a watery batter. When the load put upon wet sand or macadam is greater than the water films can support, the distribution of the water in the narrow places among the particles is disturbed, and the water is pulled about by the forces of its surface tension. When the load is removed a new arrangement of the particles or stones has been set up, and again the water must be redistributed. There must therefore elapse a considerable time before the readjustment is complete and the proper strength of the water-bound aggregate is regained. If the time allowed is too short for this repair to complete itself before the arrival of the next load, that next load will find the strength of the aggregate below the normal, and the

damage which it will cause will be abnormally great. For this reason water-bound macadam roads are not suited to continuous and heavy traffic, and are less likely to be damaged by two-wheeled carts than by four-wheeled heavy vehicles whose wheels track.

Colonel Crompton gives us important information as to the behaviour of smooth water-proof roads in hoar-frost. As I conceive it, we have in the water-proofing of water-proof roads a surface which is not wetted by water. The water drops which come upon it remain as globules presenting convex surfaces, and accordingly the dew point for the whole road must be at a lower temperature than elsewhere, and there is less dew and hoar-frost deposited upon it.

Lastly, Mr. York enquires how it is that tar mud suffered through a wet period settles down into a "creditable carpet" when the weather improves. If, as is generally the case in summer, wet weather is associated with low temperature, we have a ready explanation, for a tar surface which has lost just so much of its volatile constituents as to have begun to break up is very sensitive to temperature, and a rise of even a few degrees changes it from a brittle solid into a viscous liquid. Whether as brittle solid or as viscous fluid it is not wetted and therefore cannot be held together by water films, but if by rise of temperature the fluidity of the tar is regained the tar globules will flow together and the carpeting qualities of the coating will be restored.

MODERN SCIENCE AND MODERN AGRICULTURE.

BY PROFESSOR AINSWORTH DAVIS, M.A.

(Principal of the Royal Agricultural College.)

*A Lecture Delivered at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, held on Monday, 15th December, 1913.*

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

Professor AINSWORTH DAVIS: Mr. President, and Gentlemen,—I have selected such a vast subject for a brief Address that I shrink before the attempt adequately to cover the ground. Science and agriculture too are so specialised in these days that no man can hope or expect to know more than a small corner, but I do think that it is desirable from time to time to go in for what I may call stocktaking and see where we are.

I am happy to say that we can put down “Modern Science *and* Modern Agriculture,” and not, as in older days, “Modern Science *v.* Modern Agriculture.” I mean that not so very many years ago there was a sharp antagonism between the practical farmer and the theorist, the scientist. The farmer thought that nobody could teach him, and, to a certain extent that was, and is, true; I hold very strongly that the place to learn farming is on the farm, and the scientific specialist must not go to a farmer and tell him how to farm. He must assume a very different attitude. He must point out to

the farmer that certain scientific work has been done which from trials appears to have a bearing on farming, and he must request the farmer to make experiments without prejudice, sometimes telling him frankly that they may not succeed, but that if they do they will add to his margin of profit; and I should like to say in passing, that the farmer is more willing to listen to the scientific man in these days, because, firstly, he is aware that certain scientific discoveries have done an enormous amount for agriculture; and secondly, owing to various factors, his margin of profit is considerably less than it used to be. At one time, as we all know, the farmer might do pretty much as he pleased and would still have plenty of money. But now that is not the case, and although we call agriculture "the most important industry," it is an industry that is rapidly shrinking, as you will see from the returns of the Board of Agriculture; and it looks as if unless something is done that the extensive bills we pay to other countries for agricultural produce would increase to an indefinite extent.

Therefore I think it behoves us to consider whether we are willing to do something substantial for the most important industry. I need not tell you why we use that adjective, for you know as well as I do, but I should like to say in passing, that it is not merely a matter of producing food stuffs in the country, but is also a matter of getting fresh blood from the country into the towns, without which the vigour of the urban population cannot be maintained.

This Address is divided into a number of headings which will be taken in succession, the first being historical; and it seemed worth while to jot down the dates of foundation of a few pioneer societies and

institutions. As a west-country man I was rather glad to discover that the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society was founded in 1777, and is still "going strong," and that we were, therefore, seven years ahead of Scotland where the Highland and Agricultural Society was started in 1784. We are accustomed to regard Oxford as being somewhat old-fashioned, and yet the first lectures on agriculture in this country, at least the first formal lectures, were delivered in Oxford about the year 1788. Scotland, again, is slightly later; for the Chair at Edinburgh was founded in 1790. After England and Scotland, by private enterprise, had been pushing the cause of agriculture, the then Government began to see if they could not do something, and the Board of Agriculture was started in 1793. Then followed the Sibthorpian Chair of Rural Economy at Oxford in 1796, although it was not a chair of agriculture pure and simple until this century. Next came the Smithfield Club—which was so much in evidence last week—in 1798. The Royal Agricultural Society was founded in 1838; the Farmers' Club, and that most important enterprise, the Experimental Station at Rothamsted, a private enterprise, in 1843; the Royal Agricultural College in 1845; and your own invaluable corporation, The Surveyors' Institution, in 1868.

I think I am not wrong in asserting that the central, fundamental and most important subject for the land agent and the estate agent is agriculture, and therefore I hold that a brief Address dealing with that subject is a very suitable matter to bring before you. We have seen that during the last century, and the latter part of the preceding one, there were various isolated efforts of different kinds that were spreading the ideas which were to come to fruition later, and were in

fact associated, as we know, with much important practical agricultural advance, in particular the improvement of crops and stock, and the introduction of artificial manures.

But a factor, which came to be an excessively important one, happened to be present in the second half of the last century, I mean that which is commonly known as the Scientific Renaissance of the nineteenth century. It is rather a strange and curious coincidence that the great literary renaissance of this country should have come in the reign of one queen—Queen Elizabeth, and the great scientific renaissance in the reign of another queen—Queen Victoria. The influence of that rapid expansion of science has extended to every realm of thought, every conceivable subject and every variety of practice, and though there were many things which contributed to this apotheosis of science, there was none that did so to a greater extent than the promulgation of the doctrine of evolution by Darwin and Wallace. I think I may say that it is only the idea of evolution, the idea of growth, the idea of progress, that can prevent any subject or any country from stagnating, and this century has certainly shown that there is not going to be any abatement in scientific discovery, for we are going ahead more busily and more actively than ever.

The second heading about which I desire to speak is that of the Soil. This is the raw material out of which the farmer produces his crops and stock, and it is quite clear that scientific research upon it must be, and indeed has already proved to be, of immense importance. The first thing necessary to secure an adequate knowledge of the possibilities of the soil in any country is to make a survey of it, and at the present time such surveys of different parts of the country are in progress, although

from lack of funds the Geological Survey is not so enterprising as it might be. It has published soil maps of certain districts rich in minerals, but we badly need such maps for the whole country, in order that farmers may know something more about the soil of their respective localities, and that technical advisers may know what advice to give.

Soils are exceedingly variable, not only in the same county, but on the same farm, and even the same field. It is useless, therefore, to take the results of experiments conducted in one particular area and assume that they apply everywhere. Experiments are only local. We must correlate them, and we must have a complete soil survey as a basis on which to work.

Then there comes the important subject of Soil Physics, which teaches us that plant food is in the form of films of moisture clinging to the soil particles. This must be considered in devising improvements in tillage. The "free" water which drains away readily and is not a direct source of plant food also needs careful study. Either we want to get rid of it or conserve it, and unless we fully understand its nature and movements, we cannot hope to improve existing systems of drainage, which are of so much importance to agriculture. The primary object of drainage is to get rid of the free water so that the roots of crops may be able to breathe. But in certain countries we have to consider how to conserve the moisture so as to compensate for insufficient rainfall. That is now successfully done. Everybody has probably kept moisture in the soil by putting on rotten leaves or other forms of what the farmer calls "mulch," in order to check surface evaporation. This can also be effected by stirring the soil with hoes or otherwise.

The extension of such methods of conservation has led

to the rise of what is now known as "dry farming." There are many thousands of acres in parts of the United States of America which formerly were desert, but which now by careful conservation of moisture are yielding abundantly; and this is a matter of great importance to our Empire considering that it includes large desert tracts, and dry farming, essentially an outcome of scientific work, is starting in South Africa, so that in course of time all or a great part of the desert called the Karroo will probably be brought under cultivation.

Next, as to Soil Chemistry. Until this becomes a branch of exact science, plant food and manuring will not be understood, and as regards the latter we shall continue to throw away large sums of money in putting on to the soil that which is unnecessary. In this matter the farmer is very liable to be imposed upon by specious advertisements and representations. This is one of the most important directions in which the farmer and the scientist can work together for mutual benefit.

It is interesting to notice that the chemistry of the soil is intimately associated with the study of life in the soil—Soil Biology. You are aware that plants take in their nitrogen in the form of nitrates—Chili salt-petre, &c.—and we know that the organic matter, the remains of plants and animals that get into the soil and decay, are gradually, to a large extent, worked up into nitrates serving as plant food. It was over twenty years ago that this process of nitrification was finally established by Warington and by Winogradsky. They proved it to be the work of bacteria. I take it that you know, as well as I do, what bacteria are. You are aware that these are microscopic colourless plants, very lowly relatives of the mushroom and the toadstool, which effect much chemical work by what we call

fermentation. They are among the most important beings with which we have to reckon for good, and also for evil. These nitrifying bacteria are the farmer's friends, and there are also denitrifying bacteria which break up the compounds containing nitrogen, so that the nitrogen is liberated and lost. What we want to do is to promote the life of those that are good and check those that are bad.

About 1886 two German observers — Hellriegel and Wilfarth—discovered why a leguminous crop enriches the soil in nitrogen. They found that the little nodules or swellings on the roots of such plants contain bacteria which are able to fix the nitrogen in the air of the soil, with formation of nitrates. Another German, Nobbe, prepared a laboratory culture of these bacteria (nitragin), but this and subsequent preparations of the kind have only been modified successes.

The next advance was made by a Scandinavian scientist, Beijerinck, who discovered that there are free nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil. You see, therefore, if we are fully to understand plant food and what happens to organic matter that gets into the soil, we must have a competent knowledge of bacteriology, and there is no doubt that by this study we shall be able to make use of the beneficial bacteria and check, as I said before, the action of the others.

The latest work in this division has been done at Rothamsted by Russell, Hutchinson, and others. They discovered that when soil is partially sterilized, after a short time its fertility is increased. They found that soil contains not only beneficial bacteria, but also microscopic animals, and they assert that the beneficial bacteria are preyed upon by the microscopic animals, and therefore prevented from indefinite increase.

By disinfecting or sterilizing the soil the microscopic animals are killed, and so are many of the beneficial bacteria; but fortunately the bacteria partly exist in the form of microscopic spores with thick walls. These remain alive and able to produce fresh bacteria. After sterilization there is a pause, and the fertility diminishes for a short time, but then it increases vastly because, according to Russell, the bacteria have a clear field, their enemies are dead, and they can multiply and prepare nitrates without let or hindrance.

The facts as to increased fertility cannot be disputed, but the explanation is challenged by other scientists, especially by some of the American workers. We shall arrive at the truth sooner or later, but the great point is to know that this partial sterilization is of great importance, and that you can increase fertility by its means. It is a commercial proposition, though its use is at present confined to horticulture, because to sterilize whole fields is, with our present knowledge, too expensive.

Now I should like to allude to what we call the nitrogen question. The crop plant wants nitrogen, and nitrate is the form in which it is absorbed. The chief deposits of nitrates are in Chili and other parts of South America. These deposits are rapidly diminishing, and an eminent scientist recently drew a terrible picture of what would happen when they are completely exhausted. Fortunately we are not now dependent upon these natural supplies of nitrates, because it has been proved possible by electrical methods to cause the free nitrogen of the air to enter into combination, with formation of artificial nitrogenous manures, calcium cyanamide and calcium nitrate, which answer every purpose. There is here a very important point to which I should like to call your attention, *i.e.*, that these manures are manufactured

in Norway, because cheap water power is there available, and in time to come there is not the least doubt that the countries which excel in water power will be the chief centres of manufacturing industry.

Coming to Farm Crops, one of the most interesting outcomes of the work of Darwin and other biologists is the production of new varieties. We know that these were produced at an earlier period, but in a haphazard way, there being a thousand failures for every success. It was only with the incoming of scientific work in biology that breeding was systematized.

As a matter of interest from my own point of view, I should like to mention the case of one plant that was produced in the forties by the method of selection. The then Professor of Natural History at Cirencester College, Professor Buckman, thought that he would like to evolve a parsnip. He planted some wild parsnips in the botanic garden, and selected them year after year for some time until he produced an edible variety. This was then handed over to the well-known firm of Suttons, by whom it was still further improved, and this is the origin of "The Student" parsnip, so called as a compliment to the students at the Royal Agricultural College. It is a particular honour to Professor Buckman and the College that this and some of the earlier work of the kind done at Cirencester, are mentioned in Darwin's great book, *Animals and Plants under Domestication*.

In South Sweden there is an immensely interesting plant-breeding institute at Svalöf. This was founded in 1886 as the outcome of an effort to secure really clean seed.

The Swedes were aware that trade seed was often very impure, and from the first their Research Station had a commercial side. Their experts had no set teaching

duties, and although teaching ought to be associated with research, yet the pure research man ought not to be hampered with much teaching, otherwise his scientific work is sadly retarded. They worked unsuccessfully on Darwinian lines at Svalöf for about four years. Darwin believed that new varieties and species were built up by the accumulation and addition of successive *small* modifications, and what was done at Svalöf and elsewhere was to pick out plants that seemed to be slightly better in this and that direction—it did not matter where they got them, in a field or in a plot—trusting in the course of time to build up something useful. But it did not answer, and when Dr. Nilsson was appointed in 1890, he started what is called “breeding on pure lines.” He discovered that if you examine a good many thousand individuals of wheat or any other plant, you will find some that are strikingly different from the rest, what have been called “sports” for any number of years, and if you pick out one of these individuals, excelling in points you want to propagate, it will probably be found to breed true. That is what happened at Svalöf. By picking out such sports they have been able to produce the most wonderfully good varieties of cereal and other crops. In fact, the plants that have been produced in this obscure village in Sweden are known all over the civilised world, which, I think, is a great tribute to the scientific spirit and ability of one of our smaller Continental neighbours. Of course they also employ crossing at Svalöf, as elsewhere, in order to combine the merits of two stocks. Such sudden and large variations, “mutations,” were independently discovered by de Vries in Belgium. His classic work *The Mutation Theory* was published in 1900.

We now come to an entirely different kind of work,

associated with the name of Mendel, with which you are all familiar. Mendel was prior of a minor monastery in Austria in the middle of the last century: he discovered a new method of breeding plants, though his work escaped observation until 1900, and then became famous. This is the point. There are certain characters possessed by plants and by animals which we call "Mendelian" characters, that are inherited in a definite way. There are certain things that you know you can take and hand on to other generations, and if you have two stocks to deal with you can pick out one good character from one and a different good character from the other, combining them in the offspring. This is very well shown by reference to Cambridge where Biffen, who has done an enormous amount of work in this direction, as you are aware, proved that in wheat quality, strength, and immunity to rust can be definitely propagated according to Mendel's law.

Working on that law he has produced some excellent new varieties of wheat, one of which is "Burgoyne's Fife," producing about 40 bushels per acre, ripening early, and equal to the best Canadian for milling purposes. He made this by crossing "Canadian Red Fife" with "Rough Chaff." Owing to the requirements of the average consumer in bread-making, we have to import an enormous amount of foreign wheat, because the ordinary wheat grown in this country has not got what is termed "strength." If we can grow a "strong" wheat in this country, and we are beginning to grow it, in that and the ordinary "soft" wheat we have the materials for bread-making raised within the circumference of Great Britain, and affording a great stimulus to wheat growing.

But even more important is another of Biffen's

varieties, "Little Joss," which is proof against rust, and has yielded as much as 44 bushels per acre. That is a cross between "Square Heads Master," and a Russian wheat called "Glinka." Why a rust-proof wheat is important will appear later on. We next hope to evolve a good potato immune from potato disease.

Further, in regard to crops, it is most important to find out what can actually be grown in a country, and in the case of Britain we ought to observe with great interest, but with a very cool and dispassionate judgment, the experiments in progress in the growing of sugar beet and tobacco. I cannot tell you whether these things are going to be a great success—I have my opinion—but of course we cannot do better than follow that classical adage "Wait and see," and from my particular standpoint a negative result is almost as good as a positive one. If you try a thing and it does not answer, put it on one side and turn your attention in other directions.

We are expecting great things from the application of electricity to plant life, setting up overhead wires, and subjecting crops to high-tension electricity. There is no doubt it has an influence, but here the matter of expense comes in, and to electrify small areas is not a commercial proposition. Later on, if we can try it on large areas, it may be done; and here, again, notice the importance of cheap water-power for grinding out your electricity.

Then, of course, in regard to crops, enormous importance attaches to the developments of tropical and sub-tropical agriculture. Capital is going out of this country every day in enormous blocks. People are selling their estates, and they are putting their money largely into tropical and sub-tropical agriculture. The development of the Empire is resulting, and I hope that ultimately

it will be self-supporting, not only as regards food, but as regards all other products, especially cotton.

The very latest idea in regard to crops that I have come across is a method of using the sun's rays for heating water and doing pumping work ; it is the invention of an American named Sherston and is called the "Sun Power Plant." Parabolic mirrors focus the sun's rays on a boiler so that steam is cheaply generated, but of course a sunny climate is necessary. It is expected that an installation will be put up very shortly in the Soudan, which is one of the coming parts of the world from the agricultural standpoint.

We now come to Farm Stock. Just as in the case of plants, new varieties can be produced with greater certainty than formerly, and a great deal of work is being done on Mendel's lines, although, unfortunately, Mendel's law is more difficult of application, and the matter is more complex. Still, the time may come, and is expected to come, when we can get, for example, sheep that combine first-rate wool with first-rate mutton. Some of the early experiments of the sort have started by crossing merinos for the wool with Shropshires for the mutton. Much of this work is being done by Professor Wood at Cambridge.

I will not talk about poultry ; that is a large proposition, and sometimes a very unsatisfactory one, but I should like to mention that poultry are most valuable from a scientific standpoint, because they possess many Mendelian characters, breed very rapidly, and are easily reared. The results obtained throw light on breeding in general. We are doing some work of this kind at Cirencester, and also in the factors controlling artificial incubation.

Here may be mentioned some recent research of

interest to those who rear thoroughbreds and who find it important to know as soon as possible whether their mares are in foal. It can be done now by a simple chemical device called the "pregnancy test," discovered by Abderhalden. The details are too abstruse to explain here, but the test is easy. To a little of the mare's blood certain things are added. If the mare is in foal a particular colouration follows.

As to Animal Nutrition. Not only is much money thrown away on artificial manures, but large sums are also wasted in feeding animals, because we do not understand fundamentally the principles of nutrition. We can only work out those principles by studying digestion from the physiological point of view, and also from the farmer's point of view.

I was very glad to see that at the British Association meeting held last year in Dundee there was, for the first time, a conference on animal nutrition between all sorts of men concerned, the physiologist, the chemist, and the practical man. That conference clearly showed that there was something wrong. Of course every physiologist thought he must be right; the practical man thought he must be right, and so on, and the result has been to show that nobody is quite right. In other words, our knowledge is incomplete, and it has been demonstrated that the old ideas upon the nature of digestion require complete revision. It has been demonstrated, for example, that substances which exist in excessively minute quantities in the food may be all-important.

I will give you one example of that as regards human beings. There are certain races in the East which subsist mainly on rice. If you polish their rice, and remove a trifling thickness from the outside of the grains

to make them attractive in appearance, the rice-eaters become afflicted with the disease called beri-beri. Why? It has been proved that in the part of the husk which has been removed are minute traces of a certain complicated substance (oryzanin) which is necessary to keep the body fit and able to resist that disease. Of course, in saying this, I am not advocating standard bread.

Kellner has done a great deal of important work upon rations for stock, and his new method of calculating "starch equivalents" mark a distinct advance. But we know that when a specialist advances new ideas somebody else always contradicts him, so that the best plan is for all kinds of scientific workers to toil steadily on and get the practical man to test results. If the scientist and the practical man work together, all will ultimately be well.

The development of the dairy industry is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of the last quarter of a century, and has been mainly due to two things, namely, the invention of the separator and the realisation of the fact that bacteria are of enormous importance in the industry. We pay Denmark alone something like ten million pounds sterling a year for butter. Why do we do this? Why do we not make this butter ourselves? Because we have not yet learnt the lesson of co-operation and the lesson of bacteriology. When we have done so we shall not pay so much money into the pockets of the foreigner.

Now we come to the unpleasant organisms called Pests. There are all sorts of injurious plant and animal pests, which devastate crops and stock, so that it is necessary to keep them down, or kill them if we can. Here scientific knowledge is essential. In the case of a deleterious form, it is only by studying its habits and life history that one can hope to deal with it successfully.

Take, first of all, Plant Pests. Of course Weeds are enormously detrimental, not only because they take the food and so on that the crop ought to have, but—and this is the result of comparatively recent investigation—they harbour both plant pests and animal pests, and they keep these pests active until the crop grows up. They form a sort of boarding-house from which the pests emigrate the moment the crop appears. To take the most effective method of dealing with the well-known weed called charlock, consisting in spraying it with sulphate of copper, that teaches us a lesson, for the constitution of various plants differs, and no doubt we shall be able to discover methods of killing many other pests without injuring the crops concerned.

As to Fungoid Pests. I was speaking of rustproof wheat some time ago, but can only find one actual figure about the loss in money to any country due to rust. In 1891 the loss to Prussia by rust alone was estimated at about twenty million pounds sterling, so it is worth while spending a few hundreds to try and do away with such a fungus.

Now we come to bacteria again. The whole question of bacterial pests is so vast that I can only suggest to you that the methods of inoculation for certain diseases, human and animal, that have gradually been evolved, have done and are destined ^{to} do an enormous amount of good. In fact I may say that preventive medicine in the case of bacterial diseases has a vast future before it, particularly in the case of anthrax. With regard to swine fever, which I know is a burning question just now, the serum methods used in Holland and America for fighting it are not altogether satisfactory. They are still on trial, and I doubt if it would pay us at this juncture to spend large sums of money in buying serum.

Turning for a moment to Animal Pests, the rat question alone is one of colossal importance. I should be afraid to tell you how many millions of money per annum are lost to agriculture alone owing to the rat—I think something like twelve million pounds sterling. Then, of course, you must remember that the rat, or rather a rat flea, is the agent for disseminating Oriental plague, a very serious disease in India. How can we combat rats? All sorts of things are possible.

There is a leaflet issued by the Board of Agriculture which mentions ten or a dozen methods and tells you to try them all together. But I have no doubt that in the end we shall come to rely mainly upon some kind of virus, and possibly some kind of organic poison. I have lately tried a virus and poison called *ratinol*, which have been discovered by Dr. de Christmas, at one time an assistant to the famous Pasteur in Paris. It has been employed to a large extent for exterminating field voles in France, and there was an extensive and successful experiment with *ratinol* poison carried out at Millwall Dock quite recently.

The first example of how Insect Pests are dealt with now may be taken from Italy, Austria, and Switzerland. The mulberries in those countries are largely attacked by the Japanese Fruit Scale insect, the female of which is like a tiny scale sticking to a twig, into which she probes and sucks the sap. This pest is being exterminated by introducing one of its enemies, a creature of the nature of an ichneumon fly, which is like a very minute wasp, that lays its eggs in the scale, and the young parasites which hatch out from the eggs devour the pest.

Another important pest I should like to mention is the warble fly of the ox, which does an enormous amount of damage to the meat and to the hide. The loss in

Germany in 1910 from this was about £178,000. It is very interesting to know that in Sweden they have succeeded in reducing the numbers of this pest by the instruction given in the elementary schools, showing that practical instruction can be given in such schools which may have a definite and useful bearing upon agriculture.

Time fails to do more than allude to such insects as mosquitoes, responsible for malarial disease, except to emphasise the fact that until we deal effectively with such forms as mosquitoes and tsetse flies we shall have to leave many parts of the tropics unconquered.

Another section which can only just be mentioned is that of Economics, and I venture to assert that until we are greater experts in farm accounts, and until we take up seriously the problem of co-operation the future of agriculture in this country will not be fully assured.

Finally, I have tried to demonstrate that many branches of science have an important influence upon the development and welfare of agriculture. But money is necessary for scientific work, and I think that we may therefore plead for very generous treatment. I know we have Government grants, and that we have the Development Fund in particular, but Britain is far behind many others in this matter, being far less enterprising than even her small Scandinavian neighbours.

Mr. J. H. OAKLEY (Member of Council) said a very pleasing duty had been placed in his hands that night, and his only regret was that it had not been deputed to someone with even a small part of the eloquence of their lecturer that evening; but apart from that, it was an exceptional pleasure to him to propose a vote of thanks to Professor Davis. The Professor, as they all

knew, was Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. He (the speaker) had had the pleasure and benefit of attending the College in the years 1885 and 1886, and held their diploma, so he was able to speak with some authority on the benefits to be derived from the course of study administered there, and also to testify to the social enjoyment and very good time open to the students in his day; and from what he knew, and had heard from Professor Davis that evening, he felt sure the same was applicable to-day, and that that College in the present as in the past was in very good hands.

He had in his time attended a number of the Papers and Addresses which had been delivered before The Institution, but they would agree with him that it was a long time since they had heard an Address of such interest, raising so many novel points and containing so admirable a blending of practice and science. When the Secretary of The Institution handed him a memorandum of the heads of the lecture, he had been rather afraid that the scientific points dealt with might take most of them out of their depth, and he would like to congratulate Professor Davis on the able way in which he had put his subject in so practical a manner before the Meeting, whilst at the same time showing them the benefit of science as applied to practice.

He did not propose to deal in detail with the Address, which did not, to his mind, lend itself to a general discussion. There were, however, one or two points to which he would like to allude. He was very pleased that the Professor started by emphasising the necessity of students being well drilled in the practical work on the farm. In his days at the College not sufficient importance was attached to that branch of the subject, and he had always felt that, admirable as lectures might be, it

was a great mistake to neglect the practical work on the farm.

Another point that Professor Davies emphasised very strongly was the question of soils. They, as land agents, did not perhaps consider that matter so much as they ought to do. They were sent all over the country to value property or to put rents on farms, and to a certain extent they had a general knowledge of soils, of what they were capable, and their influence on the value of the farm. He, however, had often thought how useful their profession would find full tabulated particulars of the soils of the country if the same could be obtained from one of the Government offices, or by some method of the kind to which Professor Davis had referred, so as to permit of their bringing the scientific side of the subject into their general practice. When talking to a large factor in Scotland recently, where a scientific study of the soil was more general amongst land agents, the latter would not believe that land agents in the south took upon themselves the responsibility of reporting as to rental values, or what a farm was likely to produce, until not only had they gone about with a spade over the land in question, but had also taken some of the soil home and analysed it afterwards.

He had great pleasure in proposing a most hearty vote of thanks to Professor Davis for the interesting Address he had given them that night.

Mr. T. A. DICKSON (Fellow) said, as another old Cirencester man, he had great pleasure in seconding the hearty vote of thanks to Professor Ainsworth Davis for his excellent lecture that night. There was no time to go through all the points touched upon, but, like the previous speaker, he would just allude to two points.

The first was with regard to the soil; Professor Davis had talked about surveys, and he would like to point out that gentlemen recently had been going through parts of England making surveys of the soil. He alluded, of course, to Dr. Russell and Mr. Hall, who had published, by the aid of the Board of Agriculture, a most excellent book upon the soils of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and he (the speaker) in his humble way had tried to induce the county council, of which he was a member, to apply for money to further that object, and to see whether they could not have a similar survey of soils in Northamptonshire.

As regards the partial sterilization of the soil, Professor Davis had told them that it was practical only in what might be called the greenhouse stage, and that horticulturists had found it extremely useful in helping them in growing some of the plants which they produced under glass; but he would like to draw their attention to the fact that Dr. Russell in his latest report of the work at Rothamsted spoke, not only of the action of chemicals such as toluene in producing that partial sterilization of the soil, but he also alluded to the fact that such partial sterilization was probably also brought about by very hot weather combined with drought, and he thought they had had confirmation of that fact in two seasons that most of them were old enough to remember. He alluded first of all to the year 1893, which they would recollect was an extremely hot summer, and in the following spring it was noticed how productive their feeding pastures were, and he thought the reason for the excessive production of those feeding pastures was, no doubt, owing to the partial sterilization of the soil which took place through the drought of 1893 accompanied by very hot weather.

Coming to a nearer time, they all would remember the splendid summer of 1911, consisting, as it did, of very hot weather, combined with drought. He remembered a well-known grazier looking at his field of grass, or what should have been a field of grass—it was almost as brown as the floor of the hall they were in—and saying, “Oh, well, I do not mind, my beasts are not doing well now, but if we only have a decent spring they will make up for what is lacking at the present time.” He spoke in the presence of the President, who was a great authority upon those subjects, and could confirm what he said, when he told them that such a time for beasts doing well had hardly ever been known as the May and June of 1912. There were more beasts turned off fat from the grazing pastures in the Midlands than had been known for very many years before, and that, again, he thought must have been due to the fact of the partial sterilization of the soil due to the drought, accompanied by the hot weather of the previous summer.

Professor Davis had alluded to fungi and the serious effect they had upon agriculture. He (the speaker) had had the disastrous effect of fungus-growth on trees rather forcibly brought home to him lately. In a comparatively new plantation they could not make out why it was that the larch seemed to be dying. Unfortunately, in the part of the country where he was they had a good many rabbits. On examination of the larch they found there was nothing wrong with the soil, but that the rabbits had burrowed under the roots and had carried on their fur the spores of the fungi, with the effect that the larch had been decimated. Unfortunately it was not only the larch that was affected, but what he thought was rather unusual they also found traces of

the same disease, or rather the same fungus, *trametes radiciperda*, upon the oak. Of course they had tried to destroy the rabbits, but unfortunately the damage had been done, and they had had to cut down a good many of the larch and oak.

Professor Ainsworth Davis had referred to anthrax and to the way in which the plague in India had been spread by the rat. From the Executive Committee on Contagious Diseases of Animals in Northamptonshire they had a return every month of the number of animals that died from anthrax, the way in which they were fed and their habitat, and, so far as could be, they had the history of the different cases. They had still, however, very much to learn about that terrible disease which in some parts of the country had such a serious effect upon the cattle. Case after case had been notified even where the cattle had been fed on grass or on hay produced on the farm, and anthrax had not been known in that particular locality before. He thought that when further investigations were made, they might find that the anthrax was brought on to the farm either by the rat or the vole, or in some such way as that.

Might he just refer very briefly to the Development Commission and to the need for money to carry out experiments? He thought they were all agreed that agriculturists had a great deal to learn from scientific men, and that the latter required a long time to carry out their experiments before they could be of use to the former. Here he was only echoing what Professor Wood, who had done such good work at Cambridge, had brought to the notice of the public at the meeting of the British Association in Birmingham only last autumn, when he had said, and said quite truly, that farmers were now anxious to make the most of the

results of scientific men; and there was rather a tendency now that money was being scattered to some extent broadcast, although not perhaps always in the right direction, to publish the result of experiments before they were really ripe, in order to show that they were doing something. Possibly, after only a year or two of work, they published the results of the experiments, whereas it took very many years in a great many cases before the results were really worth publication.

As regarded the system of Mendellism, there again it must take a very very long time before, with any such animals as sheep and cattle, they could really say what the effect was, so that they could breed their sheep to produce in the same animal extremely fine wool and also luscious mutton.

He had very great pleasure in seconding the hearty vote of thanks to Professor Ainsworth Davis for his most admirable lecture.

Mr. STANLEY HICKS (Professional Associate of Council) said he did not propose to detain the Meeting for more than a few minutes, as otherwise he was afraid they would be rather tired of old students, but having been at the Royal Agricultural College in the years 1877 and 1878, he felt he would like to associate himself with the proposer and seconder of the vote of thanks to Professor Ainsworth Davis for his able lecture. He was very glad to hear the Professor refer to the importance of practice, of course associated with science, as regards farming. When he was a student of the College their Principal was the late John Constable, and he thought in those days they had more practical work to do at the College than was done after the late John Constable had retired, and he

was pleased to hear that the practical part of the work was now being brought more into effect than perhaps it had been for some few years prior to the Professor's appointment.

He certainly agreed with the Professor when he said it was a great pity the geological surveys of the country were not more complete as regards the information respecting the nature of the soil where minerals did not exist, which was information that they as land agents required.

He was interested to hear the remarks about dry farming, because they would help those who had to manage estates in districts where there was a very light soil, such as Norfolk. He was beginning to hope with regard to some of the land in that county where they were very short of water, and where the soil was more like sand—in fact it blew about from one field in to another—that with the aid of dry farming they might, like the gentlemen in the Soudan, obtain good crops on that very light land. He was also pleased to hear there was a possibility of their getting potatoes which could be guaranteed to resist disease.

In reference to the spraying of charlock, he would beg Professor Davis to tell them whether from his scientific knowledge he could suggest any means of spraying thistles, so that they could be got rid of in a similar way. With those few remarks he would conclude by thanking Professor Davis for the able lecture he had given them that night.

Professor F. J. LLOYD (Visitor) said he had been so charmed with the Address of Professor Ainsworth Davis that he did not find it quite so easy to rise and criticise it as he generally did the usual run of Papers. He

devoted his life very largely in the endeavour to keep abreast of agricultural knowledge, especially from the scientific point of view. He was bound to say that he had not only been interested, but had learned a good deal himself that night from the very valuable Address which Professor Davis had given them from the stores of his information. But there were two or three thoughts which had occurred to him when he was listening to the Address. One was, that it was no use their studying to improve plants, or the condition of animals, unless they made sure that those improved plants and animals would obtain from the soil the food which they required.

He wanted to impress upon every one there what, in his opinion, was the great necessity of the present time, namely, that more attention should be paid to agricultural chemistry. Agricultural chemistry was really the foundation of all agriculture, because, without the materials with which plants and animals built up their tissue, no improvement along Mendellian lines or in any other way could ensure ultimate success, and he was quite certain, so far as he could see, that the study of agricultural chemistry at the present day had suffered owing to the far more interesting and seductive study of plant and animal life.

He would like to say one word also with regard to the research about which they now heard so much. He thought himself that they looked too much upon money as the essential for research. The real essential was thought; men must learn to think and then to carry out experiments in order to determine whether those thoughts were right or wrong, but if they began by carrying out a vast multitude of experiments which were not guided by careful philosophic thought,

they would waste both time and money; and he was afraid that the public would say that research was a failure, and that the money of the nation was being wasted, because they were not able to see adequate results for the money spent.

There was one other thought which had occurred to him. He knew that Professor Davis was a friend of one of his old friends, Professor Frendenrich of Berne, who devoted his life to bacteriology in relation to the dairy. A lot of work was being done at the same time in England. Did it bear fruit? He (the speaker) did not think that it did bear the fruit that it ought to do, and for the reason that there were no means of making the knowledge obtained serviceable to agriculturists. It was not sufficient that scientific men should make progress, but they must have a means whereby the knowledge obtained by scientific men could be quickly disseminated amongst those who could benefit from it. In England to a large extent in the past much progress which might have been made by the vast majority of farmers had not been made, because they did not possess the means of disseminating the knowledge amongst practical men.

He might give an illustration with regard to the manufacture of cheese. Experiments which had been carried out in the manufacture of cheese between 1890 and 1900 had resulted in the acquirement of a vast amount of knowledge as to the chemistry and bacteriology which was essential to the production of good cheese. Very little of that knowledge had been utilised in England; but although the work had been done in England, the knowledge had been utilised in Canada. There the Government took up the matter, and by special efforts insisted upon its being utilised in the Canadian

cheese factories. At that time Canadian cheese invariably fetched 10s. a cwt. below English second quality. To-day Canadian cheese fetched the same value as English second quality, and that was due, he believed, to the utilisation of knowledge which might have been utilised in England if there had been proper means of bringing the scientific knowledge which had been obtained to the door of the farmer. He had listened with very great pleasure to the address of Professor Davis, and those were the thoughts which had occurred to him as the lecture had been delivered.

Mr. F. ROPER COOKE (Professional Associate) said he would be loath to miss that opportunity of thanking Professor Davis for giving them so excellent a review of the principles of practice and science as applied to agriculture.

The lecture had certainly given him, and, he believed, all present more knowledge of the use of science in connection with agriculture than almost any other lecture or Paper which had been delivered before The Surveyors' Institution or any other learned body.

There were one or two points to which he would like to call attention. Professor Davis referred to dairying, and the principle of making butter in England in which farmers had not been very successful. He (the speaker) some years ago had been carrying on an experimental farm in Kent, and he found there that it paid better to sell milk at 7*d.* per imperial gallon than to sell the butter at 1*s.* 2*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* all the year round. As most people who were connected with dairying to any extent knew, farmers generally got 10*d.* in the winter and 8*d.* in the summer for an imperial gallon of milk, and in some isolated cases as much as 11*d.* and 9*d.* Of course

butter making would never pay in England in such circumstances. Even at 10*d.* and 8*d.*, which was the general price for milk in England, the unfortunate farmer did not make much profit. If they could only get the farmer to co-operate and raise the price of milk, they might do very well.

The Professor had omitted from his Address one discovery which had recently been made. The Veterinary Science had brought out a system of inoculation against lockjaw, and on a large farm in Kent the farmer, a friend of his, as soon as a horse's hoof was pricked, had it inoculated at once, and he had told him that they had not had any cases of lockjaw since, which, of course, was saying a very great deal.

He would wish again to thank Professor Davis, whom he had met on several occasions since he left the College some twenty years ago, for his very interesting lecture.

Mr. R. S. THORNE (Associate) said he had been very much interested in the lecture of Professor Davis, who had covered a very wide field, and had introduced to their minds most of the points which had interested scientists for the last few centuries. They all deplored the fact that although there was such a vast amount of scientific knowledge available they did not seem to be able to disseminate it amongst the farmers. In his humble opinion, the institutions themselves were largely at fault. Previous speakers had spoken of the lack of practical training to be obtained at agricultural colleges. He had had some experience of them, and he could not recollect any student who had learned his farming at an agricultural college doing much as a practical farmer. and he thought those of their Members who were land

agents required something more than an agricultural diploma from applicants for farms. In going over the farms connected with various agricultural colleges, he had been struck by the bad way in which they were managed.

He would venture to say that farming connected with agricultural colleges should be made to pay. Of course farms for experimental work came into a different category, but in his opinion the farms attached to agricultural colleges should demonstrate how farming should be carried on, and if they could get practical farmers to take those farms and to impart instruction to other farmers a great deal of good might be done, and the farmers in the neighbourhood would gradually assimilate all the latest scientific knowledge. From the commencement of agricultural education they had always suffered from that divorce of science and practice.

Nowadays, he admitted, they had many more practical men on the staffs of those institutions, and some very good advice was being disseminated, but they would not, he was afraid, very easily get over the injury which had been done to the cause of agricultural education by the initial mistakes.

He would like to thank Professor Davis again for his very able lecture, which he had much enjoyed.

He was sure it was their wish that agriculture and science should go together hand in hand as they had so much to learn from both.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously—

Professor AINSWORTH DAVIS, M.A. (in reply) said that he thanked all those present very much indeed for the kind way in which they had passed the vote of

thanks, and he was immensely indebted to the proposer, seconder, and supporters for the many kind words they had let fall.

If he were to deal with all the points raised by the various speakers they would not get home till morning. He was delighted that so many diverse points had been mentioned because he had tried briefly to survey the whole field and indicate various things of interest, and he saw that he had succeeded in doing that. He would not attempt to enter into the various matters raised, but would like to inform Mr. Hicks that he had not yet succeeded in spraying thistles, but he was engaged in a big begging campaign, and that was like trying to gather figs from thistles, except in certain instances to which he would allude.

He agreed with Professor Lloyd that thought was the most important thing in research, but investigators must have apparatus, and he maintained that the great bulk of the money which had been spent on scientific research in England had been justified, and they were now beginning to get a better means of disseminating knowledge because the Board of Agriculture, owing to its securing a special advance from the Development Fund, was now elaborating a wider scheme of education and research, and endeavouring to link together the various grades of agricultural instruction, with the specific view of getting at the farmers.

He believed that the farmer was being got at in increasing numbers, and that he was rapidly learning, in spite of what was said by one speaker about the comparatively useless nature of Agricultural Colleges, a view he could not endorse. At any rate, a good many old students of the Royal Agricultural College had obtained prominent positions in agriculture and had

made farming pay exceedingly well. He did not suppose that was due to College instruction alone, and agreed that they must combine practice with science. One might get a certain amount of both at a college, but much more practice must be subsequently added. As to the College farms, he was afraid he did not altogether follow or agree with the view that they should be worked to show a profit, which was put forward.

In conclusion, might he be allowed to say that he had felt it a great honour and it had given him very great pleasure to be there that evening, as there had been for many years and still was a close and friendly connection between The Surveyors' Institution and the Royal Agricultural College; and he thought that when they considered the prominent old students who had spoken so kindly that evening and remembered that most of those on the platform were either old students or fathers of old students, and that others were present in the room, he thought he might say that there had been and was a very close connection. He should like to take the opportunity of expressing his grateful thanks to the individual Members of The Surveyors' Institution for making handsome donations to the Building Fund which he had in hand. There was to be an extension of the College to be named "King Edward's Wing," which would commence in the spring. Not only had individual members been most generous, but The Surveyors' Institution itself had made the extremely handsome donation of 200 guineas, and they had also secured £100 from the Cloth-workers' Company, so that he was in a particularly grateful frame of mind. He was very much indebted to them all for the very kind way in which they had received his Address.

THE LAW OF DILAPIDATIONS.

By GRAHAM MOULD (ASSOCIATE), BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, held on Monday, 12th January, 1914.*

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

The law of dilapidations is one of those fairly numerous subjects where the lawyer and the surveyor meet on common and, I hope, not altogether unremunerative ground. Neither practitioner can claim the matter as being solely within his own domain. So much was this recognised that when in 1887 Mr. (now Judge) Wheeler, Q.C., contributed a Paper on the Law of Dilapidations it was followed at the next Meeting by a Paper from Mr. Pilditch upon the Practice, and the two Papers were discussed together. It is with no little trepidation that I essay to follow in the footsteps of two such eminent authorities, but I confidently rely upon your kind indulgence towards the shortcomings of my Paper.

Whilst to-night I propose to confine myself as far as possible to the purely legal aspect of the subject, yet it will be my endeavour in dealing with the more important cases to give the facts in sufficient detail to enable the surveying point of view to be fully appreciated.

And in some half-dozen of the leading cases—cases which are likely to dominate the law of dilapidations for many years to come—I have set out considerable portions of the judgments in the words of the Judges themselves. On the other hand, all questions affecting ecclesiastical or agricultural dilapidations or affecting any relationship other than that of landlord and tenant are excluded from the purview of this Paper.

It is not easy to offer a satisfactory definition of what constitutes dilapidations, and I do not propose to attempt the task further than to say that whilst the time-honoured definition elaborated by Tindal, C.J., in *Gutteridge v. Munyard* (1834), 1 M. & R., 334, must now be read subject to the principles laid down in the recent case of *Lurcott v. Wakely* (to which I shall presently refer), the very practical definition formulated by the Royal Institution of British Architects so long ago as 1844 appears to retain all the essentials of accuracy.

Dilapidation questions arising between landlord and tenant may be broadly classified as arising under two heads:—

(A)—Where there is no express contract to repair;

(B)—Where there is an express contract to repair.

(A).—WHERE THERE IS NO EXPRESS CONTRACT TO REPAIR.

(1) *Tenant's implied Obligation.*

In the absence of any express contract to repair, the liability which the law places upon the tenant is one of an extremely limited character. Something may depend upon (a) the length of the term, and (b) the nature of the premises.

Some old cases and most modern text-books state that the implied obligation on the part of a tenant from year to year is to keep the premises wind and water-tight. Probably this may be regarded as the high-water mark of the tenant's obligation. At all events, it seems fairly settled that a yearly tenant not under covenant to repair is not liable for mere wear and tear or for general or substantial repairs.

The most recent decision on this branch of a tenant's liability is seventy years old, and it is not easy to forecast the precise view which the courts would take to-day.

Some writers have expressed the opinion that if a roofing slate become broken through the forces of nature, the yearly tenant is not bound to repair properly with another slate, and that he cannot be called upon to do more than will prevent the rain getting in to the damage of the house, *e.g.*, that he might replace the broken slate with a piece of wood, and, provided that that expedient kept out the wet, he could not be called upon to do more. Of course if the tenant himself had broken the slate different considerations would apply, and in that case he would be bound to replace the slate so broken.

Similar nebulousness as regards the liability of the tenant to repair appears to pervade the case of a tenant (always, be it remembered, where there is no express contract on the subject) for a term of years.

Here again there is very little modern case law, but the case of *Davies v. Davies* [1888], 38 Ch., 499, clearly establishes the proposition that such a tenant is liable for permissive waste, and that included in such liability is the obligation to make good the effect of wear and tear.

There do not appear to be any modern cases defining what is permissive waste, but the older authorities state that suffering a house to be uncovered whereby the timbers become rotten, or allowing the walls to decay for want of paint or plaster constitutes permissive waste.

There is no implied covenant to rebuild in the case of accidental fire.

(2) Landlord's implied Obligation.

When Mr. Wheeler addressed this Institution in 1887 he was enabled in a very happy phrase to say that this branch of the subject resembled the well-known story as to snakes in Iceland in the sense that in Iceland there were no snakes, and in our law there was no obligation implied on the part of the landlord. But twenty-seven years of ameliorating legislation have passed over the heads of landlords since that time, and to-day the position of a landlord is one of greater responsibility and less freedom. It is true that the old common law rule—that a landlord is under no implied obligation as to the condition of the premises (with the exception of furnished houses) which he lets, however ruinous or dilapidated such premises may be—still holds good, but statutes have now engrafted upon it many and increasingly important exceptions.

- (a) Where any house or part of a house is let for habitation at a rental not exceeding per annum £20 in the Metropolis, £13 in Liverpool, £10 in Manchester or Birmingham, and £8 elsewhere, there shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human

habitation. (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, s. 75.) This statutory condition shall take effect notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, s. 12.)

- (b) Where, after 3rd December, 1909, any house or part of a house is let for habitation at a rental not exceeding in the administrative county of London £40, in a borough or urban district (with a population of 50,000 or upwards) £26, and elsewhere £16, there shall be implied (1) a condition that the house is at the commencement of the holding, in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and (2) an undertaking that the landlord shall during the holding keep the premises so fit as aforesaid. But such condition and undertaking are excluded when the letting is for a term of not less than three years upon the terms that the premises are put by the lessee into a condition reasonably fit for occupation and the lease is not determinable by either party before the expiration of that term. (Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, ss. 14 and 15.)

It will be observed that the Act of 1909 imposes far larger obligations upon the landlord than was the case under the Act of 1890, inasmuch as not only are the limits as to rental materially extended, but there is superadded the obligation of keeping the premises in repair during the term. On the other hand, apparently there is nothing to prevent the landlord contracting out of the Act of 1909, although he cannot contract out of the Act of 1890. As to both Acts the provisions only

apply where the letting is of a house or part of a house for human habitation.

Under the Act of 1909 the landlord has power to enter and view, and therefore presumably could not set up want of notice from the tenant as exempting him (the landlord) from liability in consequence of non-repair.

A landlord who commits a breach of the statutory undertaking is liable only to his tenant in respect thereof: no liability is incurred either towards a stranger (*Ryall v. Kidwell* [1913], 3 K. B., 123) or to a member of the tenant's family (*Middleton v. Hall* [1913], 108 L. T., 804).

Where a landlord lets flats and retains control of the common staircase by which alone access to them is obtained he impliedly agrees with his tenants to keep such staircase in repair, and a duty is imposed by law upon him towards persons using the staircase in the course of business with the tenants to keep it reasonably safe. (*Miller v. Hancock* [1893], 2 Q. B., 177.) But the principle of that case will not be extended to imply a duty to light the staircase. (*Huggett v. Miers* [1908], 2 K. B., 278.) Nor is a landlord of premises which are let out in flats, who retains, for his own use, an upper floor in which is a cistern, liable to a tenant of a lower floor who takes his supply of water from the landlord's cistern if, without wilful default or neglect on the part of the landlord, a leakage occur which damages the tenant's goods. (*Blake v. Wolff* [1898], 2 Q. B., 426.)

(B).—WHERE THERE IS AN EXPRESS CONTRACT
TO REPAIR.

(1) TENANT'S OBLIGATION.

(A) *General Construction.*

In construing any covenant regard must be had on the one hand to "each word used" (*per* Fletcher Moulton, L.J., in *Lurcott v. Wakely*) and on the other hand to the age, class, locality, and general condition of the premises at the time of the demise (*Payne v. Haine*, [1847], 16 M. & W., 541). "If he takes an old house " he must not let it tumble down, he must keep it up; but " only as an old house." (*Scales v. Lawrence* [1860], 2 F. & F., 289.)

A general covenant to repair extends to all buildings on the land at the time of the demise, also to all buildings erected during the term, and further to all fixtures in the nature of buildings attached to the demised land, and not merely resting thereon, provided that the fixtures are not of a character which the tenant is entitled to remove. (*Thresher v. East London Waterworks Company*, [1824], 2 B. & C., 608.) It must also be borne in mind that if the expression "erections" or "improvements" be used, things, such as trade fixtures, may be brought within the scope of the repairing covenant. (*Bidder v. Trinidad* [1868], 17 W. R., 153.) On the other hand if the repairing covenant be limited in terms to the buildings demised it will not be extended to newly erected buildings which are distinct from, and form no part of, the buildings which were demised. (*Smith v. Mills* [1899], 16 T. L. R., 59.)

(B) *Commencement of Liability.*

Under an express covenant to repair the liability commences from the execution of the lease, and a lessee is not liable for breaches of the covenant to repair which occur before the execution of the lease although subsequent to the day on which the term is stated to commence. (*Shaw v. Kay* [1847], 1 Ex., 412.)

(C) *Continuance of Liability.*

Under an express covenant to repair the lessee remains liable during the whole term of the lease, and does not and cannot get rid of such liability by assignment.

(D) *Holding over.*

A tenant who holds over after the expiration of the lease upon an implied tenancy from year to year is liable upon the repairing covenants of the expired lease. (*Ecclesiastical Commissioners v. Merral* [1869], L. R., 4 Ex., 162.) And this may involve liability to rebuild after fire. (*Digby v. Atkinson* [1815], 4 Camp., 275.)

(E) *Special Covenants.*

A covenant to "substantially repair, uphold and "maintain" a house has been held to make a tenant liable to keep up the inside painting. (*Monk v. Noyes* [1824], 1 C. & P., 265.) But Mr. Redman, in his learned treatise, states that this case "is no longer an authority "for the broad proposition that a covenant to repair "includes inside painting." On the other hand, neither Mr. Foa nor Mr. Aggs (the present editor of "Woodfall") appears seriously to question the decision.

In *Crawford v. Newton* [1886], 36 W. R., 54, there was an agreement to keep the inside of the house in "tenantable repair." The tenant had occupied for seventeen years without having painted or papered. It was held, first by Cave, J., and afterwards by the Court of Appeal, that the tenant was only bound to paint and paper so as to prevent the house from going to decay.

A covenant to repair the "external parts" of a house has been held to include the boundary walls, notwithstanding that they were party-walls and therefore not exposed to the weather. (*Green v. Eales* [1841], 2 Q. B., 225.)

A covenant to keep walls, roof, and "main timbers" in repair has been held to include iron beams. (*Manchester Bonded Warehouse Company v. Carr* [1880], 5 C. P., 507.)

A covenant to do repairs to the satisfaction of the landlord's surveyor is fulfilled if the repairs done are such that the surveyor ought in reason to be satisfied. (*Doe v. Jones* [1848], 2 C. & K., 743.)

Where a tenant covenanted to "make, uphold, support, " cleanse and repair, and keep in repair all . . . sewers, " drains," &c., and the drainage system had to be reconstructed in pursuance of a notice under the Public Health Act, 1875, it was held that the tenant was not liable to make a "new drain." (*Lyon v. Greenhow* [1892], 8 T. L. R., 457.)

A landlord agreed to expend £50 in repairs, and it was stipulated that the tenant should not require any further repairs to be done except repairs to the roof, walls, drains, and sewers, which were to be kept in good and tenantable repair by the landlord. Subsequently the drainage system was discovered to be most

defective. It was held that the agreement did not extend to the rectification of a structural defect, but was confined to keeping the drains as they existed in good tenantable repair. (*Hugall v. McLean* [1884], 1 T. L. R., 53.)

(F) *Fair (or reasonable) Wear and Tear excepted.*

For many years the precise signification to be attached to the exception of fair wear and tear following upon a general covenant to repair has been a vexed question.

In passing I may suggest that there is no tangible distinction between the expression "fair wear and tear" on the one hand and "fair use and wear" on the other. Whatever the meaning of the one expression that also is the meaning of the other.

What does the expression mean? Mr. Foa, in his admirable work, suggests that the clause may throw "upon the landlord the burden of showing that the dilapidations complained of are either the result of damage (whether wilful, negligent, or accidental) or that they have been caused by something other than mere user, *e.g.*, by not repairing at an earlier stage."

The older authorities appear to have attached little, if any, importance to the words in question. I pass to modern decisions.

In *Scales v. Lawrence* [1860], 2 F. & F., 289, a tenant covenanted in a 7-years lease, as often as need should require, well and sufficiently to repair, uphold, sustain, paint, glaze, cleanse, scour, &c., and leave in such repair, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

Willes, J., held that papering, not being expressly mentioned in the covenant, was not comprised within its terms as it was mere matter of ornament. The

utmost that could be included was the cost of replacing such portions of the paper as might be absolutely torn off. The tenant had painted the premises once during the term and it was held that he was not bound to repaint on leaving.

Willes, J., said:—

If he painted and papered within seven years and there is no damage in the way of breaking down or tearing off, then the reasonable construction of the covenant is that he should cleanse the old paint, &c. (or renew it only where destroyed), and give up the house in a clean and fair condition, and for fair wear and tear he would not be liable.

Lord Coleridge, C.J., delivering the judgment of the Court (Coleridge, L.C.J., Grove and Lindley, JJ.) in *Manchester Bonded Warehouse Company v. Carr* [1880], 5 C. P., 507 (a case where a whole warehouse fell owing to the tenant having overloaded certain floors with flour), said:—

It only remains to consider whether reasonable wear and tear can include destruction by reasonable use. These words, no doubt, include destruction to some extent, *e.g.*, destruction of surface by ordinary friction, but we do not think they include total destruction by a catastrophe which was never contemplated by either party.

In *Davies v. Davies* [1888], 38 Ch., 499, Kekewich, J., expressed the view that an exception of fair wear and tear would exempt a lessee from liability in respect of “any dilapidations found at any time or at the end of the term by reason of the wear and tear, the wearing out of the walls and floors of the public-house, for example, from the constant traffic and so forth.”

In *Terrell v. Murray* [1901], 17 T. L. R., 570, a lessee for a term of seven years covenanted "to deliver "up at the expiration of the said term the "message in as good repair and condition as it "now is in reasonable wear and tear excepted." There was no covenant to repair during the term. The lessor claimed (*inter alia*) £12 for painting the outside woodwork, £2 for repointing certain brickwork, and £5 for repairing parts of the kitchen floor which had become affected by dry rot. Bruce, J., in deciding that the tenant was not liable for any of these items, said that the meaning of the covenant in his opinion was that the tenant was bound at the end of the tenancy to deliver up the premises in as good condition as they were in at the beginning subject to the following exceptions, that was to say, dilapidations caused by the friction of the air, dilapidations caused by exposure, and dilapidations caused by ordinary use. He was of opinion that outside painting was not a thing the tenant was bound to do under that covenant. Phillimore, J., felt some difficulty, but on the whole concurred.

(G) *Tenantable Repair.*

The meaning of this term was fully discussed in *Proudfoot v. Hart* [1890], 25 Q. B. D., 42.

The covenant in that case ran: "during the said "term" (agreement for three years) "keep the said "premises in good tenantable repair, and so leave the "same at the expiration thereof."

The items in respect of which controversy arose were:—

- (a) Repapering walls of rooms where the paper which was upon them when the tenancy commenced had become worn out.

- (b) Repainting internal woodwork where the paint which was on such woodwork when the tenancy commenced had worn off.
- (c) Whitewashing and cleaning staircases and ceilings.
- (d) Replacing with a new floor a kitchen floor which had existed when the tenancy commenced.

It was conceded that the premises were out of tenantable repair when the tenancy began.

Having regard to the fact that the Court of Appeal did not entirely agree with the judgments of Cave and Mathew, JJ., and to the further fact that some of the opinions expressed by those judges are clearly overruled by the recent case of *Lurcott v. Wakely*, it is safer in dealing with *Proudfoot v. Hart* to rely solely upon the judgments delivered in the Court of Appeal.

Lord Esher, M.R. (*inter alia*) said:—

I am of opinion that under a contract to keep the premises in tenantable repair and leave them in tenantable repair the obligation of the tenant, if the premises are not in tenantable repair when the tenancy begins, is to put them into, keep them in, and deliver them up in tenantable repair.

He then proceeded to suggest that “habitable repair,” “tenantable repair,” and “good repair” all meant much the same thing.

His Lordship (having referred to certain authorities) then proceeded:—

The result of the cases seems to be this: the question whether the house was, or was not, in tenantable repair when the tenancy began is immaterial; but the age of the house is very material with respect to the obligation both to keep and to leave it in tenantable repair. It is

obvious that the obligation is very different when the house is fifty years older than it was when the tenancy began. Lopes, L.J., has drawn up a definition of the term "tenantable repair," with which I entirely agree. It is this: "'Good tenantable repair' is such repair as, 'having regard to the age, character, and locality of 'the house, would make it reasonably fit for the 'occupation of a reasonably minded tenant of the class 'who would be likely to take it.'" The age of the house must be taken into account, because nobody could reasonably expect that a house 200 years old should be in the same condition of repair as a house lately built; the character of the house must be taken into account, because the same class of repairs as would be necessary to a palace would be wholly unnecessary to a cottage; and the locality of the house must be taken into account, because the state of repair necessary for a house in Grosvenor Square would be wholly different from the state of repair necessary for a house in Spitalfields. The house need not be put into the same condition as when the tenant took it; it need not be put into perfect repair; it need only be put into such a state of repair as renders it reasonably fit for the occupation of a reasonably minded tenant of the class who would be likely to take it.

. . . . With regard to the papering I agree that he is not bound to repaper simply because the old paper has become worn out, but I do not agree with the view that under a covenant to keep a house in tenantable repair the tenant can never be required to put up new paper. Take a house in Grosvenor Square. If when the tenancy ends, the paper on the walls is merely in a worse condition than when the tenant went in, I think the mere fact of its being in a worse condition does not impose upon the tenant any obligation to repaper under the covenant, if it is in such a condition that a reasonably minded tenant of the class who take houses in Grosvenor Square would not think the house unfit for his occupation. But suppose that the damp has

caused the paper to peel off the walls, and it is lying upon the floor, so that such a tenant would think it a disgrace, I should say then that the tenant was bound, under his covenant to leave the premises in tenantable repair, to put up new paper. He need not put up paper of a similar kind—which I take to mean of equal value—to the paper which was on the walls when his tenancy began. He need not put up a paper of a richer character that would satisfy a reasonable man within the definition.

The same view applies as to painting. If the paint is in such a state that the woodwork will decay unless it is repainted, it is obvious that the tenant must repaint. But I think that his obligation goes further than that. A house in Spitalfields is never painted in the same way as one in Grosvenor Square. If the tenant leaves a house in Grosvenor Square with painting only good enough for a house in Spitalfields, he has not discharged his obligation. He must paint it in such a way as would satisfy a reasonable tenant taking a house in Grosvenor Square.

As to whitewashing, one knows it is impossible to keep ceilings in the same condition as when they have just been whitewashed. But if, though the ceilings have become blacker, they are still in such a condition that a reasonable man would not say "I will not take this house because of the state of the ceilings," then I think that the tenant is not bound, under his covenant to leave the house in tenantable repair, to whitewash them. Take, again, the case of a house in Grosvenor Square having an ornamental ceiling which is a beautiful work of art. A tenant goes in and finds such a ceiling in the house, and in course of time the gilding becomes in such a bad condition or so much worn off that the ceiling is no longer ornamental. I should think that a reasonable tenant taking a house in Grosvenor Square would not require a gilded ceiling at all. If that be so, on the mere covenant to leave the premises in tenantable repair, I should think that the tenant who has

entered into that covenant was not bound to regild the ceiling at all.

As to the floor it may have been rotten when the tenancy began. If it was in such a state when the tenancy began that no reasonable man would take a house with a floor in that state, then the tenant's obligation is to put the floor into tenantable repair. The question is, What is the state of the floor when the tenant is called upon to fulfil his covenant? If it has become perfectly rotten he must put down a new floor, but if he can make it good in the sense in which I have spoken of all the other things—the paper, the paint, the whitewashing—he is not bound to put down a new floor. He may satisfy his obligation under the covenant by repairing it. If he leaves the floor out of repair when the tenancy ends and the landlord comes in, the landlord may do the repairs himself and charge the costs as damages against the tenant; but he is only entitled to charge him with the necessary cost of a floor which would satisfy a reasonable man taking the premises. If the landlord puts down a new floor of a different kind, he cannot charge the tenant with the cost of it. He is entitled to charge the cost of doing what the tenant had to do under his covenant, but he is not entitled to charge according to what he has himself in fact done.

Lopes, L.J., after stating that he was of the same opinion, asked—

What is the obligation of the tenant under such a contract? First, he must, if the premises are out of repair when he takes them, put them into good tenantable repair. *Payne v. Haine* is an authority for saying that that is his obligation. It is clear also that under such a contract as this he must commit no waste. Therefore, with respect to the kitchen floor, the tenant's obligation in the present case was either to repair the old floor or to put down a new one. As to papering and painting, generally speaking the tenant would not

be bound to repaper or repaint. Most clearly he is not bound to repaper with similar paper to that which was on the walls when the tenancy began, or to repaint with similar paint. Most clearly, also, he is not bound to do repairs which are merely decorative. But if at the end of the lease the paper and paint are in such a condition as to cause portions of the premises to go into decay, he is bound to repaper and repaint to such an extent as will satisfy the terms of the definition which I have stated. Again, if the paint through the lapse of time has worn off, or the paper has become worn out, so that their condition has become such as not to satisfy a reasonably minded tenant of the class who would be likely to take the house, then he must repaper and repaint so as to make the premises reasonably fit, within the definition, for the occupation of such a tenant; and what I have said with respect to papering and painting applies also to all the other kinds of repair which have been mentioned.

(H) *Fire.*

Where a tenant covenants without qualification to keep and leave in repair he is bound to rebuild the demised premises in the event of their destruction by fire or other extraordinary accident.

And where the tenant is under covenant to insure, his liability to rebuild under the covenant to repair is not limited either to the amount for which he was bound to insure, or to the amount for which, in fact, he has insured. (*Digby v. Atkinson* [1815], 4 Camp., 275.)

Where the landlord voluntarily insures, in his own name alone, and receives the insurance money, that fact alone does not render him liable to rebuild nor relieve the tenant from his obligation to rebuild under the covenant to keep and leave in repair. Nor, inequitable though it may seem, is the tenant entitled to any con-

tribution towards the cost of rebuilding from a landlord who has so insured and received the insurance money. The best course for the tenant to pursue in the case where the premises are burned down and the landlord has voluntarily insured is to apply as a "person interested," under 14 Geo. III., c. 78, s. 83, to the Insurance Office, before it has settled with the landlord, to apply the insurance money in rebuilding. In order to be effectual two essentials must be observed, namely, (a) there must be a distinct request to the office that the money shall be applied in rebuilding, and (b) such request must be made before the office has settled with the insurer. (*Simpson v. Scottish Union* [1863], 1 H. & M., 618.) In the event of the destruction of premises by fire, the measure of damages recoverable by the landlord is not necessarily the entire cost of rebuilding, but that amount less the difference between the value of the new building and the old one. (*Yates v. Dunster* [1855], 11 Ex., 15.) It must be remembered that even where there is a proviso in the lease relieving the tenant from liability to rebuild in the event of destruction by fire, such a proviso (without more) will neither cast upon the landlord the burden of rebuilding, nor relieve the tenant from the obligation of paying rent during the remainder of the lease. (*Marshall v. Schofield* [1882], 52 L. J., Q. B., 58.)

An exception of damage by "fire, storm, tempest or "other inevitable accident" will not help the tenant where the "inevitable" accident is brought about by the tenant himself: thus where a warehouse fell because the tenant overloaded one of the floors it was held that the accident did not come within the scope of the exemption. (*Manchester Bonded Company v. Carr* [1880], 5 C. P. D., 507.)

(1) *Non-Liability of Tenant to Rebuild in case of
Total Destruction.*

In *Lister v. Lane* [1893], 2 Q. B., 212, the lessee covenanted that he would, "when and where, and as often as occasion shall require well, sufficiently and substantially repair, uphold, sustain, maintain, amend, and keep" the demised premises and the same "so well and substantially repaired, upheld, sustained, maintained, amended, and kept" at the end of the term yield up to the lessors. The demised premises included a wharf, warehouse, dwelling-house, stables, and sheds. At the time of the demise, which was for a term of 7 years, the dwelling-house was at least 100 years old, and possibly much older. Before the end of the term one of the walls of the house was bulging out, and after the end of the term the house was condemned by the district surveyor as a dangerous structure, and was pulled down. The foundation of the house was a timber platform resting on a boggy or muddy soil. The bulging of the wall was caused by the rotting of the timber. There was evidence that the wall might have been repaired during the term by means of underpinning. The sum of £569 was claimed for rebuilding the dwelling-house.

The Court decided that the tenant was not liable to rebuild the house.

Lord Esher, M.R., said :—

. . . . You have then to look at the condition of the house at the time of the demise, and, amongst other things, the nature of the house—what kind of a house it is. If it is a timber house the lessee is not bound to repair it by making a brick or a stone house. If it is a house built upon wooden piles in soft ground the lessee is not

bound to take them out and to put in concrete piles. . . . However large the words of the covenant may be a covenant to repair a house is not a covenant to give a different thing from that which the tenant took when he entered into the covenant. He has to repair that thing which he took; he is not obliged to make a new and different thing. . . . The tenant from time to time did the proper repairs, and now the plaintiffs want him to do something for which he is not liable, and which would be of no avail unless he built a house of an entirely different kind.

Kay, L.J., said:—

I am of the same opinion. I will add a few words with regard to the law. In construing such a covenant regard must be had to the character and condition of the demised property, and, assuming that this covenant is, as has been argued, expressed in the largest terms, that it is a covenant to keep in repair and to put in repair, still *Payne v. Haine* (1) shows that regard must be had to the character of the house to which the covenant applies. Here the house was built upon a timber structure laid upon mud, the solid gravel being 17 feet below the timber structure, and the only way in which the effect of timber upon the house could be obviated is, according to the surveyor's evidence, by "underpinning" the house. That was the only way to repair it during the tenancy. "Underpinning," as I understand, means digging down through the mud until you reach the solid gravel, and then building up from that to the brickwork of the house. Would that be repairing, or upholding, or maintaining the house? To my mind it would not; it would be making an entirely new and different house. It might be just as costly to underpin as to pull the house down and rebuild it. No one says, as I judge from the evidence, that you could repair the house by putting in a new timber foundation. The only way, as the surveyor says, to repair it is by this underpinning. That would not be either repairing, or upholding, or maintaining

such a house as this was when the lessee took it, and he is not liable under his covenant for damage which accrued from such a radical defect in the original structure. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

In *Wright v. Lawson* ([1903], 19 T. L. R., 203) the tenant of a house and shop under a lease dated 1888 covenanted "And will during the said term, when, " where, and as often as occasion shall require, and to " the satisfaction of the lessor, or her surveyor for the " time being, substantially and effectually repair, uphold, " maintain, drain, paint, whitewash and cleanse the " premises for the time being held under this demise."

On the first floor of the premises was a bay window. In 1900 the tenant was served with a notice on behalf of the London County Council, under the London Building Acts, to take down or otherwise secure the brickwork of the external walls and bay window, so far as cracked, bulged, loose, sunk, overhanging, out of upright, or otherwise defective; also to shore up the bay window and arch over the back door immediately. The tenant thereupon instructed his builder to comply with the notice, and the window was taken down, and it being impossible, owing to the house being old and badly built, to re-erect the window in the same way in which it was before without its being condemned as dangerous by the County Council, the defendant built a new window set back in the main wall of the house.

The landlord asked that the tenant might be ordered to restore the premises to the condition in which they were when the lease was granted by replacing the bay window. The evidence showed that practically a new bay window, such as would satisfy the requirements of the County Council, could only be erected by supporting it by two columns from the ground to the window, or,

at any rate, that supports of a substantial character would be required.

Mr. Justice Kekewich came to the conclusion that the tenant was not liable to replace the bay window, since it was impossible to do so consistently with the requirements of the London County Council. He did not think that erecting a new bay window supported by columns could be regarded as the repair of the old bay window. It would be erecting a new bay window of a totally different character, more permanent, better, and more satisfactory, and possessing those qualities because it was new. That appeared to bring the case precisely within the principle of *Lister v. Lane*. The tenant had been prevented by *vis major* in the shape of the London County Council from performing his covenant. There would be judgment for the tenant.

In *Torrens v. Walker* [1906], 2 Ch., 166, the first, second, and third floors, with two rooms and partial use of the kitchen in the basement, and the yard, &c., of a dwelling-house were demised for 18 years from 1890. The landlord covenanted to keep the outside of the premises in good and substantial repair. In 1905 the London County Council served on the premises a notice requiring the owner to take down the front and back walls of the house as being dangerous structures. The tenant communicated this notice to the landlord and required him to repair the walls. The landlord did nothing, and the London County Council themselves took down the walls from the first floor upwards, propped up the floors with timber, and left the place uninhabitable.

Warrington, J., said :—

I find as a fact on the evidence of the district surveyor that the building in question, which was about

200 years old, was absolutely worn out and had come to the end of its time. Its condition was not due to any neglect on the part of the lessor, but to the effect of time and the elements on the materials used. It was found on the survey that the front wall was beyond repair. Nothing could be done to make it safe without rebuilding. The bricks had come to such a state that they could not be used again, and the mortar was perished to such an extent that the whole of the wall above the first floor, *i.e.*, the whole front wall of the demised premises, really consisted of nothing but a heap of dry bricks. The back wall, being of much smaller extent, was not in such a bad condition, parts of it might have been preserved, but I find as a fact that the whole of the back wall above the level of the second floor would have had to be rebuilt, and it is very probable that when the work was begun it would be found necessary to rebuild both walls lower down, even below the level on the first floor.

I find, therefore, as a fact that on July 13, 1903, repairing the building, in the ordinary sense, was impossible. Nothing could be done but rebuild. It was not merely that rebuilding was the course which a prudent owner would have adopted as the best, but it was the only practicable course to make the building stand.

Having found these facts the learned Judge gave judgment for the defendant on grounds which are thus summarised by Buckley, L.J., in *Lurcott v. Wakely*:—

The pulling down amounted to a demolition of substantially the whole subject-matter of the covenant. In these circumstances the finding of the learned Judge was justified that repairing the building, or as I prefer to say, repairing the subject-matter of the covenant, namely, the outside of the premises, was impossible, and that nothing could be done but rebuild. The learned Judge found in that case that the act to be done was not

one of renewal or replacement of a subsidiary part, but substantially a rebuilding of the whole subject-matter of the covenant.

(J) *Liability of Tenant to rebuild in case of Partial Destruction.*

In *Lurcott v. Wakely* [1911], 1 K. B., 904, a lease of a house and workshop for 28 years contained a covenant by the tenant well and substantially to repair and keep in thorough repair and good condition, and the premises being so repaired and kept to yield up at the end of the term. Shortly before the expiration of the lease the London County Council served a notice on the owner and occupiers requiring them to take down the front external wall of the house to the level of the ground floor as being a dangerous structure, and the landlord called upon the defendants (assignees of the tenant) to comply with this notice which the defendants failed to do. After the end of the term the landlord, in compliance with a demolition order of a police magistrate, took down the wall to the level of the ground floor, and then, in compliance with a further notice of the London County Council under the London Building Act, 1894, took down the remainder of the wall and rebuilt it with concrete foundations and damp courses, in accordance with the Act, at a total cost of £256. The house was at least 200 years old. It had a frontage to Hatton Garden of 24 feet. The depth of the house and workshop together was 100 feet. The Official Referee found as facts that the condition of the wall was caused by old age and lapse of time, and that the wall could not have been repaired without rebuilding it. Referring to *Proudfoot v. Hart* and to the opinion expressed by Lord Esher that if a floor became rotten a tenant under a

covenant to keep in tenantable repair was bound to put down a new floor, he was of opinion that what Lord Esher said as to the floor applied equally to a wall. He continued:—

In this case it is clear that the whole house does not require rebuilding; the wall can be rebuilt and has been rebuilt, and the old tie-plates and binders have been retained, and the case appears to me exactly like that of the new floor mentioned by Lord Esher. Could this wall have been patched or repaired? I find on the facts (although there is a difference of opinion as to that), from what was discovered afterwards, that it could not have been patched or repaired, and therefore it could only be rebuilt, and that the defendants were bound to rebuild it. They are liable for the cost of rebuilding it. As to the requirements of the London County Council for rebuilding the wall below the ground, in my opinion the defendants, as they were bound to rebuild the wall in accordance with the Building Acts, and to satisfy the requirements of the London County Council, are therefore liable for the whole of the £256.

The defendants appealed. The Divisional Court unanimously affirmed the decision of the Official Referee. The defendants again appealed. The Court of Appeal unanimously affirmed the decision of the Divisional Court.

Cozens-Hardy, M.R., referring to the summing up of Tindal, C.J., in *Gutteridge v. Munyard*, said:—

I certainly am not prepared to assent to the view that “what the natural operation of time flowing on effects and all that the elements bring about in diminishing the value constitute a loss, which, so far as it results from time and nature falls upon the landlord.” That is obviously too wide When I come to consider what is to happen when by reason of

the elements acting on an old building, say, a chimney-stack is blown down, is it possible for the tenant to say he is not liable to put that up because the collapse was due merely to age and the elements? I am astonished to hear that such a contention can be raised. So if a tenant under a repairing lease finds that a floor has become so rotten that it cannot be patched up, that it is in such a condition that it cannot bear the weight of human beings or of furniture upon it, can it be said that the tenant is exempt from the liability of replacing that floor and repairing it in the only way in which it can be repaired in order to make the house habitable merely because the state of the floor is due to time and the elements? I am entirely unable to follow that argument. *Proudfoot v. Hart* seems to lay down a perfectly sound and intelligible proposition on this point, namely, that in such a case it is the duty of the tenant, if he cannot patch up the floor so as to make it a floor, to replace that which is no longer a floor by something which is a floor.

That being so, it seems to me that we are driven to ask in this particular case, and in every case of this kind, Is what has happened of such a nature that it can fairly be said that the character of the subject-matter of the demise, or part of the demise, in question has been changed? Is it something which goes to the whole, or substantially the whole, or is it simply an injury to a portion, a subsidiary portion, to use Buckley, L.J.'s, phrase, of the demised property? In this case the view taken by the Official Referee and the Divisional Court is the view which commends itself to me, that this portion of the wall, 24 feet in front, is merely a subsidiary portion of the demised premises, the restoration of this wall leaving the rest of the building, which goes back more than 100 feet, untouched. The restoration of this wall will not change the character or nature of the building, and I am unable to say that the question differs in any way from that which we should have had to consider if by reason of

the elements and lapse of time, say, some rafters in the roof had become rotten, and a corner of the roof gave way so that the water came in.

Fletcher Moulton, L.J., said :—

. . . . What is the meaning of keeping old premises in good condition? I can see no difficulty in deciding the meaning of that. It means that considering that they are old premises they must be kept in good condition as such premises. . . . But we must bear in mind that while the age and the nature of the building can qualify the meaning of the covenant, they never can relieve the lessee from his obligation. If he chooses to undertake to keep in good condition an old house he is bound to do it, whatever be the means necessary for him to employ in so doing. He can never say, "The house " was old, so old that it relieved me from my covenant " to keep it in good condition." If it was so old that to keep it in good condition would require replacement of part after part until the whole was replaced—if that was necessary—then by entering into a covenant that he would do it, he took on his own back the burden of doing it with all that this duty might entail.

Dealing with the covenant to "keep in good condition," the learned Judge pointed out that those words would have a different meaning according to the nature and age of the house.

Now of one thing one can be certain; there is a breach of the covenant if the house no longer remains a house. It is quite clear that, however you qualify the meaning of the keeping of a house "in good condition," it implies that there is a house.

Buckley, L.J., said :—

"Repair" and "renew" are not words expressive of a clear contrast. Repair always involves renewal: renewal of a part—of a subordinate part. . . . Repair is restoration by renewal or replacement of subsidiary

parts of a whole. Renewal, as distinguished from repair, is reconstruction of the entirety; meaning by the entirety not necessarily the whole but substantially the whole subject-matter under discussion. I agree that if repair of the whole subject-matter has become impossible, a covenant to repair does not carry an obligation to renew or replace. That has been affirmed by *Lister v. Lane* and *Wright v. Lawson*. But if that which I have said is accurate, it follows that the question of repair is in every case one of degree, and the test is whether the act to be done is one which in substance is the renewal or replacement of defective parts or the renewal or replacement of substantially the whole. . . .

(K) *Measure of Damages.*

The general rule is that where an action for non-repair is brought during the currency of a lease the measure of damages is limited to the depreciation in value of the reversion. (*Doe v. Rowlands* [1841], 9 C. & P., 734.)

But whilst this may be the general it is by no means the invariable rule.

In *Conquest v. Ebbetts* [1896], A. C., 490, Lord Herschell said:—

I do not think any hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the damages which may be recovered by the covenantee during the currency of a lease in respect of the breach of a covenant to keep the demised premises in repair. All the circumstances of the case must be taken into consideration, and the damages must be assessed at such a sum as reasonably represents the damage which the covenantee has sustained by the breach of covenant.

His Lordship then indicated his disagreement with the proposition “that whatever the circumstances and

“ however long the term had to run the damages must necessarily be what it would cost to put the premises into repair,” and proceeded :—

On the other hand I think it would be equally wrong to hold that this could never be the measure of damages, whatever the circumstances and however nearly the term had expired.

The measure of damages for breach of a covenant to keep demised property in repair is not necessarily the same in the case of an underlease as in that of a direct lease with a freehold reversion.

Where the underlessee has notice that there is a superior landlord, the immediate lessor’s liability over to that landlord must be taken into account, and the cost of putting the property into repair at the end of the term may properly be considered for that purpose. (*Ebbetts v. Conquest* [1895], 2 Ch., 377.)

(L) *Damages for Non-Repair at end of term.*

Where the tenancy is ended the landlord is entitled to recover by way of damages “ such a sum as will put the premises into the state of repair in which the tenant was bound to leave them.” (*Joyner v. Weeks* [1891], 2 Q. B., 31.)

It is immaterial that the landlord intends to demolish the buildings (*Rawlings v. Morgan*) [1865], 18 C. B., N.S., 776), or that he has sustained in fact, no damage at all by the breach (*Joyner v. Weeks* [1891], 2 Q. B., 31.)

The landlord may also recover reasonable compensation for the loss sustained by him through having his house empty while it is being repaired. (*Per Cave, J.*, in *Proudfoot v. Hart* [1890], 25 Q. B., 47 ; *Birch v. Clifford* [1891], 8 T. L. R., 103.)

(M) Relief against Forfeiture.

Where a tenant is under covenant to keep in repair and the lease contains a proviso empowering the landlord to re-enter on breach of such a covenant, regard must be had to the terms of the Conveyancing Acts which prescribe certain steps to be taken by the landlord before he can enforce his right of re-entry. Thus he must—

- (a) Serve on the lessee a notice specifying the particular breach complained of, and
- (b) if the breach is capable of remedy requiring the lessee to remedy the breach, and
- (c) in any case requiring the lessee to make compensation in money for the breach, and
- (d) the lessee fails within a reasonable time thereafter to remedy the breach, if it is capable of remedy and to make reasonable compensation, in money, to the satisfaction of the lessor for the breach.

A mere general notice that “you have broken the “covenants for repairing the inside and outside” of the demised houses is bad.

It “ought to be such a notice as to enable the tenant “to understand with reasonable certainty what it is “which he is required to do.” . . . “The notice ought to “be so distinct as to direct the attention of the tenant to “the particular things of which the landlord complains “so that the tenant may have an opportunity of “remedying them before an action to enforce a “forfeiture of the lease is brought against him.” (*Fletcher v. Nokes* [1897], 1 Ch., 271.)

Whilst a notice containing insufficient particulars is bad, a notice is not invalidated *in toto* merely because

the lessor fails to prove all the breaches alleged. (*Pannell v. City of London Brewery Company* [1901], 1 Ch., 496.)

But where a notice set out the general covenant to repair contained in a lease, and then set out two further special painting covenants which the lease did not contain at all, and annexed a schedule of work required to be done generally, some at least of which was not properly referable to the general covenant, the whole notice was held invalid. (*Guillemard v. Silverthorne* [1908], 99 L. T., 584.)

In the recent case of *Jolly v. Brown* (1913) 109 L.T., 210—to which our Secretary, Mr. Goddard, has very kindly drawn my attention—the landlord of six houses served upon the lessee a notice under the Conveyancing Act. The schedule of dilapidations attached to the notice was headed “Schedule of dilapidations allowed to accrue in and about the properties known as Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, and 45, Menotti Street, Bethnal Green,” and dealt with the repairs alleged to be necessary under general headings, such as “roofs,” “fronts and backs,” “rooms and staircases generally,” without (save in two or three instances) referring specifically to the repairs necessary in particular houses. The schedule concluded as follows: “Well and substantially repair maintain and put the premises and appurtenances in thoroughly good repair and condition and note that the completion of the items mentioned in this schedule does not excuse the execution of other repairs if found necessary.” The premises consisted of six small houses containing six rooms each and let to weekly tenants at 11s. a week each.

The learned Official Referee held that the notice was insufficient. The Divisional Court held that the decision

of the learned Official Referee was wrong, and that the notice was sufficient to give the lessee the materials for ascertaining what breaches of covenant he was alleged to have committed with a view to remedying them, that being the extent of the landlord's obligation under Section 14 (1) of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881.

This decision has just been affirmed by the Court of Appeal (Vaughan William, L.J., dissenting).

Where no expense or loss has been incurred it is not necessary to demand compensation. "The lessor need not, if he does not want any compensation, ask for it." (*Per* Lord Esher, M.R., in *Lock v. Pearce* [1893], 2 Ch., 271.)

By the Conveyancing Act of 1892 "a lessor shall be entitled to recover as a debt due to him from a lessee and in addition to damages (if any) all reasonable costs and expenses properly incurred by the lessor in the employment of a solicitor and surveyor or valuer or otherwise in reference to any breach giving rise to a right of re-entry or forfeiture which (a) at the request of the lessee is waived by the lessor by writing under his hand, or (b) from which the lessee is relieved under the provisions of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, or of this Act."

The costs and expenses referred to are recoverable only when (a) at the request of the lessee the lessor waives the breach by writing, or (b) when the lessee is relieved from the forfeiture by reason either of the Act of 1881 or of the Act of 1892. Therefore it follows that if the lessee remedies the breach within the reasonable time limited in the notice, no right of forfeiture arises, and no costs or expenses are recoverable. (*Nind v. Nineteenth Century Building Society*

[1894], 2 Q. B., 226.) And *a fortiori* no costs or expenses are recoverable when the tenancy is ended and the claim is not to enforce a forfeiture, but merely to recover damages for breach of covenant to repair.

The Conveyancing Acts apply to all leases whether made before or after the said Acts, and have effect notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary. (44 and 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 14, sub-s. 9.)

(2) LANDLORD'S OBLIGATION UNDER EXPRESS CONTRACT.

In the case of a covenant by the landlord three main points should be borne in mind :—

- (1) That the principles of construction laid down with reference to lessee's covenants apply equally to landlord's covenants. (*Torrens v. Walker* [1906], 2 Ch., 166.)
- (2) That where the landlord's covenant refers to the interior of the premises notice of the alleged defect must be given to him before the tenant commences an action. (*Makin v. Watkinson* [1870], L. R., 6 Ex., 25.) No such notice would appear to be necessary where the liability of the landlord arises under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, inasmuch as that Act gives the landlord power to enter and view.
- (3) That where the landlord commits a breach of an express contract on his part to repair the interior of a house he is not liable (unless the defect amounts to a nuisance) for injury to a member of the tenant's family (*Cavalier v. Pope* [1906], A. C., 428) or to a third person (*Cameron v. Young*, [1908], A. C., 176).

Mr. H. CHATFIELD CLARKE (Vice-President) said he felt it was a privilege to be called upon to propose the vote of thanks to Mr. Mould for the able Paper which he had read that evening. It was a great tribute to the author's reputation and popularity to see on a night when the elements were not particularly kind such a distinguished audience gathered together, and he was sure that one and all were extremely indebted to him for writing so valuable a Paper, one which would long be a record in their *Transactions*, not only on account of the author's wide legal knowledge, but also from his sound practical experience gained as a surveyor in his earlier life.

Dilapidations, in his opinion, were largely a matter of common-sense; the surveyor had to use his common-sense every day when making out a schedule or checking one, and it would further appear that the High Court cases, at any rate in several of the recent decisions, also coincided with common-sense.

He had had a case on exactly similar lines to those of *Lister v. Lane*. In that case, *Sugden v. The City of London Brewery Company*, there was an old tavern in Islington with a stable building in the rear. It was let on a 50 or 80-years lease, he believed, and the stable building was old and defective both in construction, and in having originally been built on a bad bottom. The district surveyor having condemned the stable, the lessee pulled it down and made no attempt to replace it. Later the lessor came along and said, "Where is my stable?" and he looked for it in vain, because only the bare land remained. The lessor made a claim and the case was fought out; the evidence produced proved to the judge's mind that the old stable had been built on a bad bottom

which had caused the walls to crack many years before, and that the roof was also defective. The judge held that the tenant was not liable to give the landlord a new structure in place of such a structure. That decision seemed to coincide with common-sense, and was in accordance with *Lister v. Lane*.

He had also been concerned in the case of *Lurcott v. Wakely* as arbitrator. In that case only a front wall and not the whole premises was condemned. That wall was replaced later by the lessor as they had heard, but the tenant had to find the expense of putting it right. Those two cases clearly proved that a lessee under full repairing covenants was liable to repair, and, if necessary, to renew parts of premises damaged by the effect of time, weather, &c., but that when the remedy would result in the lessor having a new building in place of one of a defective character, the lessee was not liable to rebuild.

The question of tenantable repair was settled some years back by the case of *Proudfoot v. Hart*, and he did not know that it had been improved upon, the judgment of the Court of Appeal having been eminently sensible. It was not reasonable to expect to get for a second or third-rate class of property the same character or nature of repairs that would be suitable for a house in Grosvenor Square. They, as surveyors, had daily to use their judgment to see whether the works carried out, or to be carried out, in the different classes of buildings were broadly on those lines.

He would only detain his hearers a moment longer to mention the case of *Jolly v. Brown*, dealt with near the end of the Paper; it was a very interesting case, because the schedule there, which he happened to see, was in his (the speaker's) humble opinion a very open

one, it might almost have been written by a solicitor in his office without ever having seen the premises. With the exception, he thought, of three distinct items, it was a general schedule from beginning to end; and if the decision of the present Court of Appeal, with one learned judge dissenting, was upheld, he thought it was rather a bad day for surveyors, because they would not be required to write the schedules which would no longer be necessary. The matter had been referred to their Institution, and he did not think he was giving away any secret when he told them that the Council had supported the suggestion that the point at issue was of sufficient importance to justify an appeal to the highest legal tribunal.

He had always felt the same thing with regard to details being given in party-wall notices. It was at one time the common practice to fill in notices that the building owner wished to take all the powers under the building section set forth on the back of the notice. They would remember that the sufficiency of such notices was fought out in the Hobbs-Hart case in Cheap-side, and it was held that a proper notice should be given indicating clearly what the building owner considered should be done.

He thought that, in the same way, in scheduling for dilapidations they ought to go from house to house and indicate clearly to the lessee, the tenant, what they reasonably required him to do. He did not think there was any great hardship on the lessor in having to do that.

With those few remarks he begged to propose a hearty vote of thanks be given to Mr. Graham Mould for his most able Paper, for which they all, he was sure, thanked him sincerely.

Mr. A. BURNABY HOWES (Associate) had very much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Graham Mould for his excellent Paper. There was one point, however, about which, he confessed, he was a little disappointed. Much as he appreciated the Paper as a collection of the law on the subject, he would have greatly appreciated, and he was sure most of them would have found it very useful and instructive, to have had some criticisms and personal remarks by Mr. Mould on the nature of the cases and their decisions. The law of dilapidations was a subject of the greatest importance to surveyors, and, as Mr. Mould said, the lawyer and the surveyor met on common ground there, but the speaker's experience was that the lawyer was very much in the hands of the surveyors in those matters, and the result of a case depended quite as much on the surveyor as it did on the lawyer. They could have a surveyor who was much too keen—they existed, and they appeared to go round on behalf of the landlord with a magnifying-glass, and when one came before an official referee or a lay arbitrator, one found that many of those items of dilapidations, which appeared so important in the schedule, were practically nothing.

As an instance, he recalled one case where one of the items mentioned was quite out of all proportion—"hack " out and replace broken tile in hearth." If one went on one's knees one was able to find one tile with a crack in it, and the only person who could have seen that would have been the housemaid when she was cleaning the grate. However, that item had been included by the landlord's surveyor. Now another point which did not arise in any of these decisions, and which was a practical point, he thought, was the

question of cracked glass. Many surveyors had different rules which guided them as to whether or not they claimed for cracked glass, and he thought that the views of the Members would be interesting as to what extent a crack would justify a surveyor in asking a tenant to replace glass. For instance, one frequently got a tiny crack across one corner which might have been caused by settlement, not necessarily by any act of the tenant, yet one found in a dilapidation schedule the usual item, "Hack out and glaze with "21-oz. glass," whereas the old glass was perhaps only 16 or even 12-oz. glass.

He respectfully disagreed with his friend Mr. Graham Mould on the question whether or not the landlord could contract out of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. In his opinion the landlord could not, because of the section of the Act which dealt with the question of the implied condition being included in every contract, which section was described in the Act as an extension of Section 75 of the principal Act. By the Act of 1903 it was provided that Section 75 could not be contracted out of, and again the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909, Section 47, said that any provision in that Act which superseded or amended any provisions of the principal Act should be deemed to be part of the principal Act. Anyhow, it could hardly have been the intention of the Legislature to enable the Act to be contracted out of in that way. The wording of the section was very definite; if he remembered rightly it said that in every contract there should be included an undertaking that the landlord should keep the premises fit for human habitation during the whole term.

The case of *Ryall v. Kidwell* called for serious comment. In his opinion it was very doubtful whether

the Legislature had any idea of the construction which would be put upon their Act. It seemed an outrageous thing that the only person to be protected by the Act should be the tenant himself, who in the working-class dwellings was probably out of the house from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock at night, and ran very little risk of being injured owing to the premises being defective. That, however, was the decision, and that was how the law now stood. The Act simply said that there should be implied in every contract between landlord and tenant a condition that the house was reasonably fit for human habitation. Of course that did not include any third person.

There was one point which Mr. Graham Mould did not deal with which might arise some day under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and probably would, namely, the liability of the landlord to persons on the highway injured owing to the non-repair of a house coming within the purview of that Act. Who would be liable? It could not be suggested that if a chimney-pot was defective and fell down, that that interfered with the suitability of the house for human habitation. It seemed difficult to think that the tenant would have any claim against the landlord, and yet he was the person who, at common law, was, *prima facie*, liable to a third person lawfully on the highway, who had been injured. No doubt that case would come in time. He thought it would be interesting if Mr. Graham Mould would give them his views on the point.

With regard to the case of *Crawford v. Newton* which was referred to, he thought it was necessary to go more into the details of the facts. As it was given in the Paper, if he might say so with all respect to Mr. Graham Mould, it was a little misleading, because it

was not the case of a tenant staying seventeen years without any covenant. The tenant entered on a five-years lease, in which the covenant was, if he remembered rightly, to keep the premises in tenantable repair. The point was that the tenant stayed on for seventeen years altogether, an extra twelve years, and the landlord claimed repairs at the end of that time. The court held that it was never contemplated that the tenant in a five-years lease would have to paint and re-paper, consequently they held that he was not liable except for permissive waste in the form of repainting where necessary to prevent the woodwork from decaying. He did not think the case was of so much importance now since the case of *Proudfoot v. Hart*, which, of course, was the ruling case on that subject.

With regard to fair wear and tear, his experience was that the tendency of the official referees and others was to give the tenant a certain amount of benefit under the lease, as if that clause existed, although in fact it was not in the lease. A case he had in mind was where stair-treads were worn down, and on behalf of the landlord it was claimed that as there was no fair wear and tear clause, those wooden treads must be renewed so as to render the premises in complete repair. The official referee disallowed that item. Possibly it might have been on the ground that in an old house one must expect to have the steps more or less worn, but unfortunately no reason for the decision was given.

The cases of *Lister v. Lane* and *Lurcott v. Wakely* laid down the law very definitely with regard to repairs. There was no doubt that some things had to be renewed if they were to be repaired. For instance, one could not possibly "repair" a pane of glass, nor could one "repair" an incandescent gas mantle without renewal.

The same principle could be carried further. It was perfectly reasonable and common-sense that if a wall was past repair, the tenant should be required to rebuild it. The only point which did not seem to have been decided, or rather it was not argued in the case of *Lurcott v. Wakely*, was as to concrete foundations—Was the tenant obliged to provide them except under his liability under the Building Act?

It was rather difficult to say how far one could carry that point, because one was getting perilously near the principle of *Lister v. Lane*, in which case it was said that the landlord was not entitled to receive at the end of the lease something entirely different to what was let, and if there were no concrete foundations, it was getting on to the border line of giving him something which had not already existed, and which was not the subject-matter of the lease.

It was a curious state of things that the word “compensation” in the Conveyancing Act, which was mentioned as one of the things which it was required that the landlord should ask for, should not include surveyor’s fees. That word “compensation” had always been a mystery to him as to what one should include. In the case of *Nind v. The Nineteenth Century Building Society* it was held that it did not include surveyor’s fees, and neither was it compensation for damage by non-repair. What on earth was intended by that word “compensation” he did not know. He believed that in practice it was always usual to put in some sum which covered the cost of the preparation of the schedule. Whether one got that or not one did not know, because the official referee or the lay arbitrator usually awarded a lump sum, and one was never able to ascertain what amount had been included for “compensation.”

In conclusion he had much pleasure in seconding the hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Graham Mould for his most valuable Paper.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Past-President) said that he did not think that it was possible for surveyors to say a great deal about the valuable Paper which had been read that evening because it was not one so much for surveyors to discuss as to learn from. The reader of the Paper had come there following in the footsteps of a great many eminent predecessors in his own profession to instruct them as to the condition of the law on the subject of dilapidations, as to which the law underwent many modifications, sometimes from causes which it was difficult to distinguish. Personally he (the speaker) came as a humble learner, and he felt grateful to the author of the Paper for giving him such instruction as he had received that evening.

There were certain cases in which he thought that it would be possible to get into very serious difficulty by trying to follow out too closely the letter of the law as it had been laid down. Custom, he supposed, considerably modified the law, especially where the decisions upon which the law was founded were old, and he did not know any branch of the subject in which that was more the case than that relating to tenancies from year to year with no covenants as to repairs, or tenancies for longer or shorter terms with a covenant merely to keep in repair, fair wear and tear excepted. He understood from the Paper that as regards tenancies from year to year the last decision on the subject was about seventy years old. Probably custom had considerably modified the law since then.

The reader of the Paper had told them that the

liability of tenants from year to year without any covenant to repair was to keep the premises wind and watertight. He thought that most of those present who had had any experience in the management of property let from year to year would agree with him that, if one relied on the tenant to keep the property wind and watertight, one would be exceedingly disappointed. Not only would one not succeed, but persevering in that course would probably ultimately lead to the landlords having to make good damage by leaks in the roof. With regard to tenancies on agreements obliging tenants to keep in tenantable repair, fair wear and tear excepted, according to the law stated by the reader of the Paper, the tenant was liable to keep the structure covered with paint and paper, &c., so that it should not deteriorate; but he thought that most of them would find it absolutely impossible to get a tenant under such a covenant to do anything beyond making good breakages; and it was not always easy to get him even to make good such actual damage as might have been prevented. He would like to hear from the author of the Paper what, in his opinion, was the effect of custom upon legal obligations in such cases as those mentioned.

In the suggestion that the covenant substantially to repair, maintain, uphold, and so forth, did not include painting, he thought the unwary surveyor might find a pitfall, because a lessee was often liable for painting in such cases not as decoration but as maintenance, and, if he was acting for a lessee and refused to acknowledge his liability to paint, he might find that he was putting his client very seriously in the wrong. That such a covenant did not compel painting as a decoration was true, but in a great many cases it did require it as part of the maintenance of the structure.

The obligation to keep in tenantable repair being considered, in the case quoted in the Paper, to be such repair as would satisfy a reasonably minded tenant who would take such a house as that in question, was capable of two very different constructions. He often found that the lessor's surveyor said that it meant such a condition as would satisfy a reasonably minded tenant who wanted to take the house, and therefore the lessee must pay the lessor for putting it in such a state as would enable him to relet it; but the surveyor for the lessee, who was going out, said, "Not at all; it means such a state as would satisfy such a reasonably minded tenant as meant to continue living in the house." Those two constructions differed considerably, and they led to a very great difference between the claim that one surveyor made and the claim that the other surveyor admitted. If the author of the Paper could tell them which was the right view he thought that he would do them a service in their actual practice.

Mr. H. LOVEGROVE (Fellow) said he would like to thank the able author for his excellent Paper. Mr. Chatfeild Clarke had mentioned the case of the public-house in Islington, "The Island Queen." He would have liked to say more on that case if there had been time, because it was a very important one, and he was not able to find it set out fully in any of the reported cases. It was a case where an old stable, which was found to be so badly defective as to be practically incapable of repair, was condemned, and had to be pulled down and cleared away.

On page 121 of the Paper there was a rather obscure sentence, which ran as follows: "A covenant to repair 'the 'external parts of a house' has been held to include

“the boundary walls, notwithstanding that they were “party-walls, and therefore not exposed to the weather.” Should not that phrase, “party-walls,” be “party-fence walls”? He (the speaker) thought so, because if they were boundary walls they could not be party-walls. Perhaps Mr. Graham Mould would explain when making his reply.

There was a further clause in the Paper referring to the difference between the covenants of a superior landlord and an intermediate landlord. He happened himself to hold a ground lease at a profit rental. If the covenants were the same, surely there could be no difference between the implied covenant as to the necessary repairs to be done. If certain things were recited in the ground lease and one sublet the property with the same covenants, there could surely be no difference in that.

The clause about insurance was also puzzling. Was it possible that a tenant might insure the value of the house in the ordinary way, and a landlord take out a separate insurance, and that they both could get the money where there had only been one building? He thought that wanted a little bit of clearing up.

There was another curious case which he did not think had been reported—a case of a coffee shop in which a portion of the party-wall was condemned. The parties fought it out, and one of the judges decided that the woman who was the lessee was liable for those dilapidations—they were dealt with as dilapidations—and that she should rebuild the house. He mentioned this for a very curious reason, because during the time that the case was under consideration the lessee disappeared, and an unfortunate man, who had three days to run at the end of the lease at a profit rental, had

unfortunately to rebuild the house, which he did not appreciate, as one could well imagine.

He would like to call the attention of the author of the Paper to pages 133-137. He several times had referred to the requirements of the London County Council. That was entirely wrong. They were not the requirements of the London County Council, but of an Act of Parliament, the London Building Act. On those pages there were three or four mistakes of that kind where the words "London County Council" were used for "London Building Act."

He would say no more, as the wind had rather been taken out of his sail by the previous speakers. It was certain, as Mr. Martin had observed, that the Paper which had been read to them that evening was very instructive to surveyors, because it was one which had gone fully into the subject of the law of dilapidations. He was sure that all present would thank the author for his very able Paper.

Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS (Fellow) said that he had only a few words to say upon the excellent Paper which had been read to them that evening. Mr. Graham Mould stated that a pamphlet was issued many years ago by the Royal Institute of British Architects dealing with dilapidations. About ten years ago the Council requested the Professional Practice Committee to consider fully the whole subject of dilapidations under the conditions then existing, and the result was published in 1903.

Among other suggestions it advocated in the case of old buildings that a schedule of the state of repairs and stability at the time of granting a lease should be included—as a guide to the assessment of reinstatement

at the termination of the lease—in the lease together with the words “Having regard to its condition as shown by the said report,” after the repair and maintenance clause. The report referred to was as follows :—

“ A report on the condition of the premises should be added as a schedule to every lease. The report should take the form of an award made by one, two, or three surveyors acting in a manner resembling that set forth in Section 91 of the London Building Act, 1894. Such a course could be adopted forthwith by special arrangement; but a statute dealing with various questions in reference to dilapidations, settling procedure, and applying to the whole country, would prove very useful. The report should state : (1) What the premises comprise ; (2) The construction of the buildings ; (3) Defects. (1) A full description of the premises and of the forms of the whole and parts to be given ; all rooms, or other sub-divisions of the premises, to be named or described ; also accesses, passages, staircases, &c. This may be usefully accompanied by plans. (2) The nature of the construction to be set forth ; as also the materials used for walls, roofs, partitions, floors, windows, and doors, and any special decoration. (3) A list to be given of the defects observed on a survey made on the date stated in the report ; importance to be given to structural defects, such as walls out of the upright, bulged, settled, broken or cracked ; floors, roofs, staircases, &c., out of level : but minor defects, whether structural or not, should also be recorded.”

The intention was that there should be some kind of information as to the state of the premises when the lease was granted, and after what they had heard that

evening it was important that any defects that existed, or were likely to show themselves during the term of the lease, should be taken account of. Personally he had himself adopted that plan for many years. It would be especially advantageous, say, in greenhouses and outbuildings, &c. They served their purpose very well for a time, but became dilapidated and probably required to be rebuilt.

The system was really well worth considering, as it was beneficial to both landlord and tenant, as it would settle many doubtful questions and save a great deal of trouble and expense at the end of the term.

Mr. J. DAWBARN YOUNG (Associate) said there were one or two points in the Paper which they had heard read that evening upon which he would like to comment. With regard to contracting out, as far as he had been able to look the matter up, he must say that he agreed with what his friend Mr. Howes had said.

In the case of *Crawford v. Newton* there was an agreement to keep the inside of the house in "tenantable repair," and it was held by Mr. Justice Cave that all the tenant was bound to do was to paint and paper so as to prevent the house from going to decay, the suggestion being that no painting was required beyond what was required to keep the house from going to decay. In the subsequent case of *Proudfoot v. Hart* the words were practically the same, except that the term used was "good tenantable repair" as opposed to the "tenantable repair" of the earlier case. Having regard to the expression "tenantable repair" and the application of *Proudfoot v. Hart*, he could not help thinking that if the case of *Crawford v. Newton* were

brought up to-day there would be only one decision, and that decorative painting would be included.

Mr. Graham Mould mentioned the case of *Lyon v. Greenhow*, and said that there it had been held that the tenant was not liable to make a new drain. He thought, however, that all the facts must be taken into consideration, because, if he remembered rightly, in that case the tenant had been served with a notice practically to provide entirely new drains running in a different direction. Up to that time his drains had discharged into a cesspool, and the local authority had called upon him to drain into the sewer itself, which meant an entirely new drain. His submission was that if the tenant in that case had had notice to repair the drain on the old lines, and in order to repair it it had become necessary to reconstruct it, the tenant would have been liable for the work. That was the distinction, he thought. In the case in question the drain discharged into a cesspool, and that entailed the construction of a new drain.

He did not know whether Mr. Graham Mould was as tired of the name of *Proudfoot v. Hart* as he was, but he had come to the conclusion, as an examiner on the subject of dilapidations, that every candidate used it as a stand-by, and said when he entered the examination room, "If all other remedies fail, let me apply *Proudfoot v. Hart*." He had never known an examination paper in which the case had not been mentioned. Every examinee felt it his duty to bring it in, and some were so skilful in inserting it that it appeared in every answer to every question on the subject.

He could not quite understand the reference to the case of *Yates v. Dunster*. Mr. Graham Mould said: "In the event of the destruction of premises

“ by fire, the measure of damages recoverable by the landlord is not necessarily the entire cost of rebuilding, but that amount less the difference between the value of the new building and the old one.” He believed there, again—and he would like to put it to Mr. Graham Mould—that the facts in that case were extreme. In that particular case the house was an old dilapidated building; the tenant had entered into a covenant that he was to deliver the premises up in the same condition as they were after he had repaired them. The whole case was put very obscurely, and he could not believe, having regard to the case of *Digby v. Atkinson*, that that rule could be applied to many cases.

He quite understood that it would apply in the case of a very old dilapidated building practically worth nothing at all; it would, of course, be a very harsh and unconscionable thing for the tenant of that old place to have to rebuild it entirely, or pay the costs of rebuilding. In the ordinary case one would find it cost a great deal more to construct a new building than to pay the actual value of the houses, getting at the value and then deducting the depreciation due to wear and tear, which was rather the principle of the decision. There were one or two other points that he had jotted down, but as there were so many speakers who had yet to speak, he would say no more that evening.

Mr. J. LEONARD CROUCH (Associate), said that it was certainly a pleasurable surprise to hear his name called out to speak on the subject that they had been listening to that evening. He had no idea, seeing that they had only a short time at their disposal, that he would be asked to take part in the discussion. It was a very dangerous practice at any time to ask him to speak,

particularly when there were only a few minutes left. The general trouble when he once got on to his legs was the difficulty experienced in getting him off them again. He would very much have liked to have had more than a few minutes for discussing the Paper, which his old friend Graham Mould had given them that night, but the exigency of time was importunate, and he would not detain them more than a few minutes in cursorily making a few remarks.

As a lawyer, and no longer a surveyor, having fallen from the high estate of a surveyor to the lowly and less auriferous profession of a barrister, he would like to give them a little story with regard to examinees, which had been brought to his mind by the case that Mr. Young had mentioned. A question set for students in Ireland was as follows: "What is the rule in Shelley's case?" The rule in Shelley's case had not much to do with surveyors, but it was an interesting case to lawyers, and the answer of one of those students was this: "The rule in Shelley's case is the rule in everybody's case, for the law is no respecter of persons."

Passing to more serious matters, Mr. Graham Mould had mentioned a case *Davies v. Davies*, which had a bearing upon a point upon which he wished to speak for a few moments. It was a case, if he remembered rightly, of waste, and not of dilapidations, and it was a decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich. It used to be said of Mr. Justice Kekewich that he was "courteous, rapid, and wrong," and a greater friend to lawyers no man could desire. In that case he decided that a tenant for years was liable for permissive waste.

With all due respect to Mr. Justice Kekewich, he did not agree with him. A life tenant was not liable for permissive waste—that was indisputable. Tenants of

almost every sort or kind were liable for voluntary waste, but a life tenant was not responsible for permissive waste, and if a life tenant was not liable, how could a tenant for a short term—say, a few years—be liable? He quite agreed with Mr. Graham Mould that at the present the law on the subject was that a tenant for a term of years was—by Mr. Justice Kekewich's decision—liable for permissive waste; but he (the speaker) did not for one moment believe that any court would uphold the decision, and *a fortiori* he felt that, had Mr. Justice Kekewich's ruling ever been reviewed by the Court of Appeal, it would have been overruled. Perhaps they might think with him (the speaker) that his authority in those matters was very slight. He would ask them, however, in confirmation of his view to look at a little book entitled *Fraser on Torts*, and there they would find that very subject dealt with. The author of that book was one of the most eminent of their common law lawyers, and he held the view that *Davies v. Davies* would not be followed. Whilst dealing with that case he wanted to say that the law of waste and the law of dilapidations very much overlapped, and Mr. Graham Mould had in his Paper, in two or three cases, more or less parenthetically referred to that fact.

He remembered very well some years ago—and in looking up his list, he grieved to find that it was twenty-five years ago since he first had anything to do with the functions of a surveyor—having great difficulty in distinguishing between the law of waste and the law of dilapidations.

He did not know whether other people had experienced the same difficulty. As a matter of fact it was really a very simple matter. The law of waste was the law of torts. A tort was a wrong which was

independent of contract, but which did not amount to a crime, whilst dilapidations arose under an agreement.

That was the particular difference between the two, and let him say that Mr. Martin's remarks, which they had listened to concerning the law of dilapidations, as to the effect that custom might have upon it, were reflected in the law of waste. There was a time when all sorts of things were considered to be waste. For instance, the ploughing up of meadow land was waste. Why? Not because it made the land less valuable as agricultural land, but because it affected the evidence of title. Changing the nature of the land under the law of waste was penal for the reason that it affected the identity of the property. Thanks to surveyors the country now had been plotted out and there was no difficulty in identifying parcels. But it was not by any means the case hundreds of years ago, long before plans were in existence, long before maps, such as ordnance maps, were in existence; then it would have been a serious matter to alter the features of the land, because in the title-deeds that land was referred to in certain words as "a certain meadow in a certain place," and if a tenant ploughed that meadow up, it might be difficult to identify it. That was an example of the law of waste. The courts said: "You have damaged your remainderman's property, because now you have affected the title, and a property with a defective title, or a title which is affected, cannot be so valuable as a property with a clear title," and so the court said that was waste. For many years that continued to be the law, but to-day anybody who went to the court and said, "There is no express agreement between us parties on a tenancy, but the property has been changed in its nature, and therefore the title has been affected, and I want

“damages,” would never be granted them if the change had otherwise effected an improvement.

This waste, which at common law could not be committed, was not restrained by the Court of Equity, and the name given to it was “meliorating” or “ameliorating” waste. If the remainderman sought a remedy, he was left to take his chance of obtaining damages after the waste had been committed, and as nothing was waste which did not cause injury to the remainderman, his chances would be slight. The last important case on the subject was *Meux v. Copley*. That was also one of Mr. Justice Kekewich’s decisions, and they would find the present law clearly stated in it. It was not, however, the law that used to obtain in ancient days, and was an exemplification of a change brought about without the aid of statutes.

Yet another example: The doctrine of “equitable” waste” arose to supply the deficiency in the common law when the unimpeachable life tenant threatened to commit unreasonable waste — maliciously or not. The most the common law courts could do was to award damages when the act had been committed. The Courts of Equity, by the grant of injunctions to restrain, supplied a preventive measure, a remedy now possessed by the common law courts.

It had given him great pleasure to attend there to hear his old friend Mr Graham Mould, and he would like to express his gratitude to him for his services to The Institution that night.

Mr. I. RUBINSTEIN (Professional Associate) said that as it was the first occasion upon which he had addressed a meeting of that kind, he trusted they would accept his disjointed remarks in the spirit in which they were

offered. He was engaged in the case of *Jolly v. Brown*, and that was his excuse for getting up to speak. In that particular case he thought the whole law of dilapidations had been entirely changed so far as it related to the notice necessary to comply with Section 14 of the Conveyancing Act. That section enacted that before a lessor could succeed in an action for forfeiture for breaches of covenant he should first serve upon the lessee a notice specifying the particular breaches complained of.

He thought that it had always been held that the words "particular breaches" meant that the lessor should give the lessee such detail as would enable him to know exactly in what position he stood, and in one case it was held that the lessee should be in such a position as to enable him to know whether he should carry out the work or whether he should pay compensation in money for the breaches. In the particular case to which he was referring, *Jolly v. Brown*, the notice consisted, as Mr. Chatfeild Clarke had pointed out, with two or three minor exceptions, of a mere general summary of an ordinary builder's specification. No attempt of any kind had been made to define the repairs required.

In his humble opinion, as the recent decision caused the law now to stand, the lessee was placed in a very awkward position. It was very difficult for him to defend an action brought against him by an unscrupulous lessor, and such did exist! The lessee would find it rather difficult in an action to disprove items brought forward in the statement of claim, because there had been no detail supplied in the original schedule or the original notice to repair; and in what he might describe as working-class property they all knew that in a period of two or three months other items might accrue, and in

those items the lessee might be let in for an action of forfeiture.

With regard to the point mentioned by Mr. Chatfeild Clarke, that, of course, also placed the surveyor in a somewhat different position, because at the present time a surveyor was usually employed in preparing a notice to repair, and according to that decision it would be entirely unnecessary in the future. A further point was that at the present time lessors had been to some extent prevented from serving what he might describe as frivolous notices of repair owing to the expense that they incurred thereby, which no longer applied.

He had very much pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks to the able author for the most excellent Paper he had read to them that evening.

Mr. A. B. RICHARDSON (Fellow) said he would not keep the Meeting more than a few moments. Regarding the last case referred to, that of *Jolly v. Brown*, he thought it was a great pity that certain matters had been discussed that evening in reference to a case which they understood was likely to be taken to the House of Lords.

He knew something of the case himself, and he felt bound to say those few words, because the gentleman who prepared the schedule was not a Member of their Institution, and therefore had no opportunity of speaking on his own behalf, and he thought it would be a pity for them to go away with the idea that there were no details in the notice to repair. That might be a question of opinion, and he thought that they should all have an open mind upon the subject. He therefore suggested that until a further decision was arrived at they should not discuss that question or make up their minds upon it.

While he was speaking he might perhaps be allowed to allude to "the reasonably minded tenant." Mr. Howard Martin had pointed out that some conflict of opinion often arose between surveyors as to whether that meant an ingoing tenant or a sitting tenant. He ventured to suggest that it could only mean a sitting tenant. The word used was "tenant," and until a man had actually taken a place he was not a tenant—he was merely an applicant, a prospective tenant if they liked, but not a tenant. He therefore suggested that the measure that they had to consider was what would satisfy a reasonably minded tenant who was in occupation. It was true that he must be a reasonably minded tenant of the *class* who took property of that kind, but he ventured to suggest that it must be the tenant.

There was just one question that he would like to put to the author of the Paper. A covenant of a somewhat different character—at any rate, it was unusual to him—came under his notice some time ago. It reminded him of their old friend *Proudfoot v. Hart*. It was a case where a house, formerly of the Grosvenor Square character, had fallen almost to the state of a Spitalfields house, and the covenant was to keep it in repair fit for the occupation of a tenant at a rack-rent. Personally he was put at a non-plus to decide whether he had to look at it from the point of view of a tenant at a rack-rent at the time that the property was let, which would have meant putting it in a state of repair altogether out of keeping with the character of the surrounding property, or whether he had got to put it in repair simply fit for the occupation of the class who were then occupying it. If the latter, it was such that very little need be done at all.

He would like to associate himself with the vote of

thanks which had been proposed, and which they all owed to Mr. Graham Mould for the very useful and able Paper which he had read to them that evening.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. GRAHAM MOULD, in reply, said that he thanked Mr. Chatfeild Clarke, and Mr. Howes for the extremely kind terms in which the vote of thanks had been proposed and seconded, and he thanked all those present for the indulgent manner in which they had been so good as to receive his Paper. He confessed personally he was conscious that the subject of dilapidations, at all events, in the reader of the Paper, did not lend itself to unlimited humour, but some of the humour which they had not had from him they had had in the course of the debate from others who for the time being occupied a position of greater freedom and less responsibility.

He would just reply to one criticism, and one only for the moment, as by the kindness of their President he was to be allowed to put his reply into writing, because it would take too long to reply that evening to the many points which had been raised on the Paper. There was a criticism that it might have been useful to them if he had given them more his own views of the law and less the views of the judges. He was bound to say he did not share that opinion for one single moment. The views of the judges were the law. The value of his own views depended on how far they corresponded with the views of the judges, and were either nearer to or farther from the law as they approximated to or departed from their judgments, but when they had got the words of the judges themselves, then and then only

did they know that they were safe. Any practitioner, no matter how able a man he might be, would know that to paraphrase the words of judges would be useless if it meant the same thing, and dangerous if it meant any different thing. It was for that reason that he had exercised some restraint upon himself in preparing the Paper. He had not given them his views, but he had given them the views of those entitled to lay down the law.

He again thanked them for the kind way in which they had received his Paper, and he would be happy to reply to the various points which had been raised; they would see that he would have the last word—a privilege not altogether unappreciated by lawyers—through the medium of the *Transactions*.

Mr. GRAHAM MOULD has sent the following reply to the points raised in the discussion on his Paper:—

Dealing with the criticisms raised I may say at once that I am in entire agreement with the remarks made by Mr. Chatfeild Clarke as to the effect of *Lister v. Lane* and *Lurcott v. Wakely*. The former case stands on one side of the line, the latter on the other side. As Buckley, L.J., puts it, “The question of repair is in every “case one of degree.” The ascertainment of the degree appears to me to be the province of the surveyor: the application of the degree when ascertained to be the province of the lawyer.

As Mr. Clarke said, the case of *Proudfoot v. Hart* settles, and settles in an eminently sensible way, the question of tenantable repair. Whilst dealing with this

case let me refer to the very practical point raised by Mr. Howard Martin. Is the state of repair required to be such as would satisfy a new tenant taking the house or only to be such as would satisfy an old tenant continuing in occupation? The matter is not free from doubt, but if the definition of tenantable repair given in this case be referred to it will be observed that it refers to the "occupation of a reasonably minded tenant of the "class who would be likely to take it." The word "take" or "taking" is mentioned no less than eight times by Lord Esher and Lopes, L.J., whereas, I think, that neither of them refers—certainly not expressly—to a continuing or sitting tenant. The impression left upon my mind is that it was the intention of the Judges to measure the standard of repair by the requirements of a reasonably minded tenant who was likely to take the premises. Whilst discussing *Proudfoot v. Hart* it may be well to deal with the ingenious argument raised by Mr. Richardson that "tenant" could only mean a sitting tenant. In my opinion this contention is too narrow and too refined to commend itself to our courts.

As to the case of *Jolly v. Brown*, I gather that it is desired that I should refrain from comment at the present stage, but perhaps it may be permissible to point out in plain language the exact point in issue. Suppose a covenant to repair paint, paper, and white-wash. Is it a sufficient specification of the "particular "breach" to say to the tenant "you have not painted," or is it necessary to go on and tell him where he has not painted? Undoubtedly the case is important to surveyors.

Coming to the observations of Mr. Howes, I venture to think that the majority of surveyors act reasonably and not unreasonably. Outrageous inflation on the one

side, or unreasonable diminution on the other, defeats itself. As to cracks in glass, I have always understood it to be the practice to pass a small crack; at all events, in inferior rooms. And, in any event, the law is clear that 12oz. glass need not be replaced with 16oz. or 21oz. quality.

As to the question of whether or not a landlord is able to contract out of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909. Let me quote the opinions of three authorities.

Mr. Chas. E. Allan, in his work, *The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, &c.*, says, at p. 195: "It is not possible to contract out of the condition implied by Section 75 of the principal Act by reason of Section 12 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, and these sections will still be applicable to all contracts which fall within them; but there is no express provision in this section (Section 14 of 1909 Act) preventing contracting out. It may be said that the proviso to this section is intended as expressing the only case in which such contracting out can take place, and another argument might be founded on Section 47 (1) of this (1909) Act, which says that any provisions of this Act which supersede or amend any provisions of the principal Act shall be deemed to be part of that part of the principal Act in which the provisions superseded or amended are contained. Strictly speaking this section does not either amend or supersede Section 75, although ultimately it may render Section 75 in most respects unnecessary. It is by no means clear, therefore, that Section 12 of the Act of 1903, which forbids contracting out under that section, is applicable to this section."

The learned editor of "Woodfall" says at p. 205: "It

“ appears doubtful whether this section (Section 12 of “ the Act of 1903) will be effectual to avoid a contract “ excluding the operation of Sections 14 and 15 of the “ Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.”

Mr. Redman in his work at p. 266 says: “ The land- “ land may contract himself out of the provisions of the “ (1909) Act.”

Perhaps the only safe way in which to regard the matter is that it is one of doubt, and only judicial decision can remove that doubt.

It is immaterial whether the decision in *Ryall v. Kidwell* is or is not in accordance with the intention of the Legislature. What is material is that that decision is the law of the land to-day.

Let me now deal with Mr. Howes' question as to the party liable to persons, on a highway, passing a house which comes within the purview of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, for damage occasioned by want of repair of such a house, and instanced by the case of a chimney falling down.

I think, in such a case, that the liability would usually be upon the landlord. The law is clear that, *prima facie*, the occupier is liable; but where the landlord has contracted with the tenant that the landlord shall repair, the liability then lies upon the landlord. In my opinion it therefore follows that where a landlord is, by statute, under a liability to repair—at least to such an extent as would maintain the premises in a condition fit for human habitation—and the injury to the passer-by is a result of the want of such repair, the liability for the same would rest upon the landlord. As to whether any particular want of repair is a breach of the undertaking implied by the Act, that is a question of fact for each particular case. The instance put of a

falling chimney would, I think, be a breach of the requirements of the Act, as a house without a chimney would not, as a rule, be "in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation."

Touching the criticism upon the case of *Crawford v. Newton*, it is precisely because that case is not now of much importance that I did not give the details. The safe guide is *Proudfoot v. Hart*.

As to the comments on *Lurcott v. Wakely*, it is clear from the report of the case that the tenant was held liable to rebuild a wall which could only be rebuilt with concrete foundations and damp courses, and therefore he had to pay the cost of such foundations and courses. I agree that, from one point of view, it is getting near *Lister v. Lane*, but the essential difference is that the whole house was involved in the one case, and only one wall of a house in the other.

Dealing with the observations made by Mr. Howard Martin on the liability of yearly tenants not under any express covenant to repair, although the law is as stated in the Paper, yet the practice undoubtedly is as indicated by Mr. Martin. It will be seen on reference to my remarks that I suggested that the old legal view was the "high-water mark" of the tenant's obligation. The question very seldom arises because there are relatively but few yearly tenancies without some express contract—however slight—to repair either on one side or the other.

With regard to the further point raised by Mr. Howard Martin as to the liability (where there is an express exception of fair wear and tear) of keeping the structure covered with paint and paper so that it should not deteriorate, much must depend upon the precise wording of the covenant, but in the absence of the

express mention of paper or paint, I do not think, having regard to the decision in *Terrell v. Murray*, that either one or the other can be claimed merely on the ground of the prevention of deterioration.

I did not intend to convey the impression that a covenant to "repair, uphold, and maintain" did not, still less that it could not, include painting. On the contrary, the case of *Monk v. Noyes* shows that such a covenant has been held, not only to include painting, but to include inside painting. My own view accords with the opinion expressed by Mr. Howard Martin that such a covenant—without more—may well include such painting as is necessary to prevent decay, but probably does not include painting which is merely desirable from a decorative point of view.

I am obliged to Mr. Lovegrove for pointing out the distinction between party-walls and party-fence walls. The phrase "party-wall" is used in the report, but the whole point of the decision lies in the fact that parts of a house may be regarded as "external," although they are not exposed to the weather. I appreciate the difficulty felt by Mr. Lovegrove as to the difference between the effect of covenants contained in head-leases and in under-leases respectively. If the covenants are couched in precisely similar terms, and are entered into on the same day, no doubt the liability to repair under the one is co-extensive with the liability to repair under the other. If the covenants, although couched in identical terms, are not entered into on the same day, the liability under the one would not necessarily be co-extensive with the liability under the other. And this is so because, to take one instance alone, the age of the premises (which is an ingredient to be considered), when the covenant begins to operate,

would not have been the same in the one case as in the other. But the case of *Ebbetts v. Conquest*, cited in my Paper, refers more particularly to the fact that in assessing damages for breach of covenant against a sublessee, who had notice that there was a superior landlord, such assessment may properly have regard to what the immediate lessor himself may have to pay to the superior landlord in respect of the breach so occasioned by the sublessee.

As to insurance, it is quite clear that, however many policies there may be, nothing beyond the cost of reinstatement can be recovered and that once only. Probably if the premises are insured in two offices, they would contribute rateably.

The phrase "requirements of the London County Council" is the phrase which was used by the learned official referee in the case of *Lurcott v. Wakely*, and will be found at p. 908 of the *Law Reports* [1911]] 1 K. B. If this be a mistake it is not one for which I am responsible.

I note the suggestion made by Mr. Douglass Mathews as to a report at the beginning of the term. It may be interesting to observe that in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908, provision is made for a similar record in the matter of agricultural holdings if either the landlord or tenant so requires.

Dealing with the criticisms of Mr. Dawbarn Young, I have already said that *Crawford v. Newton* is of very minor importance to-day, and that the ruling authority is *Proudfoot v. Hart*.

As to *Lyon v. Greenhow* the facts are as stated by Mr. Young, and all that can usefully be said is that A. L. Smith, J., decided that the covenant did not include "the making of a new drain." It is interesting,

but somewhat dangerous, to speculate upon what the decision would have been if the circumstances had been different.

Concerning *Yates v. Dunster*, I think that the principle of that case was correctly stated in my Paper. It is true that the premises were old and dilapidated. The jury found that the cost of rebuilding them would be £1,635, but that the new building would be more valuable by £600. It was held that the defendant was only bound to put the premises in the same state they would have been if he had repaired them before the fire, and he was liable to pay as damages £1,035 only. The case is cited apparently with approval by Mr. Foa, Mr. Redman, and Mr. Rawlins, K.C. (editor of Fawcett's *Landlord and Tenant*), in the latest editions of their respective works.

Mr. Crouch criticises the decision in *Davies v. Davies*. As I said of another case, it is the law, and whether the judgment be liked or disliked, it must be deferred to. The case of *Davies v. Davies* is cited by the three learned writers above mentioned, and also by the present editor of "Woodfall," as establishing the proposition for which, and for which alone, I cited it, namely, that a tenant for years is liable for permissive waste. And, moreover, the decision has never been judicially questioned.

I trust that now I have fully dealt with all the criticisms and questions which were put forward in the course of the discussion.

MEASURING AND QUANTITY SURVEYING.

By GEORGE CORDEROY (MEMBER OF COUNCIL).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of 'THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, held on Monday, 26th January, 1914.*

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

Measuring and quantity surveying is one of the branches of the surveyor's profession in which Members of this Institution practice. A sub-division of the examination which must be passed by all surveyors wishing to qualify for its membership is mainly concerned therewith.

A number of our Members, and of our professional brethren who are not in our ranks, have specialised to such an extent in the preparation of quantities that they designate themselves "Quantity Surveyors." We are all, however, Mr. President, surveyors, just as all doctors are doctors, whether the layman describes them as lung, throat, or ear specialists, &c. Some of us still prefer to describe ourselves under the broad title of "Surveyors," whether or not the bulk of our practice consists of measuring and quantity surveying.

What is the nature of the work comprised under this head?

In our Charter it is defined as the "Measuring and "estimating artificers' work." I will venture, however, to amplify that definition by saying that it is concerned with—

- (a) The measuring, bringing to account, and valuation of all works of construction, whether of an architectural or engineering character, above or below the surface of the ground or water ;
- (b) The ascertainment of the nature and quantities of the work required to be done in order to give physical embodiment to the designs and specifications prepared by an architect or an engineer, and the setting out of such character and quantities in a detailed, lucid, and orderly manner in a document entitled "A Bill "of Quantities," thus enabling a precise estimate to be made of the cost of the execution of the work.

Ever since works of construction were undertaken by one man for another for payment there must have been some method of making up an account ; but, so far as I know, there is little historical information dealing with the practice of this branch of our profession.

Surveyors, as such, have not been great contributors to general literature ; but apparently they were known to the Prophet Ezekiel, for he portrayed a man whose "appearance was like the appearance of brass and "holding in his hand a line of flax and a measuring "reed." This reed the prophet describes as being six cubits in length and a hand in breadth, which, in our measurements, would be about 11 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or the equivalent of a 12-foot rod. Again, in the Book of Zechariah, reference is made to a visionary surveyor

who was going to measure Jerusalem to see "what is the breadth thereof, and what is the length thereof." From this it would appear that measuring surveyors were practising in Biblical times.

Coming rapidly to less remote periods, Shakespeare refers to the surveying practice of his day, Lord Bardolf in Part II. of the play of "King Henry IV." saying—

" When we mean to build,
We first survey the plot, then draw the model ;
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then must we rate the cost of the erection ;
Which if we find outweighs ability,
What do we then, but draw anew the model
In fewer offices ; or at last, desist
To build at all?

Question surveyors ; know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo."

Shakespeare summed up with the insight of genius the functions of the surveyor, though doubtless he was referring to that composite person the architect-builder of his period.

Sir Christopher Wren was officially described as "His Majesty's Surveyor," though John Evelyn, in his Diary of 1681, refers to him also as "His Majesty's Architect and Surveyor."

There was apparently no Surveyors' Institution in the sixteenth century to regulate the practice and conduct of surveyors, as in a manuscript in the British Museum, written in 1582 by John Howes, recording the "Proceedings in the erection of the three hospitals of Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle," it is stated: "There was also appointed to each of these houses surveyors to see the worckes goe forwards whose names hereafter ensue," one of these surveyors being a haberdasher, one a stationer, and two grocers

—an instance of the practice of the art by unqualified practitioners.

The first suggestion of a bill of quantities which I have come across is to be found in the Diary of John Evelyn,—who appears to have considered himself an authority on building. In the year 1666 he went to St. Paul's Church with Wren and others in reference to the proposed cupola, saying, "We offered to bring in a plan and estimate which, after much contest, was at last consented to." Here we see the elements of a bill of quantities.

The earliest recorded work with which I am acquainted, dealing specifically with the measuring of artificers' work, is one published in 1734, entitled *Palladio Londoniensis, or the London Art of Building*, by William Salmon, Junior, a copy of which is in the Guildhall Library. In many respects it is really remarkable how little the system then in vogue differs from that of the present day. For instance, in dealing with the measurement of bricklayers' work (which was even then reduced to the standard rod in use to-day) the author says: "When you measure chimneys, measure them as solid wall, and take the vacancy between the jambs and mantels. The funnels are allowed solid in regard to the trouble of them of pargeting the inside." Boarding and wainscoting were, however, measured by the square yard. In dealing with the glazier's measurement, the author gives a hint (presumably for the benefit of the young practitioner): "Where windows are all of one size, you need only measure one and, observing the number, account for them all."

It is difficult to say exactly when surveyors began to practice largely as measuring surveyors. Measuring-

surveying was, however, certainly combined with the practice of architecture in the eighteenth century, and the architect and surveyor (of whom we have distinguished representatives in this Institution) remains with us to this day.

In the eighteenth century the architect-builder still flourished. Almost the last important building to be put up by one of this class was, I believe, the Birmingham Town Hall, designed and practically erected (between the years 1832-1838) by Messrs. Hansom & Welch, the joint architects, but the cost exceeded their estimate, with the result that they became bankrupt. This warning has apparently deterred architects from continuing the practice, but a new class has sprung up who might perhaps be designated builder-architects.

In the early years of the last century the practice of architecture and measuring-surveying was combined. Amongst those who thus practised were distinguished men like Sir John Soane, Decimus Burton, and others, and the builders made estimates for proposed works, or rendered accounts for work done through surveyors in their employ, or independent persons employed by them, which were examined, considered, and checked by the architect and surveyor, or some assistant in his employ. I well remember Mr. Decimus Burton's old managing clerk telling me that the proper way to get an estimate for a building was for the builder's surveyor to sit down with the architect's surveyor, prepare the quantities, and agree an estimate.

I understand that the first important building for which bills of quantities were issued for the purpose of obtaining tenders was the Royal Exchange.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, when quantities were prepared for the purpose of obtaining

tenders for proposed works, the builder appointed a surveyor to represent him, and the architect, or engineer, Government department or public body concerned appointed another to represent them, and the two sitting down together took off the quantities jointly, dividing the fees. This practice subsisted very largely until about thirty years ago, and in the early years of their practice many Members of this Institution have been thus nominated from time to time as their surveyor by the builders. Gradually the two surveyors gave up taking off together, and divided the work to be done between them, one taking off one portion, and one another, ceasing to collaborate.

The desuetude of the practice of collaboration—and, I suppose, the desire to reduce fees—and also the great extension of the system of letting contracts by competitive tendering, led to the direct employment of surveyors by architects, engineers, and public bodies to prepare bills of quantities for issue to competitors, making the payment of their fees part of the cost of carrying out the work. The surveyor so employed then adjusted any variations which had arisen on the contract, and in these days this has become practically universal in connection with private work. Some Government departments and public bodies, however, employ a surveyor to prepare bills of quantities, but *not* to make up the variation accounts. There is no doubt, in my opinion, that this is most undesirable and to the disadvantage of all parties to a contract. No one can be so well qualified to deal properly with the variations on a contract and to interpret truly the bill of quantities or schedule as the man who prepared it.

The earlier method of collaboration between two surveyors should (when they were of equal experience

and standing) have secured better results, but the fees paid at the present time would not admit of it. The practice still survives in an atrophied form with the Office of Works, who for important works nominate (without referring, however, to the builders), one surveyor and leave the architect to nominate another. I believe, too, that until a very recent date the War Office also followed a similar method of procedure.

There is a good deal to be said on the ground of abstract perfection for the old system of collaboration of two surveyors representing the respective parties to the contract. The disuse into which it has fallen, is, however, a tribute to the skill, probity, and impartiality of the surveyors practising in measuring and quantities, for the contractors who enter into contracts to carry out work—as well as those who directly employ them—practically (though perhaps not theoretically) agree to accept their measurements, and also their rulings as to the category in which work should be measured.

The increasing specialising by surveyors in the practice of measuring and quantity surveying, as the result of the extension of the system of competitive tendering, has led (as I have already said) to many members of the profession designating themselves as “Quantity Surveyors.” Some of them have felt so strongly the necessity of emphasising this aspect of their practice that, in the year 1904, the Quantity Surveyors’ Association was formed, with a view to devoting special attention to the interests and training of those practising entirely in this branch of our profession. Many Members of our own Institution have joined that Association, and we must all admire the time and attention devoted by its Council and members to the close consideration of problems arising out of their practice.

I hope that this Institution and that Association may always work together for the common good of the whole profession ; though, for my own part, I cannot help regretting that our energies should be somewhat dissipated and our influence diminished by the existence of two associations of surveyors having indistinguishable aims.

What is the present scope of a surveyor's employment in connection with measuring and quantity surveying ?

The principal field is in connection with the letting of contracts for the purposes of works of construction—whether architectural or engineering—and the measuring and making up of accounts of work done. The determination of the method to be pursued in letting a contract depends upon varying considerations. This is a preliminary point upon which a surveyor's advice should be valuable and is usually asked.

One of the primary considerations is as to whether the lump-sum or schedule method is the better.

If it be decided to let a contract as a lump-sum contract, it is a necessary postulate that the conditions of its execution are precisely known, and—

- (a) That the work which is required to be done, and the methods of construction which it is proposed to employ, can be shown exactly on general and detailed drawings ;
- (b) That the nature of the site upon which it is proposed to construct the work, or erect the building, is known, and that the character and extent of the foundations and the class of construction necessary can be presumed with reasonable certainty ;

- (c) That it is possible to determine beforehand the exact description of the materials which it is proposed to employ, the sources from which they can be obtained, and the possibility of obtaining them in adequate quantities during the period under which the work of construction will proceed ;
- (d) That the general conditions under which it is required that the work shall be done and the date of its completion have been considered and settled ;
- (e) That it is not anticipated that there is any probable necessity largely to vary the work in execution, and in particular greatly to extend or diminish it. Provision, of course, is made in lump-sum contracts for what are known as "extras" and "omissions," but under the conditions hereinbefore laid down the value and extent of these does not appreciably affect the general conditions of the contract.

If this postulate is fulfilled, bills of quantities can be prepared for the purposes of obtaining tenders in absolutely precise terms, containing nothing not definitely indicated upon the drawings, and described in the specification and general conditions of contract.

The lump-sum method of contracting is especially applicable to all surface or above-ground work, such as buildings of an architectural character, or, in the case of engineering work, buildings required for the service of a dockyard, shipyard, railway, or important factory, where the conditions are known, and the design and methods of construction can be precisely determined beforehand.

Schedule contracts are measure and value contracts, and are of two classes :—

First. For Specific Works.—It is possible to carry out any class of work under them, but they are particularly applicable to heavy engineering work and work below the surface, such as that involved in the construction of docks, harbours, and breakwaters, foundations for factories, machinery, and important buildings, where the nature of the site, the conditions under which the work will be carried out, and the method of construction to be employed cannot be precisely determined beforehand.

When contracts are let for the last-mentioned class of work under the schedule system they differ from lump-sum contracts in the following main particulars :—

- (a) The extent and character of the work and the methods of construction being only generally determined, the drawings prepared do not purport to show it precisely, but are merely types of the work which it is proposed to construct.
- (b) In regard to foundation work in particular wide variation may be expected, as the nature of the site and the conditions which will be met with cannot be determined until the ground is opened up.
- (c) Specifications in connection with schedule contracts are written with as much precision as possible, but they are necessarily indefinite in certain particulars as to the precise methods of construction to be employed and the nature of the materials which it is anticipated will be used, and they provide for alternative methods of construction and the use of various materials

contingent upon the hypothetical conditions which may be met with.

- (d) The general conditions of contract in connection with a schedule contract are made as definite as possible, but they necessarily anticipate variation from the hypothetical conditions, depending upon what is met with in the actual execution of the work.
- (e) The essential condition of a schedule contract is the hypothesis of variation in the quantity of work likely to be executed and the methods of construction, and the element of the unknown always enters into it, and the possibility is present to the minds of the parties to it that the dimensions and extent of the work shown on the drawings and described in the specification may be largely varied and modified in execution.
- (f) A schedule of prices is a much more elastic document than a bill of quantities. The approximate quantities entered against the items do not profess to be exact, neither do they limit or gauge the amount of work required, and items are included to meet hypothetical contingencies which it is not certain will arise, but which it is possible *may* arise, to obtain the advantage of having rates for such hypothetical work in the case of its being found necessary to carry it out. Items are also inserted for the purpose of obtaining rates for alternative methods of execution to suit contingencies which may arise. In fact, the essence of a schedule

contract is the hypothesis of variation in the character and extent of the typical work shown upon the drawings and described in the specification, and a schedule should be prepared with a view to the possibility of such variation and in such a way as to be applicable in the event of any contingencies which it is reasonably possible to forecast.

- (g) Finally, the tender for a schedule contract differs from the lump-sum contract in that it is not an undertaking to carry out a certain quantity of work at a definite price, but to execute any works required to be done at rates set forth in the schedule of prices, and the estimated cost of the work is purely approximate and based upon rates affixed to the items in the schedule and the approximate quantities.

Second. For Contracts let under permanent Schedules of Prices.—These schedules are prepared mainly for the ordinary works of repairs and maintenance for large buildings or groups of buildings. This is a familiar method pursued by the Government in connection with barracks, hospitals, and other buildings. It has great advantages, and might be adopted with benefit to themselves by large property owners and corporations of all descriptions. The method of estimating is for contractors to state the percentage addition to or deduction from the rates in this permanent schedule at which they are prepared to undertake the work.

The work executed under this form of contract is measured and brought to account at stated periods by the surveyors of the employers or employing body.

It is usual to proceed by way of competitive tendering in connection with all of these systems of contracting. Under all, however, it is likewise possible for an estimate to be agreed with an individual contractor without competition. If, however, this course is to be pursued, I am sure that, from the youngest to the oldest of my professional brethren, it will be agreed that the surveyor conducting the negotiations must be a man of large experience, sound judgment, and a person of recognised authority. It is possible to be able to prepare a very good bill of quantities or schedule for the purpose of competitive tendering and yet not to have had sufficient experience to agree a close and just estimate for the carrying out of an important work. After a very long experience of all the methods of obtaining estimates which I have outlined, I am of opinion that the fairest method to all parties is the competitive system, tenders being obtained upon the basis of particulars prepared by a surveyor of experience. Incidentally this system gives the best opportunity to young surveyors in their early practice, and also to young and enterprising contractors to establish themselves in business.

In my judgment the ideal arrangement with regard to any important work is the following:—

- (1) That the architect or engineer should concern himself principally with the preparation of the design and the execution of the work and the obtaining of the finished result within the period of time laid down in the contract;
- (2) That the surveyor should either prepare quantities, or a schedule, and all documents for the purpose of obtaining tenders, and, where the work is done on schedule, measure it as it

proceeds, and when by lump-sum estimate deal with the valuation of all variations in design as they arise from time to time, and finally settle up the accounts under either system of contract ;

- (3) That the contractor should be left a free hand as to the method to be employed in carrying out the work, the architect or engineer only concerning himself with the quality and character of the finished work and seeing that it conforms to his design, and the surveyor with the valuation of the work ordered to be done by the architect or engineer.

Under an arrangement of this kind the employer has the great advantage of the combined energies of three separate orders of mind in producing the best designed work, the best constructed work, and the most economically executed work.

Another important advantage arising from the employment of a surveyor for the preparation of quantities or a schedule is that, as it is necessary for him to collate and carefully compare all documents and analyse all details, he is able to discover whether by inadvertence any point has escaped attention in the preparation of the drawings, specification, and general conditions of contract, and to see that nothing is omitted, and further, to see that the drawings and contract documents are all in harmony. A surveyor of experience should be able to promote the smooth and expeditious conduct of operations, to obviate friction, avoid claims, and enable all parties to a contract to know precisely what they have to do, and forecast how much the ultimate expenditure upon any given work will be. Of course, if

this forecast is made when the contract is let it may be affected while the work proceeds by orders given for variation in its extent or character (by way of extra work or the omission of work originally contemplated), or by a change in the conditions under which it was proposed to carry out the contract. This last is often a very important element in enhancing the cost of executing works. I venture to think that if the surveyor were generally kept more closely advised of variations made during the progress of work carried out under a contract, and of alterations made in its terms, unpleasant surprises as to the amount of the final account would be less frequent.

It must never be forgotten that surveyors' powers under contracts are strictly limited to making up an account of work done upon the basis of an agreed set of facts placed before them by the parties thereto. They have no control over the conduct of the work, and therefore the principal element affecting ultimate cost. Their position is very much that of an accountant's, with the important addition that under the terms of most contracts they usually value as well as bring to account the work executed.

The scope of this Paper does not permit me to deal exhaustively with the relative merits of lump-sum and schedule contracts, or to compare their advantages with the system of carrying out work by administration. I should, however, like to record my opinion that when work is done by administration there cannot be any possible check upon the expenditure, and very little incentive to those concerned to practise economy. In fact it depends entirely upon the personal idiosyncrasy of the man in charge. Even in such cases, however, work is sometimes found for a surveyor by instituting a com-

parative check upon the cost by measuring the work done and valuing it at rates which it is supposed a contractor would have charged and comparing the result with the actual cost. For this procedure, however, to have any value, the surveyor must be a man of very wide experience in estimating and of exceptional judgment, and the greater his experience the less value he is likely to place upon the check which he has thus made.

In dealing with the various methods of letting contracts, I have had in mind principally architectural or engineering works of the ordinary type. I see no reason, however, why members of our profession should not be employed in connection with shipbuilding contracts. There was a very interesting Paper read by Mr. L. Pesketh before the Institution of Naval Architects, in July last, in which he expressed a strong opinion that the method of obtaining tenders by means of bills of quantities should be applied to shipbuilding. At the present time, he observed, every firm had its own particular method of preparing estimates, but it should not be difficult to prepare quantities on a standard basis for computing the cost. He appeared to favour some sort of competition based on a standard schedule. I commend the idea to some of the younger Members of this Institution, and I opine that the first man who devotes his attention to this particular branch of work would, were he qualified, rapidly build up a considerable practice.

In connection with all the various methods of contracting to which I have referred, a surveyor can be employed with advantage by the parties jointly, or he can be employed by either party to the contract to represent him.

Generally speaking, and more particularly in the case

of schedule contracts of magnitude, and contracts for public works, I think it is to the advantage of each party to the contract to employ his own surveyor.

I have dealt with the generally recognised systems of letting contracts which afford sufficient variety to meet all circumstances likely to arise in the conduct of business. I have, however, read with great interest a series of papers in the issues of *The Builder* for October and November last year, entitled "Some Aspects of "Tendering." The main burden of the author is a lament over the costs incurred in tendering. His remedy has, however, already been applied, in so far as I think is possible, in connection with works of ordinary repairs and maintenance. An attempt to get tenders for building and engineering works of varying character on a standard schedule of rates applicable to bills of quantities or measured accounts would only result in failure. The schedule would be too huge to be of practical use. I commend anyone of the contrary opinion to a study of the Admiralty Rate-Book. One certain outcome of the adoption of the system would be endless disputes arising as to the application and interpretation of the schedule, and the devotion of much misapplied ingenuity to the process of obtaining unexpected results from it. It would undoubtedly afford measureless employment for surveyors, lawyers, and arbitrators.

The author of these papers appears to be an adherent of the theory of standardisation of bills of quantities and schedules, which is now very much in the air. In my opinion it is a vain quest, as the varying circumstances of each particular work, the constant changes in methods of construction, the introduction of new materials, &c., would necessitate, at least, an annual revision of any standard document produced. Most

of those in favour of standardisation with whom I have talked have in their minds some particular class of work, such as ordinary architectural buildings, buildings constructed of reinforced concrete, &c. If, however, standardisation is to be of value it must be of general application. In my opinion there are severe limits within which standardisation can be applied to any industry if it is not to throttle advance.

Consideration of the various methods of letting contracts and making up accounts of work done tends to show that there is plenty of scope for the activities of those who practise principally in measuring and quantity surveying.

The services of a surveyor are also required in connection with arbitration proceedings, or actions at law concerning accounts for building and engineering works; and these have been, and I suppose always will be, a fruitful field for the exercise of his talents, either in the preparation of particulars of claim or of particulars in rebuttal thereof, and in the giving of expert evidence.

The question now arises, What are the avenues of employment for a surveyor?

A witty architect once said of the surveyor: "He must be content to forego the pleasures of fame. The applause of the crowd is not for him. He is as utterly out of sight to the multitude as a theatrical machinist, a kind of architectural organ-blower, useful but unseen, and ignored alike by those who produce and those who enjoy the music." That was written thirty years ago, and while it is still very much the position as regards the private client, it does not altogether hold good. Some among us think, I believe, that the profession has not benefited in all respects through having secured more general recognition. It is a fact, never-

theless, that the nature of the services rendered by the surveyor is now better appreciated by the general public, though even yet they are not fully understood. To quote a very admirable Memorandum issued by this Institution upon the employment of surveyors for the preparation of bills of quantities: "Those unfamiliar
" with the technicalities cannot appreciate the fiduciary
" nature of the position surveyors are called upon to fill.
" Indeed, the employer, the architect, and the contractor
" are so largely dependent upon their experience, accuracy, and integrity, that it would be impossible to
" emphasise unduly the necessity for exercising special
" care and judgment in selecting a surveyor."

The principal avenues of employment are:—

- (1) Direct employment by an architect or engineer, as agent of the building owner;
- (2) Direct employment by a contractor or a solicitor;
- (3) Direct employment by public bodies;
- (4) Direct employment by the building owner.

When a surveyor is employed either by an architect, an engineer, a contractor, a lawyer, or a building owner, the nature of his work is generally understood. When, however, he is directly employed by public bodies, this is very often not the case. Members of committees and corporations appear unable to realise that the loss occasioned to the public by bad or inaccurate quantities and the employment of incompetent surveyors to measure and make up accounts is most serious. Not understanding the professional position of the surveyor and the fiduciary character of his services, they have frequently resorted to the practice of inviting surveyors to tender for employment, with the result that irresponsible persons,

with little training or knowledge or experience, quote fees which are an altogether inadequate remuneration for the work required to be done. Any system by which the financial return for professional work is reduced below the point at which it becomes remunerative to a properly trained and qualified man must inevitably in the long run lower the professional standard and prejudice the public, who, though they know it not, must necessarily depend to a great extent upon the ability and integrity of the surveyors they employ.

Even when the system of tendering is not resorted to, public bodies often assess the fees for work which they require done at altogether inadequate rates. I am glad to say, however, that it is becoming a practice (under the influence of the Royal Institute of British Architects) for public bodies to allow outside architects, whom they employ, through means of competition or otherwise, for designing important public buildings, to nominate their own surveyor. I trust that this may do something to check the tendency to reduce the fees paid below reasonable limits.

The lively correspondence which took place in *The Builder* last year upon the subject of "Indifferent Quantities" shows that the public are waking up to the importance of the subject. As a result of the correspondence, an article,—excellent in many ways,—was written upon the subject in that journal's issue of April 25th.

The Standing Committee of this Institution having special charge of the interests of surveyors practising as Measuring and Quantity Surveyors felt it necessary, however, to instruct the Secretary of The Institution to write and say that they regretted to see that the Editor approved of the endeavour of certain public bodies to

enforce upon surveyors a responsibility in respect of their work which is not imposed upon them by common law, or upon an architect, engineer, lawyer, or doctor, or indeed any other professional man. For my own part, I am strongly of opinion that quantities should be made part of the contract and the employer thus made responsible for the action of his surveyor, in which case he would in the end become more careful as to the character and capacity of the persons he employed.

Much might be said upon this question, but a Paper directly dealing with it, entitled "Quantities: Should they form part of the Contract?" written by the late Mr. F. C. Hunt, was read before this Institution on March 30th, 1908, and very fully discussed. Various other papers dealing with the law as it affects quantity surveyors in many directions have also been read from time to time, and a very good summary of the present position of the matter will be found in an article, entitled "Quantities," which appeared in the legal section of *The Builder* for September 19th, 1913.

In the correspondence upon "Indifferent Quantities," to which I have already referred, that perennial subject for discussion "Who ought to act as a Measuring and Quantity Surveyor?" was brought up by "Chief Craftsman" and Mr. Tavernor Perry, who both stoutly maintained that the proper persons to do this were the architect or engineer, thus showing a desire to revert to the conditions prevailing in the early part of the last century. Personally I have no objection to the practice of measuring and quantity surveying by any qualified person. Many of the best known surveyors have started as architects, or in the offices of contractors. I will refer, as instances, to two well-known men who are no longer with us, both held in the highest esteem for their works' sake and their own personalities, viz.,

Mr. T. M. Rickman (who was once President of The Institution) and Mr. S. J. Thacker. There are architects and engineers, however, who (to paraphrase the witty gentleman I have already quoted) in moments of extreme wickedness will sometimes undertake to act as surveyors for others, performing the duties vicariously with chance success or unaided and therefore badly. They are far too wise, however, to act as surveyors for themselves. "Your duly qualified doctor does not pre-scribe for himself, much less so the quack," and the best of architects or engineers who have not had special training can be but quack practitioners of the art of measuring and quantity-surveying.

There is, however, much to be said for the conjunction in partnership of architects, engineers, and surveyors in the conduct of their practices, and I am disposed to think that, in these days of increasing specialisation, this may become more general in the future.

Broadly speaking, however, at the present time, we usually find ourselves in our practices in the position of "experts" advising "experts." The qualifications for full success in this capacity are not merely technical, but moral and temperamental, *i.e., character comes first*. One of the great difficulties of the position is at once to practise self-suppression, and to maintain the clear, firm, and tactful expression of independent judgment which alone makes advice valuable.

I cannot leave the subject of this Paper without touching briefly upon the question of the training of a surveyor.

A distinguished Member of this Institution, the late Mr. Josiah Hunt, in a Paper read on January 28th, 1889, made the following remarks:—

"The more knowledge he (the surveyor) has, the
"more intelligent he is, the more likely he will be to do

“ his duties well. No knowledge will come amiss at
“ some time to help him in his duties. A knowledge of
“ geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, physics,
“ mechanics, languages, all will be useful. A reasonable
“ knowledge of mathematics, ‘the science which treats
“ ‘ of all kinds of quantity which can be numbered or
“ ‘ measured,’ is indispensable, and he should know how
“ to apply practically his abstract knowledge. . . . It
“ is essential that he should have a sound practical
“ knowledge of construction. He
“ should be well acquainted with materials,
“ and their specialities in the district in which he is
“ working. . . . He should have acquired the art of
“ ‘ reading drawings’ accurately, so as to see clearly
“ what is intended by the lines upon the drawing, and
“ by applying his knowledge be able to detect dis-
“ crepancies or differences in different drawings of the
“ same work, such as any want of agreement in plans,
“ sections, and elevations, and by this also he should
“ be able to discover anything imperfect in the design
“ which would prevent its being effectually carried out
“ He must have a clear knowledge, at least, of the
“ construction of his own language, so that in reading a
“ specification he may see that not only is it in accordance
“ with the drawings, but that it is not contradictory in
“ itself, and so that in writing his bills of quantities or
“ schedules he may not only express himself clearly and
“ unambiguously, but that his words may convey the
“ whole of the information requisite to enable those
“ who use them to price them with readiness and facility.
“ He should be honest and impartial, taking and
“ measuring that which is required by the drawings and
“ specification, neither more nor less. He should be
“ patient and painstaking, accurate in dimensions and
“ in expression; where he has written instructions

“expressing himself as nearly as practicable in the words of his instructions. He should be systematic, so that he may clear his way before him as he goes, and may be able at any after time, on seeing the drawings, by referring to his dimensions to find the items, with little trouble, as to which inquiry is then being made. He should be clear in his knowledge of all that is required for the construction of the work on which he is occupied, so that he should be able to take not only the works that are shown or described, but all such things as are necessarily implied or incidental thereto.”

These wise words apply to-day, but with the growing employment of surveyors in engineering practice the boundaries of the knowledge referred to by Mr. Hunt must be enlarged.

My own view is that the surveyor proposing to practise chiefly in measuring and quantity surveying should have a more extensive knowledge of mathematics and the properties and chemistry of materials than has hitherto been the case, and that it would be a great advantage to him, before being articled, to take the course of B.Sc. in Engineering in one of the technical colleges.

I will not touch upon the question of his general office training. That was very fully dealt with in a Paper read before this Institution by our friend Mr. C. John Mann on November 28th, 1904. During training, however, more might be done on the educational side by co-operation with the Architectural Association, the Royal Institution of British Architects, and the Institution of Civil Engineers. I must not enlarge, however, upon the education of surveyors. That is a topic which requires a Paper to itself.

To conclude, the surveyors practising in measuring

and quantities have onerous duties to perform, and “demands are made upon their patience which would “have taxed a Job to the utmost.” It is pleasant to be able to add that with their brethren in general they are trusted all round for skilful, painstaking, intelligent, and honourable men of business. May it ever be so! The first and last requisite for the maintenance of these fine traditions is character. May we all, as Members of this Institution, guard it jealously!

LIST OF PAPERS PREVIOUSLY READ AT THE INSTITUTION
BEARING UPON THE SUBJECT OF THIS PAPER.

Date when read.	Title.	Author.
1880. April 12th.	Quantities and Quantity Practice.	C. G. Saunders (the late) (Fellow).
1880. Nov. 22nd.	The Law as affecting Quantity Surveyors.	Francis Turner (the late) (Associate).
1889. Jan. 28th.	Quantity Surveyors: Their Duties, Rights, and Liabilities.	Josiah Hunt (the late) (Fellow).
1900. May 21st.	Extras and Omissions in Building Contracts.	E. H. Blake (Fellow).
1904. Nov. 28th.	The Building Surveyor: His Training and Practice.	C. John Mann (Fellow).
1906. Feb. 26th.	Quantity Surveyors: The Assimilation of their Practice.	John Leaning (the late) (Fellow).
1908. March 30th.	Quantities: Should they form part of the Contract?	F. C. Hunt (the late) (Fellow).
1909. May 10th.	Quantity Surveyors: A Review of their Legal Position.	A. B. Howes (Associate).

Mr. H. NORTHCROFT (Fellow) said that it was with a great deal of satisfaction to himself that he rose to accept the honour of proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Corderoy for his excellent Paper. He would take the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Corderoy very heartily on the honour The Institution had recently done him in electing him a Member of Council, and he would like to congratulate the Council also on the way in which their newest recruit had set to work to win his spurs.

To him the Paper seemed more interesting than the average of those read before The Institution, but that perhaps might be because he personally had a more intimate knowledge of the subject under discussion. If he might break a lance with the reader of the Paper he would say that he and his *confrères* did not designate themselves "Quantity Surveyors," and he did not think that they as a body of professional men claimed that appellation, although it was very generally attached to them by the outside public. In any event it was a mistake to suppose that, because a man was called a quantity surveyor, he knew nothing about anything else.

Where Mr. Corderoy pointed out on page 180 what the services of a surveyor might be required for, he (Mr. Northcroft) thought that he would have been fairly right if he had put the word "quantity" in front of "surveyor," and he was of opinion that the analogy Mr. Corderoy had given The Institution, that the Members were all surveyors just as all doctors were doctors, whether the layman described them as lung, throat, or ear specialists, &c., was not quite *a propos*, because there was as much difference between a quantity surveyor and a land and estate agent and surveyor as there was between a "G. P." and a surgeon. There *was* a very broad distinction between physicians and surgeons,

although all might be called "doctors," and it was perfectly certain that the description of quantity surveyor nowadays covered the practice of a surveyor who had to do not only with building and engineering works in preparing quantities and measuring up the work, but also various other services.

While congratulating Mr. Corderoy on the interesting dive that he had made into the past history of the science, he (Mr. Northcroft) was amused to find that he quoted one of the major prophets to the effect that quantity surveyors had the appearance of brass, and he was sure that the modest and unassuming quantity surveyors (of whom he was glad to see so many present) would not easily forgive the prophet for applying to them such an unfortunate adjective as "brazen-faced." He thought that if Mr. Corderoy had looked the matter up he would find with regard to the rod mentioned by the prophet as 6 cubits in length and a hand in breadth that that corresponded more nearly to a 10-ft. than a 12-ft. rod, on the computation that the cubit was equal to 1'713 feet of their English measure.

The Paper seemed to him to be full of *a propos* remarks, and was, indeed, hardly controversial. Mr. Corderoy was more provocative as a rule, and he (Mr. Northcroft) was rather disappointed that the author had not left a peg in his Paper on which to hang a controversial hat.

Mr. Corderoy read a passage from *The London Art of Building* to the effect that in the old days "When 'you measure chimneys . . . the funnels are allowed 'solid in regard to the trouble of them of pargeting the 'inside.' Most modern quantity surveyors not only measured the flues solid, but they took extra for coring and pargeting the flues.

With regard to some of Mr. Corderoy's points, he endorsed them so heartily that he would like to repeat them. He thought that one of the things one deplored most was the practice that Mr. Corderoy referred to, that "some Government departments and public bodies, however, employ a surveyor to prepare bills of quantities, but not to make up the variation accounts." He agreed that the only person who was properly qualified to deal with the variations on a contract was the man who had prepared the bills of quantities. No doubt many extras would be admitted and many omissions would be lost sight of by the gentlemen in the offices who had not prepared the quantities themselves.

He concurred with Mr. Corderoy in the hope that it would not be long before the Quantity Surveyors' Committee of their Institution, and the Quantity Surveyors' Association, would be found working hand in hand mutually for the best interests of their profession.

Though there was not much room for criticism there was a great deal to be learned out of the fulness of the experience of a man like Mr. Corderoy, and he wished to ask him a question with regard to paragraph (g), on page 190, where he pointed out :—

" Finally, the tender for a schedule contract differs
" from the lump-sum contract in that it is not
" an undertaking to carry out a certain quantity
" of work at a definite price, but to execute
" any works required to be done at rates set
" forth in the schedule of prices, and the
" estimated cost of the work is purely approxi-
" mate and based upon rates affixed to the
" items in the schedule and the approximate
" quantities."

Unfortunately, in the schedule contracts with which they were familiar, a time clause was inserted and insisted upon, and penalties imposed under it. That appeared to him to be a contradiction in its very essence, because if the schedule contract provided that the quantities might be varied to any extent in consequence of the uncertainty of various conditions, it ought not to make a hard-and-fast rule on the subject of delay, and in his experience that had frequently told very hardly upon the contractors.

He heartily seconded the observation of the author on page 193, that "if surveyors were generally kept more closely advised of variations made during the progress of work carried out under a contract, and of alterations made in its terms, unpleasant surprises as to the amount of the final account would be less frequent." He was happy to say, and he dared say it was the experience of others, that one or two of the architects for whom his firm worked had supplied them regularly with copies of their extra orders, so that they were able to follow the work and take up the measurement of an item while the whole thing was fresh in people's memory.

There was a point which had not been touched upon in the Paper, and he was sure, if it had been, the writer would have illuminated it, viz., the question of day works.

One would like to know what Mr. Corderoy thought about the method of dealing with day work by a quantity surveyor who had prepared the bills of quantities and had inserted that attendance was to be provided "in all trades upon all other trades," and found that the contractor having allowed in his estimate for that item at a very low figure had presently sent in

day-work vouchers of very considerable extent, and made up a bill amounting to over ten times the amount originally set down as the value of the item. He was sure that Mr. Corderoy's remarks on that question would have been exceedingly valuable.

He was of opinion that the suggestion of the advisability of having bills of quantities for shipbuilding was a most useful one, and he was sure that any quantity surveyor connected with a shipbuilding firm would not rest until they got the system carried into effect. The writer had said, quoting Mr. Pesketh: "It should not be difficult to prepare quantities on a standard basis for computing the cost."

He believed Mr. Corderoy had suggested that every fresh mind coming to the subject appreciated standardising bills of quantities. His (Mr. Northcroft's) had been "the voice of one crying in the wilderness" for years on the subject of standardisation. He was of opinion that it was a practical and useful thing, but he did not mean standardisation which required a library of forms and would necessitate a tremendous labour in carrying out.

He was sure that any surveyor of good standing and experience who could devote the time to it could devise a standard bill which could be universally followed, and which would make the system of estimating infinitely superior to what it was at the present moment.

He would like also to refer to Mr. Corderoy's strong opinion that bills of quantities should be made part of the contract. He believed that they, as quantity surveyors, were coming generally to that opinion, but when he was thirty years younger very few quantity surveyors would have thought so. His father was very keenly averse to such a thing, except in exceptional cases, and he was naturally imbued with that feeling;

but the longer he lived the more he found that under modern practice it was better from many points of view that quantities should be made part of the contract, especially, as had been pointed out, because the employer would become liable for the errors of his surveyor.

With reference to "indifferent quantities," it might be remembered that a letter of his firm appeared in *The Builder*, referring to a letter of "Chief Craftsman." He had not any suspicion that "Chief Craftsman" was present that evening, but he adhered to everything in that letter, and he hoped that "Chief Craftsman" had by now altered his opinion.

What Mr. Corderoy had quoted from Mr. Josiah Hunt on the subject of the position and requirements of the quantity surveyor were as true to-day as they were in 1889, and he agreed very heartily with the author's exordium that as quantity surveyors they should jealously guard their character and their reputation.

Mr. F. H. A. HARDCASTLE (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

Mr. ARTHUR G. CROSS (Fellow) said that he had much pleasure in heartily supporting the vote of thanks to Mr. Corderoy for his most interesting Paper, in which he displayed an acquaintance with the major and minor prophets which it was to be hoped the younger Members of The Institution would take to heart.

During the time he had been a Member of The Institution there had been several Papers read on the subject of quantities, on all of which the authors had expended a considerable amount of time and trouble, but none of

them had proved to be really of any practical use to their profession. The Papers had been read, votes of thanks moved, and then discussions had ensued during which Members had got up and lamented the conditions under which they practised their profession at the present time, but no remedy had been suggested. If any suggestions for reform were made, somebody got up and pointed out the difficulties attached to their introduction, and the whole thing was buried in oblivion. He hoped that would not again be the result on the present occasion. Firstly, such a result would be a poor compliment to Mr. Corderoy for his Paper, and in the second place many reforms were needed in their profession, and the Council would be glad to hear their Members' views which a discussion on the Paper would afford them an opportunity of expressing. He would be sorry, therefore, if the discussion were to be limited purely and simply to the points raised in the Paper. He fully appreciated the difficulty anyone who attempted to write a thesis on the subject laboured under in saying anything that was new, but Mr. Corderoy certainly was to be congratulated as he had succeeded in doing so, and probably that Paper, with the eight previous Papers, of which a list was given, had about exhausted its scope.

He would point out that the dates of the various Papers ranged over a period of thirty years, the occasions therefore afforded to quantity surveyors for a discussion at The Institution were not numerous. He would have been glad if Mr. Corderoy had suggested some remedy for one of the existing evils he emphasised, namely, the inadequate remuneration paid to quantity surveyors when employed by public authorities. In his opinion that condition would prevail so long as The Institution allowed its Members systematically to under-

sell their brother professionals, and at the same time allowed them to retain a qualification possessing some value in the eyes of public authorities. He would also have liked the author to have touched on the point of registration for quantity surveyors, or of registering the title of quantity surveyor.

Mr. Corderoy had referred to the Quantity Surveyors' Association, and had stated that the objects of that association were almost identical with those of The Institution. He quite agreed that the objects were identical. The difference between them appeared to be merely a difference of opinion as to the means to be adopted in order to effect their aims. Some years ago the Council of the Quantity Surveyors' Association considered that the publication of a scale of charges, and its issue among public authorities, would be of more practical benefit to the profession than the circulation of the excellent Memorandum issued by The Institution. They thought also that a more stringent examination was imperative, that a pamphlet dealing with the method of measurement in each trade would prove of benefit, and that the Council of any society should exercise some control over its members with regard to the minimum charges for their services. Rightly or wrongly, the Council of the Quantity Surveyors' Association considered that anyone joining a professional society owed some duty to the members of that society beyond a mere contribution to its funds, and all their objects, which Mr. Corderoy had said were identical, were much more likely to be attained through a progressive policy than by a too rigid adherence to a policy of *laissez faire*.

A hope was expressed in the Paper that the two societies would work together in future for their mutual

benefit. He was quite sure that the President of the Association, who was there that night, and that two or three of their Past-Presidents, who were also present, would wish him cordially to echo that hope. He was sanguine enough to believe that if three reasonably minded representatives from each body were to meet together some means could be devised by which that suggestion could be carried into effect. He could not recall any time when the Association adopted any course vitally affecting their interests without asking The Institution to co-operate. With regard to the scale of charges he was sure that they did so. He remembered a meeting at which that subject was discussed, and at which Mr. A. J. Gate suggested that The Institution should co-operate in its issue. The Council gave them anything but a cordial reception; as a matter of fact, Mr. Corderoy himself spoke against the proposal, and the meeting generally was against it.

Mr. Corderoy had referred to the inception of the Advisory Committee of Quantity Surveyors. He fully realised that in a large Institution like theirs, the Members of which were mainly interested in agriculture, valuation, and the management of estates, it was absolutely necessary for their Council to delegate a great part of their duties to committees. Several members of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee were personal friends of his, but at the same time he hoped the Council would not resent his suggesting that in future those of their Members who were quantity surveyors should elect their own committee. That course was adopted in the Institute of British Architects, and, even if it involved a revision of the Charter, he hoped its introduction would not be impracticable. He had much pleasure in heartily supporting the vote of thanks.

Mr. WM. WOODWARD, F.R.I.B.A. (Fellow), said as a sort of quasi-quantity surveyor he would like to be permitted to make a few remarks on the Paper to which they had just listened, and in the first place he must congratulate Mr. Corderoy on the suggestions he had thrown out for the consideration and guidance of the younger Members of the profession.

The author had very properly introduced his Paper in a vein of humour which should, in his opinion, precede a Paper of that description. In arranging a public dinner he always advised starting with a good soup, because, if one did, one made all the diners thoroughly satisfied with the remainder of the dinner. Mr. Corderoy had started with an excellent soup, as he had imported into his Paper that touch of humour which he thought thoroughly palatable and calculated to aid digestion.

When he looked at Mr. Corderoy and found that he was not yet silver-crowned, he could not help congratulating him on the passage in his Paper where he said, "I well remember Mr. Decimus Burton's old managing clerk telling me." He (Mr. Woodward) always associated Decimus Burton with Nash, and when he looked at Mr. Corderoy, black haired, youthful, vigorous, he thought he might well congratulate him on having known the assistant of poor old Decimus Burton.

He would, with their permission, offer one or two remarks from the point of view of an architect, which he hoped might be of some service to the profession. Mr. Corderoy had not touched upon the method of cubing to arrive at an approximate estimate. Speaking from experience, and he was one of those who had suffered from that process, it was a more fallacious and deceptive method upon which to inform a client of the probable cost of a structure than any he could

conceive. Let them take, for example, the room they were in. They said to a quantity surveyor who was estimating for a similar room, "How much do you "think this room will cost per foot cube?" forgetting, however, to remind him that it would be very low indeed, because there were no "guts." "Guts," in his early days, meant that the room was filled with partitions and various compartments, and so on, which altogether altered the amount to be put down per foot cube. He would advise young surveyors, and young architects, too, when they were reporting to their clients what the probable cost of a building would be, to be very chary of adopting the fallacious method of cubic contents. It would be much better, if they had the time, to ask a quantity surveyor to give a rough idea based on some sort of measurement, for which the architect or the client ought to pay him, inasmuch as it was a very important part of an architect's business to advise a client accurately as to the amount a building was likely to cost; because if an architect advised his client that a building was going to cost £10,000, and the tender came to £15,000, trouble at once arose.

Once upon a time he built himself a house. Many architects did so, and they nearly always regretted it. He employed a quantity surveyor, paid him his proper charges, and made the quantities part of the contract. He had no desire to take advantage of a clerical error in the surveyor's office, which perhaps gave him so many rods of brickwork for which he had never paid, and on the other hand he did not wish to suffer through a mistake on the other side, and have to pay the builder for so many rods of brickwork which he did not get in his house. He always, therefore, in every contract he

made, stipulated that the quantities should form part of the contract.

With regard to quantity surveyors' commissions, he had said before, and he said again, that it was the fault of quantity surveyors themselves that they had lowered the general commission on quantities. Architects, as a rule, stuck out almost religiously for their customary 5 per cent.; and if the quantity surveyors were united in adhering to a proper professional charge for proper professional work, in his opinion those charges would not have been brought to the low standard to which reference had been made. It was in their own hands to a very large extent. Of course, if they competed with each other, and responded to public bodies who asked them to tender for quantities and who accepted a series of tenders which were reduced and reduced and reduced, it was their own fault. There was a vast difference between competent and incompetent surveyors, and if a quantity surveyor did his work properly he was entitled to an adequate commission. He trusted that competent surveyors would, as far as possible, adhere to a proper commission for their work.

Forty or fifty years ago an architect had plenty of time in which to make his drawings and specifications, and work out his details, but to-day both architects and quantity surveyors had to move with the times. The architect was expected at the present day to erect a building in the time which, forty or fifty years ago, he occupied in merely preparing the drawings and specifications. Quantity surveyors had to respond to that rush and hurry. The question he wished to ask them was, Was there any method by which they could shorten their bills of quantities? Could they not leave out page after page of "labour to groove," and "labour to groove cross grain,"

"labour to" this, and "labour to" that? He was once told by a quantity surveyor, to whom he objected with regard to the length of the bills of quantities, "If you will tell me where I have placed a single item in the bill of quantities which the builder is not to execute, then I will knock it out." They were confronted with that; and he must admit that there was not a single item in the bill of quantities in question which the builder had not to construct; but he would ask them whether there was not some method by which they could save themselves the trouble, and do all that was necessary, and at the same time omit page after page of those "labours." As an architect he thought that, if they could do so, it would facilitate the architect's business without injury to builder or client.

Incidentally he wanted to make just one observation, perhaps not exactly appertaining to the Paper, with regard to the opening of tenders. Bearing in mind the trouble and expense that builders were put to in making an estimate on bills of quantities, he must most emphatically say that tenders should not be opened unless in the presence of all the builders who had tendered, and that the tenders should be read out. That was a contention which he had always maintained; and he hoped that The Institution would agree with him that it was preposterous, say, when they had a dozen, or even half a dozen, builders who had tendered and gone to an enormous amount of trouble in preparing and sending in their estimates, that their tenders should be opened, whenever the architect or the public body chose, in the absence of those tendering. The Admiralty, the War Office, and public bodies generally, and others, should be made to understand that every tender should be opened in the presence of all the tendering con-

tractors and read out, so that the contractors might know exactly where they stood.

The reader of the Paper had objected to standardisation, and his friend Mr. Northcroft was rather in favour of it. All he could say was that he hoped standardisation would never occur in bills of quantities. It could not be done. Each job stood upon its own bottom; and it was impossible, to his mind, to introduce standardisation in that respect. He was afraid that, if adopted, it would interfere very seriously with the profession of the quantity surveyor; because the result would be, no doubt, that they would get some architects who would take the standard lithographed bills before them and endeavour to fill them up themselves, and do the quantity surveyors out of a job.

Reference had been made to day works. All he had to say about day-work sheets was that he had always regarded them as works of fiction.

He did not know that he had anything more to say except to congratulate Mr. Corderoy upon his Paper. Notwithstanding what Mr. Cross had said as to their having listened to many Papers on bills of quantities in the past, and that nothing had been done, still, in his opinion, there was good reason for the reading of a Paper on bills of quantities at the present day, because they were dealing with the present aspect of affairs. He could speak from forty to forty-five years' experience, and he could see the difference between quantity surveyors of the present day and quantity surveyors of the old days, and Mr. Corderoy's Paper, to his mind, was fully justified, and he heartily congratulated him upon it.

Mr. R. B. MANN (Fellow) said there were a few points in the Paper he might emphasise, but he did not

think there was very much that could be criticised. In the first place he would like to join in the congratulations to Mr. Corderoy upon his election to the Council of The Institution, and also to congratulate the Members of the quantity surveying branch of the profession on his election as an additional representation of their section on the governing body.

There was large scope for discussion in some of the points mentioned by Mr. Cross and Mr. Woodward, but time was short, and he would confine himself to certain items in the Paper. Mr. Corderoy said: "No one can be so well qualified to deal properly with the variations on a contract, and to interpret truly the bill of quantities or schedule, as the man who prepared it." That was a point which all surveyors of experience would wish to emphasise.

On page 193 Mr. Corderoy said: "I venture to think that if the surveyor were generally kept more closely advised of variations made during the progress of work carried out under a contract, and of alterations made in its terms, unpleasant surprises as to the amount of the final account would be less frequent." In his practice he had found that most architects and engineers were quite agreeable and willing to send duplicate copies of the variations. In any case it would give them little extra trouble to supply the surveyor, and it would mean a great saving of time, and be a help to all parties concerned.

He agreed with Mr. Corderoy's opinion that when work was done by administration there could not be any possible check upon the expenditure, and very little incentive to those concerned to practise economy." He had known very serious losses, indeed, to occur in the case of work done by administration. .

If public bodies could be made fully to realise the importance of acting upon the Memorandum issued by The Surveyors' Institution, it would be greatly to the advantage of all concerned.

Whether the quantities should form part of the contract was, of course, a question to which a qualified surveyor was generally perfectly indifferent. At the same time, as a matter of abstract justice, there was much to be said in favour of their being so treated.

In conclusion, he would like to join very heartily in the vote of thanks to Mr. Corderoy for the excellent Paper he had given them.

Mr. W. B. BROWN (Fellow) said that he did not propose at that late hour to go into many particulars, but he wanted to call attention to one or two of the items treated by Mr. Corderoy. On page 190 he referred to "Contracts let under permanent schedules of prices": and went on to say that that was a familiar method pursued by the Government, which had great advantages, and so on. He agreed that it had great advantages, but it also had very serious disadvantages. Under a schedule like the War Office Schedule, or any such document, a contractor tendering had to put a percentage either above or below the price quoted; and it had to apply to everything that was in the schedule. He remembered at some barracks years ago, when a contractor had finished a large contract, he was asked if he would tender for further works which would be carried out under the schedule. The work was the conversion of cavalry barracks into infantry barracks; and it meant, amongst other things, the regravelling of the whole of the parade ground. In the district in question gravel was extremely dear; and it would have

meant a large loss to the contractor to have done that part of the work at, say, 5 per cent. on the schedule prices, although all the rest of the work could have been done quite well at those prices. With the knowledge at his disposal the contractor found it impossible to tender on such a schedule with any hope of success.

On page 193 was the following sentence: "It must never be forgotten that surveyors' powers under contracts are strictly limited to making up an account of work done upon the basis of an agreed set of facts." In an important building dispute which had been before the courts, the judge spoke in the strongest possible terms of the quantity surveyors and others employed with regard to the way in which the accounts had been made out. He said: "I give every credit for honesty and integrity of purpose to the gentlemen who have been employed on this matter; but as far as I can see, the contract, and everything connected with it, had been put away, and had not been referred to at all. The quantity surveyors had endeavoured to do substantial justice to both sides; but what had to be done was specifically set out in the contract; and it was not for the quantity surveyor to say, 'I am going to have this, that, or the other.' The instructions were fully set out in the contract; and the contract ought to have been strictly kept to." The words of the judge should be taken to heart, as he was afraid that there was perhaps a disposition on the part of a good many quantity surveyors to feel themselves put in the position of arbitrators, and to forget that their duty was to keep absolutely to the terms of the contract.

The only other point to which he would refer was in relation to day works. The position of a quantity surveyor was a very difficult one in that regard, and he

would like Mr. Corderoy's opinion as to whether, when he was settling up variations, and there was a large quantity of day works, he would feel himself called upon in any way to vouch or check those day works in order to find if they were accurate; or whether he would shield himself behind the clerk of work's signature, or what other course he would pursue? He had known very great trouble indeed to arise from day works being passed which were afterwards described as being grossly in excess of what they ought to have been, and it seemed to be considered that the quantity surveyor ought to have looked deeper into the matter.

Mr. EDWARD WILLIS (Fellow) said he wished to join issue over a matter dealt with in the Paper, and by some of the subsequent speakers. On page 193, dealing with work carried out by administration, Mr. Corderoy, supported by Mr. Mann, said that "there cannot be any possible check upon the expenditure, and very little incentive to those concerned to practise economy." He totally differed from that, because he had had some experience in such work, and whilst he agreed that it was very ill-advised for a local authority to carry out the major portion of their works by administration, he was quite sure there were certain works which could be executed more economically and better by that means than through the contractor. There were several other points he would have liked to raise, but at that late hour he would not detain them by going into them. He thanked Mr. Corderoy for the excellent Paper he had read.

Mr. ERNEST H. SELBY (Visitor) said that although not a Member of the Institution he desired, as one of the

oldest of Mr. Corderoy's pupils, at any rate the oldest in that room, to make a few remarks, although Mr. Corderoy's observations were, he thought, not of a very controversial nature, most of them being self-evident.

One thing which he thought must appeal to them all was the question of fees. Having it entirely in their own hands to say what they would take, he considered that if they were foolish enough to say they would take less than the work was worth it was their own look out. If clients consistently went to the same firms and found the same mistakes occurring again and again, and tenders of £100,000 working out at, say, £150,000 when the accounts were settled, they would after a time come to the conclusion that it would be cheaper to have the quantities properly dealt with by a thoroughly competent surveyor. Only by that means could those who had to find the money, very often a public body, be in a position to say whether they were justified in embarking upon the expenditure or not. They might have to pay 1 per cent. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more as the case might be, but the advantage of having the quantities correctly taken out by a competent man would effect vast savings in the long run.

In one case he knew of, where the difference between the estimated and total cost owing to lax methods was very great, the client made the remark to all concerned at the settlement of accounts, "It is a very good thing for you that I am a rich man, otherwise none of you would ever have been paid in full."

He begged heartily to congratulate Mr. Corderoy upon his able Paper, and to thank him for his invitation to be present, and he could only say as an outsider that he had much appreciated the proceedings.

Mr. HARRY G. ASSITER (Fellow) said that he would like to congratulate Mr. Corderoy upon having, out of a very dry subject, succeeded in giving them an entertaining Paper with some very interesting historical facts.

The particular point that he wished to touch on was the author's dictum that the best man to deal with the variations on a contract, &c., was the surveyor who had prepared the bill of quantities. He did not think he could thoroughly endorse that opinion. Mr. Corderoy instanced particularly the work of the Government departments, but the quantity surveyor in private practice very often prepared his quantities from the drawings, and did not see the work or know very much about the carrying of it out. On the other hand, the Government surveyor was on the spot all the while; he saw the work carried out, and probably in such circumstances he was the better man to measure up the variations than the surveyor who had prepared the quantities.

With regard to fees, as Mr. Selby had very truly remarked, the matter was in the hands of the quantity surveyors themselves. A statement had been made that evening about incompetent people undertaking work at very low fees. From his personal knowledge he could say that it was not only the incompetent who were to blame for the lowness of the fees, because some of the biggest firms of quantity surveyors in London had put in prices very much below those which any reasonable person would consider adequate for the work. Therefore the cutting of prices rested not with the outsiders but with the very inner ring of the profession itself. On the subject of incompetent surveyors he might say that when in Jersey a short time ago he saw the sign-

board of a man who in one line called himself a "Surveyor and Estate Agent," and underneath was another line "Coal, Potato, and Guano Merchant." He looked at it a second time for fear he should find F.S.I. after the name, but fortunately that was not the case. It was a pity public bodies did not realise that the worst of employing unqualified men was that, well knowing their propensity for making mistakes and leaving something out, they adopted the precaution of adding something on to cover their errors, and therefore the client or local authority might lose a great deal more than the fees which they thought they saved by employing them.

Mr. Corderoy's suggestion about the Members preparing estimates for shipbuilding sounded fascinating, but before they could undertake that work he thought they first of all would have to make themselves as thoroughly acquainted with the building of ships as they were with the building of houses, and probably they would have to become naval architects.

Schedules were not always a satisfactory way of carrying out work, because items were constantly turning up which were not in the schedule, thus proving how impossible it was to prepare a schedule capable of universal application, and they had to look out for some item in the schedule approximating to the value of the work, and equal it to that. He remembered one case of the painting of some roof ventilators. Roof ventilators were not in the schedule, but it contained an item of "pump with handle," so that roof ventilators were equalled "to pump with handle" in the bill.

MR. I. J. THATCHER (Professional Associate) remarked

that a former speaker had referred to the multiplicity of "labours" in items of quantities. In engineering quantities the tendency was very great for contractors to group items of labour together with the bulk quantity of the item, and give just a lump-sum price per cubic foot or yard. That was done, it would appear, for two reasons: (1) because of inertness on the part of the contractor in certain classes of heavy engineering; and (2) in another type of engineering because of an anxiety on the part of the contractor to give by his prices no hint which might get into the hands of a competitor as to certain shop processes to which he resorted in the carrying out his business.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. CORDEROY, having promised to reply more fully in writing, said that he would like to thank Mr. Northcroft, Mr. Hardcastle, and the other speakers for the appreciation which they had expressed of his Paper, and the kindly congratulations offered upon his election to the Council of The Institution. He was greatly honoured by the vote which had placed him there and the indication it afforded him of the confidence placed in him by his professional brethren. He assured them that he would do everything in his power to serve them all and to maintain the status of the profession of which they were fellow-Members.

In regard to the Paper itself, he had purposely avoided dealing with the question of the practice of the art itself, and had rather invited attention to directions in which the art could be practised, and therefore many

of the points which had been taken in the discussion he had not, of set purpose, dealt with. He would also like to emphasise what had been said by Mr. Brown when referring to the well-known case he had mentioned, that it was most important for them all to see that they were dealing with the contract particulars only and with the facts agreed by the parties to it as to the variations thereon, and not attempt to pose as arbiters in equity as to what they thought ought to be paid.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Mr. GEORGE CORDEROY has sent the following reply to the points raised in the discussion on his Paper :—

Dealing with Mr. Northeroft's observations, I would refer first to his criticism of my suggestion that Members should not designate themselves as "Quantity Surveyors," but confine themselves to the broad title of "Surveyors." I venture to maintain my view that we should describe ourselves as "Surveyors," as we do not desire to give the public the impression that we deal merely with measuring and quantities. There are many other things that a man practising chiefly in measuring and quantity surveying also deals with, *e.g.*, valuations of all kinds, and, in view of the altered conditions set up under the Finance Act, it is more than ever important that a valuer should have a special knowledge of building, dilapidations, party-wall notices, light and air cases, preparation of lease plans, acting as surveyor in connection with building estates, &c. What I desire to guard against (and especially to put the younger men on their guard against) is undue

specialisation, more particularly in the early years of training. That is why I object to the limiting description of "Quantity Surveyor."

I bow to Mr. Northcroft in his definition of the length of a cubic, upon which subject I know he is an authority, and I will not take up space by dealing with the controversy as to what is its actual equivalent.

With regard to the question of time clauses under schedule contracts, I have never experienced the practical difficulties to which Mr. Northcroft refers. I have frequently had to settle the question as to what extension of time should be granted under the clauses relating to time in schedule contracts, and have always been able to arrive at a conclusion.

With reference to the question of day works, to which Mr. Northcroft and also Mr. Brown (later on in the discussion) referred, the method of dealing with these depends entirely upon the terms of the general conditions of contract. Under the terms of most contracts I have found it possible to avoid accepting day works which I considered unreasonable by insisting upon measuring and valuing the works or by drastically revising the returns. Success in doing this, however, largely depends upon the authority and judgment possessed by the surveyor.

The question of dealing with the matter of attending upon specialists depends upon the circumstances of each case as it arises, and I am not prepared to express any general opinion upon the subject.

With regard to the question of standardisation which Mr. Northcroft and Mr. Cross refer to, I am glad to have Mr. Woodward's powerful support for the views I have expressed, and he imported very practical considerations into his remarks. I am not quite sure that Mr. North-

croft, Mr. Cross, and I are really so far apart in our views upon the subject as my two friends suggest.

Mr. Cross in his interesting criticism and comments referred to a number of controversial matters which I had expressly avoided as hardly coming within the scope of my Paper. There is wide difference of opinion amongst surveyors as to the value of the action taken by the Quantity Surveyors' Association in publishing a scale of charges, and many (if not the majority) think that the Memorandum issued by The Institution dealt with the matter in the better way.

I am sure, too, that all share Mr. Cross's opinion that members of a professional society have a duty to one another, and that all should join in contributing to the maintenance of a healthy public opinion by the upholding of a high standard in this respect.

I have not considered the possibility or practicability of Mr. Cross's suggestion as to the method of election of the Members of The Institution serving upon the Quantity Surveyors' Committee.

Coming now to the observations made by Mr. Woodward, and his amusing "chaff" of me with reference to my acquaintance with Mr. Decimus Burton's old managing clerk, I would remind my friend that Mr. Decimus Burton did not pass away until 1881. In fact I was employed by him as surveyor in connection with two small contracts in my very early days.

I note but disagree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Woodward as to the comparative value of cubing or taking out of rough quantities for the purpose of arriving at an approximate estimate. After a very large experience of both methods of making approximate estimates, I plump for cubing in the hands of a surveyor of real experience. It is, of course, very difficult

for an inexperienced man to make an approximate estimate at all.

I am glad to have his emphatic support of my view that quantities should be made part of the contract, and to find that, generally speaking, it was not deprecated by other gentlemen who spoke.

I rather sympathise with his appeal to us to shorten our bills of quantities. There is no doubt that they have in some respects grown in elaboration. I remember the time (twenty-five years ago) when it was considered enough to say, "No. 1. Connection to main drain," whereas nowadays that item generally occupies about half a page of bill. There has, however, been considerable simplification in the number of items taken, and particularly of labours. I do not think that Mr. Woodward's surveyor friend's justification of his bills of quantities was proof against criticism. Broadly speaking, a bill of quantities comprises particulars of the manufactured articles comprising the component parts of a structure and the putting of them in position, and the detailing of the labour incidental to that operation.

I was glad to notice that my Paper met with my friend Mr. Mann's hearty approval, and that Mr. W. B. Brown, with his great experience, emphasised the pronouncement I ventured to make upon the limitation of surveyors' powers under contracts, and that it was their duty to deal only with an agreed set of facts placed before them, and not to attempt to set themselves up as judges in equity.

I note that Mr. Willis took exception to my objection to the doing of work by administration. I was speaking broadly and referring mainly to considerable works of construction for which contracts might alternatively have been entered into. I am disposed to agree with

him in thinking that some recurring works of small value (such as drain connections, &c.) done in widely scattered situations by local bodies might perhaps be done with advantage by administration and through the agency of men paid weekly (not hourly) wages, more particularly if the only way of getting the work executed by a contractor is by the rendering of day-sheets. Work done day-work generally suffers from precisely the same vices as work done by administration.

I am glad that my views still commend themselves to my old pupil and friend Mr. Ernest Selby. The only fault I have to find with him is that he is not a Member of The Institution.

With reference to Mr. Assiter's remarks, I think he entirely misapprehends the position of a surveyor in his references to the knowledge of the work which he supposes the Government surveyor to possess. The Government surveyor does not necessarily see the work carried out, and even if he did, he has no business to revise the terms of the contract, either in favour of, or to the disadvantage of, either party thereto. He is as much bound by its terms as an outside surveyor.

I cannot either agree with him that it is necessary to become a naval architect to take out quantities for the obtaining of estimates for the building of a ship. Any thoroughly well-trained surveyor practising in measuring and quantities, with a proper set of drawings and specification, and a thorough knowledge of iron and steelwork, would, I am sure, prepare a very good set of quantities. I should be very pleased to have an opportunity of doing so myself, and I should not hesitate to avail myself of it if it ever came my way.

VALUE AS APPLIED TO REAL ESTATE.

BY FRANK W. HUNT (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION held on Monday, 9th February, 1914.*

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

Perhaps the most important subject that claims the attention and exercises the greatest influence upon the work entrusted to a surveyor is that referred to as value. We all think we know exactly what is meant when the word is used, and continuous practice enables us to speak with precision and some degree of authority on the subject. But how often do we find that an unexpected situation, or a condition not previously encountered, unsettles our views; and for a time disturbs our previous standards. That a periodical review of the bases of our belief and experience is necessary and desirable may be illustrated by reference to circumstances within the recollection of many present.

Some twenty years ago a principle which had the appearance of novelty, although perhaps it had been first suggested some thirty years earlier, was sought to be established in connection with the execution of large

improvements in towns. It was known as "betterment," and although the matter was one peculiarly for our profession, the promoters were unable to secure, from among the seniors of the profession, a surveyor to give evidence in favour of the principle or of its practicability of application. On the contrary, prominent surveyors of that day were unanimous in the view that the value of land and buildings could not be fairly separated to do justice between the parties; that betterment could not be dealt with by a surveyor understanding his business; and that no one could tell what the probabilities of a new street might be for the purpose of forming an opinion as to the value of property.

These opinions were all given before Parliament accepted the principle of betterment; but since then no surveyor, who has been called upon to do so, has failed to do justice as an arbitrator in disputed cases, or lacked ability to form an opinion as to whether or not a property has been enhanced in value by reason of street improvements. It is permissible to believe that, if the laws of value had been more prominently before the minds of surveyors at that time, they would not so positively have declared the impossibility of applying the principle of betterment. Somewhat similar circumstances arose in connection with the Finance Bill of 1909; but surveyors, although finding their tasks difficult, have as a body succeeded in performing all that has been demanded of them.

Even as political economists have not been men versed in the daily practical experience of value, so surveyors as a body have not been students of political economy, and the scientific aspect of the fundamentals of value have not been generally appreciated by our profession as a class.

The opening sentence of John Stuart Mill in *Principles of Political Economy* is: "In every department of human affairs Practice long precedes Science."* In our Charter the ascertainment of value is described as the art of valuation, but the laws which govern value operate in the nature of a science. "Truths of political economy are truths only in the rough; they have the certainty but not the precision of exact science."† It is to this side that it is my intention to direct your attention for a short time this evening, not claiming to be an economist; but rather with a view to indicate the possibilities of the subject and the regions to be explored if we are more fully to understand the extent and intricacies of the problems with which we are faced. More particularly is this desirable at the present time when proposals are indicated which may have a far-reaching effect upon the forces which determine the present equilibrium of value. In the resettling of this equilibrium the profession must take the larger part, and unless we fully realise the natural laws operating to produce it we may arrive at erroneous conclusions with disastrous results to our clients and to our professional reputation.

The first question which arises is, What is value? Some of us may remember the hilarity which greeted the definition of value mentioned in this hall nearly two years ago, which certainly did not err on the side of lucidity. It was Professor Cannan's definition: "The value of a given quantity of a commodity in some other commodity is the quantity of the second commodity for which a given quantity of the first commodity is being exchanged between two persons equally

* Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, vol. i., p. 1.

† *ibid.*, p. 523.

“ desirous and capable of promoting their own interests;
“ or if no such exchange is taking place, it is the quantity
“ of the second commodity for which a perfect judge or
“ valuer estimates that the given quantity of the first
“ commodity would at the time be exchanged between
“ two such persons, supposing an exchange took place
“ in the ordinary course of business.”

“ The value, that is the exchange value, of one thing
“ in terms of another at any time and place, is the
“ amount of that second thing which can be got there
“ and then in exchange for the first. Thus the term
“ value is relative, and expresses the relation between
“ two things at a particular place and time.”* In
modern practice, of course, the thing for which a
commodity exchanges is standard money, and com-
parisons are therefore made with money.

To obtain any further idea of what is value one
has to investigate the causes of, and the laws which
determine, value; and to do this would employ us for
the rest of the evenings of this session, and probably
many beyond it. It will therefore only be possible to
indicate some of these laws, and endeavour to apply
them to real estate.

In whatever ways economists may differ, there appears
a general consensus of opinion that, broadly speaking,
value depends upon the operation of the law of supply
and demand and the cost of production. The ramifica-
tions of these laws are innumerable, but for our present
purpose the broad principles are sufficient.

One of the principal features operating in the law of
supply is the capacity of increasing indefinitely the
supply of an article. This capacity enables the equation
between supply and demand to be maintained at a price,

* Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, p. 8.

and this price must be equal to the expense of that part which is produced under the most unfavourable circumstances.

Improvements in means of production and of facilities of transport have far-reaching effect, and operate to establish an equilibrium, if unaffected by special circumstances, over large areas.

But when we come to apply these laws to real estate we are at once met with the vital difference between land and commodities produced by the application of labour and capital to land. In the first place, land is an essential to all production, and may therefore be said to be the basis of all wealth: "The foundation of wealth is production; and the requisites of production are labour, capital, and land."

Moreover, "land differs from the other elements of production, labour and capital, in not being susceptible of indefinite increase. Its extent is limited, and the extent of the more productive kinds is more limited still." *

"The right to use a piece of land gives command over a certain space—a certain part of the earth's surface. The area of the earth is fixed; the geometric relations in which any particular part of it stands to other parts are fixed. Man has no control over them; they are wholly unaffected by demand; they have no cost of production; there is no supply price at which they can be produced.

"The use of a certain area of the earth's surface is a primary condition of anything that man can do; it gives him room for his own actions, with the enjoyment of the heat and light, the air and the rain which nature assigns to that area; and it determines his distance

* Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, vol. i., p. 220.

“ from, and in a great measure his relations to, other
“ things and other persons It is this property of
“ land which is the ultimate cause of the distinc-
“ tion which all writers of economics are compelled to
“ make between land and other things.” *

For our purpose, in order to adopt a comparable basis, we deal with the capital value of land, which latter term is used in its legal sense of including any buildings or improvements executed thereon.

“ The capitalised value of land is the actuarial
“ ‘ discounted ’ value of all the net incomes which it is
“ likely to afford, allowance being made on the one hand
“ for all incidental expenses, including those of collecting
“ the rents, and on the other for its mineral wealth, its
“ capabilities of development for any kind of business,
“ and its advantages, material, social, and æsthetic, for
“ the purposes of residence. The money equivalent of
“ those direct gratifications which the ownership of land
“ affords does not appear in the returns of the money
“ income derived from it, but does enter into its capital
“ money value.” †

“ The value of land is commonly expressed as a
“ certain number of times the current money rental, or,
“ in other words, a certain number of years’ purchase of
“ that rental ; and other things being equal it will be the
“ higher, the more important these direct gratifications
“ are, as well as the greater the chance that they and
“ the money income afforded by the land will rise. The
“ number of years’ purchase would be increased also by
“ an expected fall either in the future normal rate of
“ interest or in the purchasing power of money.” ‡

* Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, p. 221.

† *ibid.*, p. 716.

‡ *ibid.*, note, p. 716.

We have by this means resolved value so far as it relates to real estate into two elements: (1) The profit of possession or the measure of the gratification flowing from possession, and (2) the element which effects the capitalisation.

Dealing with the second element first, it is unnecessary to explain to surveyors that the years' purchase of the capitalisation depends upon the normal rate of interest that can be earned from investments in comparable securities, and varies according to the security of the income being purchased. During quite recent years the relation of years' purchase to the value of other securities, and the rate of interest which may be considered normal at various times, has been well exemplified. During 1899 and 1900 our standard security—Consols—stood at an unprecedentedly high level, at times over 113. Owing to varying causes, which at the moment need not be considered, the rate of interest increased, and the value of Consols declined. Years' purchase for incomes of the best class arising from real estate, which had risen considerably during the earlier period, on the fall of values, came down, although not to the same extent as Consols. This action was induced as a result of the operation of the law of supply and demand. The scope for investing moneys by trustees was considerably broadened by the Trustee Act, 1893, and Colonial Stock Act, 1900; and the demand for capital in business enterprises, and in developing the less settled districts of the earth, offered better return than could be obtained from Consols and similar security; and the demand being thus lessened, with no diminution in the stocks in existence, the price fell, and so influenced years' purchase. "Market values are

“governed by the relation of demand to stocks (*i.e.*, “supplies) actually in the market.” *

But perhaps the more difficult element to comprehend is that of income; or, as applied to real estate, rent. There has probably been no subject which has received so much consideration by economists as the theory of rent. Adam Smith, writing towards the end of the eighteenth century, pointed out that rent consists of two parts—building rent and ground rent—the first is interest on capital expended in building the house together with a sinking fund to replace such capital. “The building rent is therefore everywhere regulated “by the ordinary interest of money.” †

That portion of the payment by the tenant in respect of buildings and improvements depends upon cost of production and the rate of interest required by those engaging in the business of building; and the ordinary laws relating to production apply. If the supply of houses is greater than the demand rents will fall; this discourages the employment of further capital in building, and the demand in time overtakes supply when rents again rise, and as the result of the greater demand and competition, capital is again attracted and further buildings are provided. This course of operation of supply and demand is apparent over long periods of years and is indicated by boom periods and those of depression. Other causes operate, but the general course is dependent upon the law of supply and demand. We have during the last few years been passing through one such period of depression, but all of us know that as demand is now overtaking supply an effect is being made on rents.

* Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, p. 445.

† Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, p. 280.

An interesting circular was issued at the beginning of the year by Messrs. Hepper & Sons, of Leeds, and I venture to quote a few sentences from it illustrating the practical working of this law.

“ For some years the working classes have had their cottages at unremunerative rents because of the over-supply; at those rents there was no inducement to erect new cottages, and gradually demand has so nearly overtaken supply that the want of modern cottages is becoming very marked.

“ A few years ago we had 10,000 empty houses in Leeds, but in September last the number of habitable empty houses of all classes was only 3,574.

“ We have held for some years the opinion that 3,000 houses may be taken as the minimum to allow for the temporary empties caused by emigration, alterations, repairs, changes of ownership and character of neighbourhoods, &c., and therefore we may expect to find that, owing to the pressure of demand, rents will increase until they reach much nearer the level of former years, when builders built with confidence and investors were willing buyers.

“ Warehouses and offices have been better occupied during the year, but the number is still ahead of the demand, and, therefore, rents are not rising.”

The balance of the whole rent paid after remunerating the builder is available for ground rent. This “ is the price which the inhabitant of the house pays for some real or supposed advantage of the situation.” *

This merely states what is to us a truism; and we must inquire further as to the nature of rent and what really determines its amount. The theory which is

* Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, p. 281.

perhaps best known is that developed by Ricardo, who wrote early in the nineteenth century. His definition was: "Rent is that portion of the produce of the earth, which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil. It is often, however, confounded with the interest and profit of capital, and in popular language the term is applied to whatever is annually paid by a farmer to his landlord."* We, at any rate, are not proposing to confuse with rent proper that portion of rent popularly so termed, which is due to interest on capital. Ricardo develops the theory further: "On the first settling of a country in which there is an abundance of rich and fertile land, a very small proportion of which is required to be cultivated for the support of the actual population, or indeed can be cultivated with the capital that the population can command, there will be no rent; for no one would pay for the use of land, when there was an abundant quantity not yet appropriated and therefore at the disposal of whoever might choose to cultivate it.

"If all land had the same properties, if it were boundless in quantity and uniform in quality, no charge could be made for its use unless where it possessed peculiar advantages of situation. It is only then because land is not boundless in quantity and uniform in quality, and because in the progress of population land of an inferior quality or less advantageously situated is called into cultivation, that rent is paid for the use of it. When, in the progress of society, land of the second degree of fertility is taken into cultivation, rent immediately commences on that of the first quality, and the amount of the rent will

* Ricardo, *The Principles of Political Economy*, p. 47.

“depend on the difference in the quality of those two
 “portions of land. Rent is always the difference
 “between the produce obtained by the employment of
 “two equal quantities of capital and labour.” *

“Malthus has satisfactorily explained the principles
 “of rent, and showed that it rises or falls in proportion
 “to the relative advantages either of fertility or situa-
 “tion of the different lands in cultivation.” †

It is observed that throughout the earlier economists the operation of the principles of rent are not traced far in the region of property, but are argued in the simplest possible form of agricultural land. Adam Smith did notice the increase in the rent paid for sites for the country house far removed from towns, where the ground rent is, in his own words, “scarce anything” to the capital city, “and in those particular parts of it where there happens
 “to be the greatest demand for houses, whatever be
 “the reason of that demand, whether for trade and
 “business, for pleasure and society, or for mere vanity
 “and fashion.” ‡

Mill develops the theory that “Rent is the effect of
 “monopoly.” § “A thing which is limited in quantity,
 “even though its possessors do not act in concert, is still
 “a monopolised article. But even when monopolised, a
 “thing which is the gift of nature, and requires no
 “labour or outlay as the condition of its existence, will,
 “if there be competition among the holders of it, com-
 “mand a price, *only* if it exists in less quantities than
 “the demand. . . .

“No land ever pays rent unless, in point of fertility
 “or situation, it belongs to those superior kinds which

* Ricardo, *The Principles of Political Economy*, p. 47 *et seq.*

† *ibid.*, p. 498.

‡ Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, p. 281.

§ Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, vol. i., p. 516.

“ exist in less quantities than the demand, which cannot
“ be made to yield all the produce required for the
“ community, unless on terms still less advantageous
“ than the resort to less favoured soils.” *

It is seen from the enunciation of this theory that the worst land in cultivation, which, at the rate at which the produce can be sold, exactly covers the cost of cultivation, and returns to the farmer the proper rate of interest on the capital employed, will pay no rent. If the cost of production rises—say, by an increase in the cost of labour compared with the result of that expenditure—and there is no increase in the price obtained for the produce, the land will cease to be cultivated, and land of the next better class will then become the margin of cultivation, and the general level of rents will fall by the amount of difference which existed between the worst and the next best lands.

But it may be contended that there can be no land in cultivation which pays no rent, because landlords would not allow their land to be occupied without payment. “ Inferior land does not usually occupy, without
“ interruption, many square miles of ground ; it is dis-
“ persed here and there with patches of better land
“ intermixed, and the same person who rents the better
“ land obtains along with it the inferior soils which
“ alternate with it. He pays a rent, nominally for the
“ whole farm, but calculated on the produce of those
“ parts alone (however small a portion of the whole)
“ which are capable of returning more than the common
“ rate of profit. It is thus scientifically true that the
“ remaining parts pay no rent.”† So that our field-to-field valuations of a farm are founded on truly scientific lines.

* Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, vol. i., p. 517.

† *ibid.*, p. 521.

“ When the advantage depends on the possession of a
“ natural agent of a peculiar quality, as, for instance, of
“ more fertile land than that which determines the
“ general value of the commodity, and when this natural
“ agent is not owned by themselves (*i.e.*, the cultivators);
“ the person who does own it is able to exact from them,
“ in the form of rent, the whole extra gain derived from
“ its use Rent, we again see, is the difference
“ between the unequal returns to different parts of the
“ capital employed on the soil.” *

“ Rent, in short, merely equalises the profits of
“ different farming capitals, by enabling the landlord to
“ appropriate all extra gains occasioned by superiority
“ of natural advantages.” †

“ Whoever does pay rent gets back its full value in
“ extra advantages, and the rent which he pays does not
“ place him in a worse position than, but only in the
“ same position as, his fellow-producer who pays no rent,
“ but whose instrument is one of inferior efficiency.” ‡

This aspect of the theory of rent enables us to appreciate the correctness of the method of ascertaining, for assessment purposes, the rent which the hypothetical tenant would pay for a special property such as a railway or a gas or water undertaking. It will be remembered that from the gross receipts are deducted the total working expenses, *i.e.*, the cost of production; and then is deducted the interest which the operator—akin to the cultivator—requires for his capital and risks in the venture. The balance represents the rent which the tenant can pay. Where the balance is *nil* there can be no rent as in the case of the worst land in cultivation.

* Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, vol. i., p. 580.

† *ibid.*, p. 582.

‡ *ibid.*, p. 531.

Marshall develops the same theory in more modern terms :—

“ At the present day, in those parts of England where
“ custom and sentiment count for least, and free compe-
“ tition and enterprise for most in the bargaining for
“ the use of land, it is commonly understood that the
“ landlord supplies, and in some measure maintains those
“ improvements, which are slowly made and slowly worn
“ out. That being done, he requires of his tenant the
“ whole producer's surplus, which the land thus equipped
“ is estimated to afford in a year of normal harvests and
“ normal prices, after deducting enough to replace the
“ farmer's capital with normal profits, the farmer stand-
“ ing to lose in bad years and gain in good years. In
“ this estimate it is impliedly assumed that the farmer
“ is a man of normal ability and enterprise for that class
“ of holding; and therefore if he rises above that
“ standard he will himself reap the benefit, and if he
“ falls below it will himself bear the loss, and perhaps
“ ultimately leave the farm.” *

Again, “ the landlord in determining what rent to
“ accept is met by this difficulty (*i.e.*, the absence of
“ accounts and difficulty of determining what is a normal
“ harvest and normal price), and also by another, arising
“ out of variations in the standards of ability among
“ farmers in different parts of the country. The pro-
“ ducer's surplus or English rent of a farm is that excess
“ which its produce yields over its expenses of cultiva-
“ tion, including normal profits to the farmer, it being
“ assumed that that farmer's ability and enterprise are
“ such as are normal for farms of that class in that
“ place.” †

* Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, p. 711.

† *ibid.*, p. 742.

It is to be noted, and this entirely accords with practice, that it is not the actual profits made by a specially successful trader that measures rent, but those of a normal or average person engaged in the trade. Moreover, it is not the amount of actual profits that determines the amount of rent paid, but the added advantage due to situation of the site over any other site on which the trade might be conducted. The result is that within certain limits a trade which produces a large aggregate profit will not pay more rent for a shop than a trade which returns a much smaller net profit. The rent has necessarily no relation to actual profits, but is based upon the advantages one position has over any others for the same trade. And rent has necessarily no relation to prices; and this view is elaborated by Professor Marshall :—

“ Prices are low in some very highly rented shops,
“ because their doors are passed by great numbers of
“ people who cannot afford to pay high prices for the
“ gratification of their fancy, and the shopkeeper knows
“ he must sell cheaply or he will not sell at all. He has
“ to be content with a low rate of profit each time he
“ turns over his capital; but as he can turn over his
“ capital many times a year his annual net profits are very
“ great, and he is willing to pay a very high rent for the
“ situation in which they can be earned. On the other
“ hand, prices are very high in some of the quieter
“ streets in the fashionable parts of London and in many
“ villages; because in the one case customers must be
“ attracted by a very choice stock which can only be
“ sold slowly; and in the other the aggregate turnover is
“ very small indeed. In neither case can the trader
“ make profits that will enable him to pay as high a
“ rent as those of some cheap but bustling shops in the

“ East End of London. It appears, then, that rent does not enter into retail price any more than it enters into the price charged by the trader or manufacturer ; intensive demands for land may come from the opportunities it offers for moderate sales at high prices or for very large sales at lower prices.” *

This law of rent is most important for us all to bear in mind when advising as to the rent that should be asked or paid. I am not for one moment ignoring the important effect of competition and the “ higgling of the market ” as a factor in determining the amount ; but the two parties to the bargain must both proceed on right lines, or disaster may overtake one or the other. The rent must represent the value of a given position over the worst position in that district which would be available for the conduct of the trade. It is true there are elements which retard the operation of the law, at once, in individual cases, but the tendency always is in the direction indicated.

Having stated the nature of the laws underlying the theory of rent, it may be useful that we should remind ourselves that, as a profession, we interpret the effect of these laws and declare value. In the definition of value first quoted it is the “ perfect judge or valuer ” who estimates the value ; and in practice we know that it is the expert either on one side or another or on both upon whom this responsibility rests. A surveyor who relies merely on the observation of what others have done can be of no proper and effective use to a client ; his duty it is to bring his judgment and experience to bear, to consider the principles governing value and rent, and with his “ controlled imagination ” establish what to the non-expert is not apparent. Even several

* Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, p. 715.

transactions in the open market are not conclusive; nor would the absence of a purchaser at a particular moment indicate that the value was *nil*.

But perhaps a question which is exercising our minds more at the present time than the fundamentals of value is that which relates to the causes which affect it. In this connection I am not dealing with those matters which operate to establish rent, *i.e.*, the superior advantages of certain positions over other sites. Assuming the producer's surplus in all cases relatively to maintain its position, what are the elements which would affect rent and consequently value?

The first element which affects capital value is security and immunity from disturbance, so that there is a free market unhampered by fears of the unknown. It has so frequently happened that the fear that changes may be made which may alter the relative positions of the various parties interested in property, has caused a temporary depression in the market. Those, for example, who have advanced money on mortgage may become apprehensive, and desire to review their financial arrangements, and this in turn affects value. It has almost invariably been found that the apprehension of change has been more disastrous to property values than a change itself when it has become known and its effect carefully examined and evaluated. It is therefore a desideratum that when changes are contemplated the full details should be announced at the earliest opportunity, in order that the period of uncertainty and suspense may be reduced to a minimum, and the exact bearings appreciated as soon as possible.

But a larger number of considerations affect rent. Dealing first with the term in its wider application as including all that a tenant pays to his landlord, not only

rent in its economic sense, but the sum representing interest on capital expended on improvements, it is obvious that this does not comprise all that a tenant pays for the right of possession. The services rendered by local authorities are paid for in the rates; the obligations, if any, under a tenancy agreement to maintain the property in repair; any improvements and additions he may make as a condition of his tenancy or for his own purposes—these aggregate a sum which is frequently referred to as the real rent. It is this total which determines whether a tenant can afford to occupy for his purposes a certain position.

If one of these factors be modified, and as the total *ex hypothesi* cannot be increased, some other factor must be altered in an opposite direction. For instance, if the sum demanded for rates suddenly increases without an accompanying increase in value due to the position, the payment to the landlord must diminish. The simplest form in which this can be tested is in the case of similar properties, equally valuable in every respect, adjoining one another, but in different parishes, where the rates are widely different.

If the letting is at the same inclusive rent in each case, the difference in value, in practice, would be the capitalised difference in the amount of the rates, modified only to the extent to which it might be anticipated that the rates would, within a calculable distance of time, approximate more nearly to one another. This naturally leads one a step further to the conclusion that the tendency of all charges levied on the annual value of property is to fall upon land value, a true appreciation of which is essential to the correct understanding of the effect of a change of basis for levying common charges.

With regard to such a charge as property tax, this

is leviable alike on all incomes, and cannot be avoided ; hence it is not deducted in arriving at the net income to be capitalised, and may therefore be said not to influence value. But other taxes, not common to all kinds of income, do affect value. "The natural tendency of the "window tax and of all other taxes upon houses is to "lower rents."* The fact that rents may not have fallen absolutely may be due to the increasing demand with a stationary supply ; when in the absence of the tax rents would have risen. "Had it not been for the "tax, rents would probably have risen still higher."†

Closely allied with this is the obligation of a tenant to pay certain charges on the land. Prior to the Tithe Act, 1891, the charge was upon the tenant, but by that Act the landlord was made responsible. This change affected values, and Parliament recognised it. So the Act provided that during the currency of existing contracts the tenant was to refund to his landlord any amount paid by his landlord in respect of tithe. No doubt this arrangement terminated when fresh terms or a new tenancy came to be considered ; and provided the demand for land was maintained, the landlord would be able to obtain a higher rent from the tenant, free of obligation to pay tithe, than if the tenant were to continue to pay the tithe direct. Somewhat similar forces operated in the case of the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896. Agricultural land was to be rated on one-half its rateable value. The argument in support of it was the intolerable burden of rates upon agricultural tenants, making it difficult for them, in the conditions existing, to pay the rates and rent. If relief had not been made in rates rents must have fallen, due to the operation of the laws affecting rent ; and

* Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, p. 292.

† *ibid.*, p. 292.

many have contended that this Act was in effect an indirect subsidy to the receivers of rent. According to the economists' theory of rent this would appear to be its effect.

Another element affecting rent is the obligation of a tenant to maintain the property and his action in expending capital in improvements. The simplest form of tenancy is that in which the tenant is under no obligation to repair and improve, but must not commit waste. Any works of repair and improvement fall upon the landlord, and rent is calculated accordingly. If the tenant undertakes the burden of a portion of the landlord's obligations, the rent is modified. Starting from the same total, the tenant pays less in money and takes on himself the obligation, the value of which is represented by the difference in the money payments. The landlord receives less in money, but has not to make expenditure from time to time in respect of the obligations transferred to the tenant.

If the tenant proposes to improve the property he calculates what this will cost him not only in interest but in replacing his capital during the term of the tenancy. If the period be relatively short the sinking fund must be large; and as *ex hypothesi* the value of the position to him as compared with other positions is determined by the law of supply and demand, on the basis of a short term as compared with a longer one, the rent he can afford to pay will be less. The landlord on his part is influenced by the fact that the expenditure proposed or likely to be made by the tenant will enhance the value of the property, and that there will, on the determination of the tenancy, be a considerable enhanced value reverting to him; and under the stress of competition he must accept a rent bearing some relation to what

the tenant can afford to pay. If, further, the landlord offered to pay his prospective tenant for the unexhausted value of the improvement at the end of his term, the tenant would not have to provide so large a sinking fund, and he could, and no doubt would, pay a higher rent during the term. Whichever course were adopted, subject to the effect of economic friction, the results to the parties would be about the same.

Something to this effect is embodied in the principle of "then value" of the Tramways Act, 1870. Promoters were authorised by Parliament to construct tramways in public streets, and were granted a franchise for operating tramways in the public interest and to the promoters' private profit for a limited number of years, when the local authority was empowered, after due notice, to purchase the tramways on paying the "then value." This has been defined by the House of Lords in such a way as practically to represent the unexhausted value of the improvements made by the promoters under their franchise and which exist at the date of purchase.

But another element introduces the same considerations. As a rule ordinary occupation leases are for a relatively short fixed term. If the tenant had a right to call for a further term on the determination of his first term, it is obvious he could spread the repayment of the portion of the expenditure to be replaced during the extended term over a longer period, and in this way he would be able and willing to pay a higher rent. The fact that he may have his rent reconsidered at the end of the first term would be a consideration, but if the increases due to his expenditure are not to be taken into account in settling this, he would be able to pay now a higher rent than if such enhancement were later to be considered.

I have perhaps indicated with sufficient detail some of the considerations which operate whenever a rent is being fixed, the whole of the various elements being adjusted on well-defined lines, following definite laws, on an actuarial basis. Any interference by legislation or otherwise with any of the relationships between the parties must of necessity disturb the natural equilibrium, but as all the forces of nature are operating towards stability, so will the laws affecting value tend in the same direction. Unless free play is allowed for the operation of these laws, value must be affected and one party suffer for the advantage of another. But in the absence of artificial interferences, the basic law of supply and demand will accommodate itself to the new conditions, and actuarially the position of the parties will tend to be exactly the same in strictly comparable circumstances. To ensure this, however, all existing contracts must be observed, leaving it to the "higgling of the market" to determine the new bases of value on the altered relationships when the next opportunity offers.

While the financial results may thus be the same, any change which might remove what is considered by a class to be a matter of hardship and may come in time to be considered a grievance would doubtless on higher grounds of public policy be deemed to be of advantage to the sum total of the nation's good. A better understanding between the parties interested in real property should not be discouraged; and any well-considered scheme calculated to reach the ideal sketched by one of the later economists must in the long run be of advantage to the modern state.

Professor Marshall expounds the conception of a firm, not an individual, as the possessor of property: "The

“ ownership of land is vested, not in an individual, but
“ in a firm of which one member, or group of members, is
“ the sleeping partner, while another member, or group
“ of members (it may be a whole family), is the working
“ partner. . . . The sleeping partner, or one of them, is
“ generally called the proprietor, or landholder, or land-
“ lord, or even the landowner. But this is an incorrect
“ way of speaking when he is restrained by law or by
“ custom, which has the force of law, from turning the
“ cultivator out of his holding either by an arbitrary
“ increase of the payment exacted from him or by any
“ other means.”* He proceeds to point out that
“ wherever payments of all kinds made by the cultivator
“ left him a margin beyond the necessities of life for
“ him and his family together with those comforts and
“ luxuries which were established by custom, the land-
“ lord was likely to use his superior strength to raise the
“ payments in some form or other.”†

“ The protection which custom afforded to the tenant
“ was not indeed unimportant even as regards these dues
“ (*i.e.*, the smaller payments to the landlord), for he
“ always knew pretty well what demands he would
“ have to meet at any particular time. The moral
“ sense of all around him, high and low, protested
“ against any attempt on the part of his landlord to
“ make a sudden and violent increase in the payments
“ and dues, the tolls and fines which were recognised
“ as usual, and thus custom rounded off the edges of
“ change.

“ It is, moreover, true that these vague and variable
“ elements of rent were generally but a small part of the
“ whole, and that in those not very rare cases in which

* Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, p. 722.

† *ibid.*, 725.

“ the money rent remained fixed for very long periods
“ together, the tenant had a kind of partnership in the
“ soil, which he owed partly to the forbearance of his
“ landlord if it happened that the true net value of the
“ land had risen, but partly also to the constraining
“ force of custom and public opinion.”*

It would seem that the economist was not far wrong. It may some time have occurred to thinking men that there is no reason why a sitting tenant conducting an exceptionally lucrative trade in relatively small and inexpensive premises should not have his rent considerably raised on a renewal. No doubt the correct law of rent operates to a considerable extent; but there is also little room to doubt that the restraining influence of custom and public opinion is a potent force operating in the same direction; the successful trader is not mulct in an excessive rent because of his success. Moreover, we have the competition among landlords for good tenants. “ Indeed, the exclusive possessor of the
“ land of a country could not well be other than despot
“ of it. The effect would be much the same if the land
“ belonged to so few people that they could, and did, act
“ together as one man, and fix the rent by agreement
“ among themselves. This case, however, is nowhere
“ known to exist: and the remaining supposition is that
“ of free competition; the landowners being supposed
“ to be, as in fact they are, too numerous to combine.”†

Another group of causes affecting values are the building laws and requirements of modern legislation. As rent is relative and not absolute, if all lands were subject to exactly the same requirements and regulations

* Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, 726.

† Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, vol. i., p. 517.

administered in exactly the same manner, apart from the immediate effect which might increase the cost of building and cause some retardation in the production of new buildings, values would not be affected. But lands subject to different rules are affected in value.

But perhaps values are affected more by changed means of communication. "The tendency of improved communications is to lower existing rents by trenching on the monopoly of the land nearest to the places where large numbers of consumers are assembled. Roads and canals are not intended to raise the value of the land which already supplies the markets, but (among other purposes) to cheapen the supply by letting in the produce of other and more distant lands; and the more effectually this purpose is attained, the lower the rent will be.* And the influence on values which has been exerted in the modern age by the new means of transport is nowhere so conspicuous as in the history of land; its value rises with every improvement in its communications with markets in which its produce can be sold, and its value falls with every new access to its own markets of produce from more distant places. . . ."

As surveyors we have seen a phase of the latest development on these lines. Along many of our main roads are scattered shops which before the development of electric traction for tramways, motor-buses or tube railways, managed to retain a lucrative local trade. In many instances we know that the improvement in means of communication has developed at important traffic points enormous trade centres where high values are found, but the shop positions in between have suffered a serious and substantial diminution in value.

"But as Malthus contended and Ricardo admitted,

* Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, vol. i., p. 528.

“ anything that promotes the prosperity of the people
“ promotes also in the long run that of the landlords of
“ the soil.”*

Improved methods of construction also have their effect. In all schemes of building a consideration arises as to whether a better return will be obtained by the expenditure of money on comparatively light structures extending over a large area, or by the erection of more costly buildings on a smaller area. The development of lifts, the improvements in lighting and ventilation have overcome many of the objections to accommodation provided at a distance from the street level, and the rents for various floors do not now show the disparity that once existed. The result is that sites can be made to earn more after the normal profits to the builders have been met, and this has increased the rental value of the site. It is quite familiar to us to hear that sites are not developed to their best advantage, by which we mean that the expenditure of more capital will produce a return greater than capital ordinarily earns when so employed, and some at least of that increase enures to the owner of the site by developing its latent value.

On the other hand, a point is reached where further expenditure gives a return of less than the normal profits were the expenditure not made, or it has the effect of diminishing the value of the site. These two laws were developed by the economists, and were known as the law of increasing return and the law of diminishing return. “ It is advantageous to apply a constantly
“ increasing capital to land that has any special
“ advantages of situation, natural or acquired. Buildings
“ tower up towards the sky ; natural light and ventila-
“ tion are supplemented by artificial means, and the

* Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, p. 768.

“ steam lift reduces the disadvantages of the highest
“ floors; and for this expenditure there is a return of
“ extra convenience; but it is a diminishing return.
“ However great the ground rent may be, a limit is at
“ last reached, after which it is better to pay more
“ ground rent for a larger area than to go piling up
“ storey on storey any further; just as the farmer
“ finds that at last a stage is reached at which more
“ intensive cultivation will not pay its expenses, and
“ it is better to pay more rent for extra land than to
“ face the diminution in the return which he could get
“ by applying more capital and labour to his old land.”*

The general discussion of value has been of that value representing the market price; but there is another value with which as surveyors we have to deal, that known as “value to the owner.” This apparently bears a close relationship to what Marshall referred to as “a wide subject on which economic science has very little to say, but that little is of some importance. The price which a person pays for a thing can never exceed, and seldom comes up to, that which he would be willing to pay rather than go without it; so that the satisfaction which he gets from its purchase generally exceeds that which he gives up in paying away its price; and he then derives from the purchase a surplus of satisfaction. The excess of the price which he would be willing to pay rather than go without it, over that which he actually does pay, is the economic measure of this surplus satisfaction.”†

This definition will doubtless help us more clearly to understand what we are doing or ought to be doing whenever we attempt to determine the value to the

* Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, p. 248.

† *ibid.*, 200.

owner. It may in many instances be nothing more than market value; in others but little in excess of it; but in some the considerations would remove it altogether from the region of the ordinary market level.

We are living in a period of change, and the profession to which we belong has a high duty before it to see clearly and understand thoroughly the bases upon which value is founded and the laws governing and affecting it. As an Institution we are the mouthpiece of our profession, and as professional men it is not for us to attempt to usurp the functions of Government. But it is our duty to make clear so far as we appreciate them, in the light of our practical experience, the effects of each proposal upon the complicated interests with which we are most intimately concerned. To attain an end which, as a matter of policy, is determined to be desirable, there may be more than one method; and it is for us to indicate which of the methods available will most nearly coincide with the normal working of the laws determining value. In so far only as we keep this course clearly before us shall we as an Institution and a profession be of assistance, to guide the spirit of change into the paths which will cause least disturbance.

I do not pretend that any views expressed in this Paper are original; nor do I lay claim to any special authority to speak on the subject. What I have endeavoured to do is to remind you of what are everyday considerations with many of us in the practice of our profession, and to indicate that our practice conforms in so close a manner with the laws as enunciated by the economists. If by so doing I may have encouraged any of you to turn for support and

assistance to the principles of political economy, so far as they relate to real estate, my efforts will have been amply rewarded.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Past-President) said he esteemed it a privilege to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Hunt for his valuable Paper. It was valuable, first, because it dealt with principle, and it was always well to get down to the principles on which their work was based; and secondly, because the writer, from his unusually wide and varied experience, was specially qualified to write upon the theories of values.

He did not quite follow Mr. Hunt's criticism of the leading surveyors who gave evidence against the principle of "betterment" before "betterment" was an established fact, and afterwards did the best they could to make valuations of "betterment," which they had pronounced impossible, or, at any rate, undesirable. As far as he (the speaker) understood, all their evidence amounted to was that in their opinion the valuations of "betterment," when they came to be required, would be based, not upon fact, but mainly on opinion, and that mere opinion was not a satisfactory basis for taxation. But when "betterment" became an established fact they naturally did their best, when called upon to do so, to form correct and accurate opinions. Whether or not they had done so yet remained to be proved. The Paper stated that no surveyors had failed to do justice when acting as arbitrators in settling questions of "betterment." Before he could agree to that he would like to see what the awards were. Some of them, he thought, had not yet been published.

No one could quarrel with the definitions of "value" given, they were based on the best authorities and

were expressed in singularly lucid language, but, as Captain Cuttle said, "the bearing of these remarks lay "in the application thereof," and it was in their application to their own practical work that he thought the great difficulty lay.

They, of course, all knew that theoretically the supply of land was strictly limited; they could not create more land, and that fact, it would seem, ought to cause an exorbitant price or rent for land. Except, however, in a few central situations where, for purposes of very profitable business, land had an extraordinary value (and where it was very difficult to say whether or not the prices given were more than the actual value of the land), and cases in the past (he very much doubted whether any existed now) where persons held up land which was required in their neighbourhoods by refusing to sell it, he did not think, speaking generally, that land had at all reached rents, or prices above what it was worth to the people who had to buy or occupy it as a matter of business. It was a curious fact that as the population, and therefore the demand for land, had increased recent inventions such as the telephone and motor cars (which, if they had not actually annihilated time and space, had rendered them of very much less consequence than they used to be) had so widened the area of land that could be used for urban purposes as practically to increase the supply by making land available as urban land which hitherto had been practically regarded as hopelessly rural. The effect was that instead of the supply of urban land diminishing there was, except in the few central situations to which he had referred, a strong tendency for it practically to increase.

The number of years' purchase by which rents ought

to be capitalised in order to ascertain capital value theoretically, of course, depended on the normal rate of interest produced by comparable investments, but there were a good many circumstances of the actual market which modified that principle. The price at which a purchaser capitalised the annual rent in order to arrive at the price he was willing to give was modified by fancies, prejudices, fears, and many other motives. The surveyor who carefully analysed the Stock and Share List in order to arrive at the figure at which he would capitalise a rent would find himself very seriously misled. No better example could be given than that advanced by Mr. Hunt in his Paper when he called attention to the effect of legislation and the threats of future legislation upon the value of property.

The theories stated in the Paper as to the rents given for agricultural land, or rather the rents which ought to be given for agricultural land, were no doubt correct, but it should be remembered that in many cases, probably the majority, no rent at all was given for farm land; the rent actually paid was no more than an exceedingly poor interest on the cost of the house and buildings and other permanent improvements made by the landowner or his predecessors-in-title.

It was quite true that it did not do to rely exclusively upon what others had done. He remembered the late Mr. Edward Ryde, a surveyor of great eminence, used to say that nothing was so misleading as examples. Unless one knew intimately the circumstances of the property and what could be done with it, the particulars of the sale and of the buyer and seller, the example might well be found to be a broken reed; and he had been much struck sometimes by the extraordinary ease with which eminent surveyors, when cornered, could

find examples to support almost any valuation they liked to make. Nevertheless, no surveyor in valuing could afford to neglect the guidance of the open market; no knowledge of theory or of principle could take the place of long and practical experience of dealing in the open market in order to arrive at a sound judgment of values; and if he (the speaker) had to choose between a surveyor who had a long practical experience and no knowledge of the theory of value at all, and a surveyor who had a very accurate and wide knowledge of the theory of value, and not much practical experience, he would not have the slightest difficulty in making his choice.

They must all agree with the exceedingly sound conclusions with which the Paper ended. It could not be too fully recognised that when a contract for letting was made the rates and taxes then existing were allowed for by the landlord and therefore fell upon him; rates and taxes imposed between the time of making a contract for letting and the time when its terms could be revised, and the tenant could again throw the outgoings on the landlord, were of course payable by the tenant for that period.

Nothing could be sounder than the writer's remark that if they allowed free play for natural laws, and avoided artificial interference, and observed existing contracts, the laws of supply and demand would, by their natural working, adjust the conditions of property to the new conditions of life in their country. The remark, too, was also very sound (no matter what one saw in newspapers and heard in political speeches), that it was not usual for successful traders to be fined on account of their success in trade. The terms of their tenancies were fairly considered by their landlords, who,

apart altogether from the very strong influence of public opinion and custom in such matters, were too much alive to the necessity of keeping good tenants to do anything oppressive in fixing terms.

“Value to the owner” was always difficult to determine, and in the effort one heard sometimes flights of imagination of the most soaring poetical description; but notwithstanding that, it must always be remembered that “value to the owner” was the only sound and just basis upon which the price to be paid for land taken by compulsory powers could be determined. If any other basis was taken one ran the risk (it was indeed almost a certainty) of depriving the owner of part of his property; in other words, he was compelled against his will to contribute out of his own pocket to the object of the promoters, were it street improvement, town-planning scheme, or railway Bill, more than anybody else in the area, although he got no more benefit from the improvement itself. To many owners there was a special value in their property differing from market value, and in cases of acquisition of land under compulsory powers, to take any other standard than the value to the owner as the basis of the valuation would mean robbing him of the difference between that special value and the bare market value. Difficult as it must be in all cases to determine the fair value to the owner, that standard of valuation should in common justice never be given up for the purposes of compulsory purchase.

He had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hunt for his interesting Paper.

Mr. G. TAYLOR LOBAN (Fellow) said he had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks, especially as it

enabled him to associate himself with everything that had been said by Mr. Howard Martin in proposing that vote.

The writer in submitting the Paper to The Institution had taken an opportunity, which he was surprised had not been more frequently taken, of placing before them in an intelligible and logical sequence the succession of ideas which economists had developed during the last century with regard to the value of land.

Economists had, however, dealt rather with the question of values generally and not specifically in their relation to land and therefore, as might be expected, the application of those general principles to the specific subject of land led to anomalies and difficulties which needed explanation. What was it that economists were presented with, when they came to contemplate the problem? They had before them series of phenomena, and they were quite conscious that behind the phenomena there lay some general and definite principle. That principle they did not succeed in enunciating at first. Each economist, as he succeeded the other, broke down the structure of theory which his predecessors had erected and substituted his own. The majority of the economists quoted might be said to belong to the Middle Ages of political economy, and their work, valuable and important as it was, furnished at the present day very little more than the material with which modern economists pelted one another. However that might be, they were conscious of a definite and guiding principle behind the phenomena of value, and they endeavoured to apply the general principles of political economy to ascertain it. The marginal theory of rental value, which had been so ably enunciated by the writer of the Paper, practically represented at the present day the position to which

economic theory had attained in its analysis of the problem.

They, as surveyors, however, were confronted with the fact that it was explanatory only of a very small portion of the facts. It was not really the case that rental values depended ultimately upon the difference between the produce of the best land and the produce of the worst land alone, but they depended upon a very large number of other factors. It seemed to the speaker that when a valuer was settling for himself by which method he would endeavour to approach the question of land value, he must be forced to the conclusion that he could find no real measure, not merely of that particular difference, but also of the innumerable other known and unknown influences that were at work in producing a particular level of value.

The earlier part of the Paper had been devoted to a careful analysis of earlier economists, and in the latter part of the Paper the writer had pointed out many of those other factors which go to determine value, to which the economists had only very partially and very scantily applied themselves. If a valuer had to consider in succession each of those component factors in arriving at his valuation, he could not possibly get very far, and therefore it was that he (the speaker) desired at that stage most strongly to emphasise the importance of the market, rather than of any theoretical considerations which underlay the market.

The market was the touchstone of value, and provided a result which was the consequence of the combined action of all the forces which were operating. In themselves those forces were not very definitely measurable, but they were operating together and with a combined intensity which actually measured itself by the level of

market value. It was of the greatest importance that valuers should concentrate their attention rather upon what was, than on what in their opinion ought to be. He belonged most emphatically to the school of the "what-is valuer," and not to the school of the "what-ought-to-be valuer." It was possible upon *a priori* grounds continually to elicit results which seemed theoretically satisfactory, but which, when one applied to them the test of actual practical experience, presented all sorts of anomalies. That, he thought, could be avoided if the valuer concentrated his attention upon the market.

It was not possible for him at the moment to suggest any sort of positive contribution to the theory of value, but there were two principles which, with growing insistence, appeared to emerge with regard to value, and particularly to the value of land. He was becoming convinced that there was a quality of uniqueness in each piece of land which differentiated it from all other pieces of land. It might easily happen that the uniqueness was of negligible quantity, and might be ignored for the time being, but he believed that that quality of uniqueness at some time or another would have an effect in determining the value of that land.

There was also, he was convinced, a very much closer correspondence between value and price obtained than was commonly recognised. He believed that in the case of a normal transaction between two people, who, as Professor Cannan said, understood their business and were properly advised, the price obtained was a very effective and satisfactory measure of the value of the property sold. He believed that the combined operation of the two principles he had mentioned would go very far to explain many of the apparent anomalies and extraordinary results which

occasionally presented themselves when one was comparing contiguous and apparently similar land, one part of which was sold in the open market at a price which differed very greatly from the price obtained for the other.

He suggested that they should never think of "value" as a definite fixed quantity. Value was a quality of property, and a quality which might not be precisely determinable. It would not be possible, for instance, to say that the value of a particular piece of property was £1,000, and not £950, or £1,050; that was to say, there was a region of value, extending from £950 to £1,050, anywhere within which a valuation placed would be substantially correct.

He did not feel at liberty to detain the Members of The Institution any longer, and would content himself with repeating what he had said at the beginning—that it afforded him the greatest possible pleasure to associate himself in the vote of thanks to the writer of the Paper.

MR. H. TRUSTRAM EVE (Fellow), said he felt great diffidence in saying anything after the two admirable speeches that had been delivered. It was always a great pleasure to him to hear Mr. Howard Martin, because, perhaps, more words of wisdom had fallen from Mr. Howard Martin in that room than from almost any Member of The Institution, but he must say that he was remarkably struck with the extraordinarily clever and practical speech of Mr. Loban.

He noticed that the title of the Paper was "Value as applied to Real Estate." When he came into the room he believed they were going to hear a Paper on capital value, and if the writer of the Paper would forgive him

saying so, he thought that he had given a title of one sort and a Paper of another. If the excellent Paper they had listened to had been entitled "The Theory of "Rent," he would not have ventured to make any remarks upon it, because he did not know much about that subject, but "Value as applied to Real Estate" was a thing that concerned every Member of The Institution, and he considered that "value" without any adjective in front of it must mean capital value.

He believed that Mr. Hunt must have had Marshall's *Principles of Economics* given to him as a Christmas present, because a good deal of the Paper was made up of extracts from it. The writer also placed great reliance upon Malthus and Ricardo, and only quoted Professor Cannan once, although many other eminent economists had said exactly the opposite to those quoted. The definition of "value" quoted from Professor Cannan, however ridiculous it might appear to read from the laymen's point of view, was, when carefully considered, absolutely sound and good, and he was of opinion that the more surveyors read Professor Cannan's works the more they would find that what was there stated was practical and correct.

With regard to Malthus he (the speaker) lost faith in him a long time ago. Malthus, he believed, was born in about 1798. He was a parson and a Professor at the East India College, Hertfordshire, and his whole theory was that population increased by geometrical progression, whilst the production of food increased by arithmetical progression. In Malthus' day there were in Great Britain 11 million people, and on that basis it would be found that at the end of a century, according to Malthus, there ought to have been 176 million people in Great Britain, whereas they knew that in one hundred and

fifteen years there were only 41 millions. Therefore Malthus was wrong about that. Then on the question of food, so far from food being scarcer at the present day, it was better and more plentiful than it was in Malthus' time. When they found a gentleman who lived in 1798 making two such cardinal errors, he (the speaker) was not going to be guided by him in valuing property at the present day.

Again, Ricardo, who was a London banker, said that at the beginning men occupied the fertile land. He (the speaker) ventured to think that was an error, and that the first settlers cultivated the land that they could get at, namely, the cleared land, the land that would not grow forests, and was not swamp and marsh land. He thought they would agree with him that in the very early days all the fertile land was covered with forests, or was swamp and marsh land, and it was only when capital came into the world, and was applied to land, that fertile land was produced by the work and hand of man for the use of man.

He agreed with Mr. Loban that, generally speaking, "price" was "value," but one had to be careful whether he was considering the question under the Lands Clauses Act or advising a client for the purposes of mortgage, or valuing under the Finance Act. In valuing for the purposes of mortgage, if there was a particular value to a particular property on a particular day, owing to a particular reason, that particular reason might disappear in the future, and therefore could not be relied upon when making the valuation, but if the property was to be sold immediately under the Lands Clauses Act that particular reason would have to be taken into account. He thought they would all agree that there was more than one value to a piece of land. If a ques-

tion arose under the Lands Clauses Act the valuer had to find the value to the owner on the day of the notice to treat, and he must take into consideration the benefits and risks of the future. Another kind of value was the value that one could get for a piece of land by auction or honest private treaty. In either case, apart from fraud, he thought that "price" was "value," but he agreed with Mr. Howard Martin that one must inquire very particularly into the value of, say, a neighbouring property that one had as a guide and see why it was arrived at; having got at the bottom of it, it was, he thought, a useful guide unless it could be proved that there were special circumstances.

He was of opinion that owners did not fix either capital values or rents. It was the tenants who fixed the rent, and the buyers who fixed the price. After all a valuer was not such a very wonderful person. It was said of lawyers that they knew no more law than other people, but they knew where to find it. So with a valuer. If a valuer was sent to the middle of a strange town to value property he could not say what the value was until he had made many enquiries.

He (the speaker) had just been valuing 26 shops in a town that he had never been into before in his life; he did not know a single rent, and did not know a single value; but, owing to the careful preparations of his assistant, he ascertained the local facts. He found that 13 of those properties were let at rents, and 13 were not, and by looking at some other properties and spending the whole day in getting at rental bases of similar properties he was able fairly to put an annual value on those 26 shops. A valuer was very much like a lawyer; he did not know much about value, but he knew where to find it, and when he had found it he

knew how to apply it to the particular property he was engaged on.

Although he did not suppose anybody would agree with him, he desired to enter a protest against years' purchase. Why did they all give evidence of so many years' purchase as being the value of a particular property. The buyer of a farm did not consider years' purchase; he thought of so much per acre, and if he bought at £25 an acre, that, he ventured to say, was the value. When they got into years' purchase one man would say, "I am going to take off management charges"; another man would say, "I am going to take off 25 per cent. for repairs;" and yet another would say, "I am going to take off 12½ per cent. for repairs." Whatever they did, that did not affect the real value of the land.

He (the speaker) thought that the "mind of the buyer" method was the only true test of value, and that if they could give evidence less in years' purchase and more in value per acre their evidence would be more valuable.

Mr. DAWBARN YOUNG (Associate) thought a personal experience of his own might be useful for the consideration of the Meeting. Some years ago, when a surveyor, he was sent to a town in the provinces to value some shop property. He had been employed by a very large manufacturer who owned shops all over the country, and who, up to that time, had acted as his own valuer, and had been in a sense very successful. His method of procedure had been to find a shop which he thought would suit his particular trade or business, and then to place outside that shop a man of some experience who would watch the people as they went by, and calcu-

late how much trade might be done in, say, a week. Having got that information he then proceeded to consider how much he could afford to pay for rent, which was frequently considerably more than the rent at which the landlord was prepared to let.

When he (the speaker) was retained he got into conversation with the local surveyor, who told him that until that particular manufacturer had come to the town values had been very low indeed, but afterwards the values of all shops in the district had gone up. That experience opened to him (the speaker) rather an interesting subject of thought. It was one that he would like to see worked out, and at that time it had led him to the conclusion that rents varied very much. In one town rents were of a certain value, and in another town rents were of a higher or lower value, although, if the trade of the shops and the general circumstances were compared, it would probably be seen that in both cases the rents ought to have been the same. He was quite conscious of the fact that in different towns the basis of rent varied; that was to say, in some towns there were manufacturers or tenants who made more profit than they would in another town owing to the fact that rents were lower.

He did not think there was any justification for Mr. Loban's rejecting economists merely on the ground that they wrote a century or so ago. Was it not the great Sir Isaac Newton who, in the seventeenth century, discovered the law of gravity?

Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS (Fellow) pointed out that Mr. Hunt, in the earlier part of his Paper, drew attention to the vital difference between land and other commodities, and later referred to field-to-field valua-

tions, and stated that they were made on scientific lines. But surveyors could not apply that to the valuation of urban building land as they would see at once that there was a large amount of sameness between other commodities and land, and they got to questions of "whole-sale and retail" in dealings with land. That difficulty was exemplified under the Finance Act. They got a variation in the rate per acre according to the size of the hereditament.

That was a great difficulty with many of them in settling values, but it would be a still greater difficulty in settling increment later on. The question of whole-sale and retail sales of land or valuations of land naturally arose in their minds, but did not arise in the minds of those who framed legislation, or, at any rate, was very often omitted. He thought it was a point that should be borne in mind in considering the question of the value of land.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. HUNT, replying to the vote of thanks, said, in reference to a remark of Mr. Eve's, that he did not quote Malthus at all, but was quoting another economist who was approving the views developed by Malthus.

It had been suggested that they should think in capital values. He still had a little difficulty in seeing how walking, say, into Piccadilly, they were to assess the value of a property there unless they arrived at some idea in their own minds as to the rental value, and then applied the proper multiplier to it.

He agreed that in the country it might be possible as a result of a large number of transactions to walk into

a district, and, after examining the possibilities of a farm, to form in one's own mind a conclusion that the land was worth £25 or £30 an acre, or whatever the figure might be, but that method was quite impossible in applying values to towns.

Capital value of necessity consisted of two parts—capitalisation and rental value—and if they were correctly to appreciate all the points which affected value they must consider the elements making up capital value separately, because they were operated upon by different laws. In any Paper dealing with value he still thought it was quite right to devote a considerable portion of it to the element which perhaps was affected by a greater number of considerations than mere capitalisation.

He appreciated Mr. Loban's view that the market was the test of value, but after all, who settled the market? The man in the street did not. It was the surveyors who advised one party or the other, or both. Surveyors made the market in land in the same way as the people on the Stock Exchange made the price of the securities that changed hands there. After all, market was the simple result of a number of influences operating to effect an interchange of the commodity, and somebody had to advise on both sides.

He was much obliged to Mr. Howard Martin and Mr. Loban for the kind manner in which they had moved and seconded the vote of thanks, and to the Members present for the appreciative way in which they had received his Paper.

COMMENTS ON THE LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S (RURAL) CONCLUSIONS.

BY CHRISTOPHER TURNOR (VISITOR).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, held on Monday, 23rd February, 1914.*

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

May I say at the outset how very glad I am to have the opportunity of reading this Paper before The Surveyors' Institution, which I believe to be, politically, a strictly non-party body; and I shall therefore approach my subject from the agricultural rather than a party point of view. I know that I shall be expected to criticise the Report of the Liberal Land Enquiry Committee, and I shall do so; but my criticism will deal with questions of principle rather than of detail. The land question is of such vital importance to the nation that, important as are each of its details, it is essential, especially at the present moment, to consider it as a whole. The English public have been slow in giving the agricultural industry the attention it deserves; they are still disinclined to realise that, whatever the developments of other industries, the most important element of nationality is the relation of the land and the people.

One cannot use the word "agriculture" without thinking of land and the people employed on it. Is the land carrying the population it should? Are the people working on the land getting the utmost out of it?

There is still a great number of persons who do their best to convince themselves and others that there is no land problem, that all that agriculture wants is to be left alone. I cannot agree with them. It may be the view of the very large landowner who has other sources of income, or of the highly successful large farmers who are prospering as they deserve, and whose pedigree stock, for instance, may be said to command the markets of the world. Unfortunately we have only some 17,000 farmers who farm over 300 acres, and are so well able to take care of themselves, and there are 480,000 or so who have been suffering for a long time from conditions unfavourable to agriculture—I would put it more strongly indeed—and say suffering from the penalising of the agricultural industry. The time has come—it had come some time ago—for the nation to take serious thought how to better the conditions and raise the average of production of this great mass of smaller farmers.

As a nation we must give the attention to this problem which has so long been withheld, and our politicians must begin by careful study to endeavour to understand it from within. For years I have urged the necessity for a full and comprehensive inquiry into the condition of land. Such an inquiry should have been in the form of a Royal Commission, or, what to my mind would meet the needs of the case better still, the creation of a Country Life Institute. This idea was put forward some years ago in the remarkable report issued by the United States Country Life Commission appointed by

President Roosevelt. Such an institute would be in effect a kind of permanent commission investigating all questions bearing on country life, and collecting and co-ordinating information. What a centre for teaching urban politicians the way in which they should go!

Such was the inquiry I would have wished for; the inquiry we have had is not even a departmental one, and is strongly of a party character. Yet for all that it is an inquiry, and though I shall have to criticise its fundamental principles I still welcome it, because it must force politicians to pay more attention to land. Not only has it forced Liberals—townsmen for the most part—to think more of the needs of agriculture, but, I regret to have to say it, that the Unionists also required stirring up to think more about the land and to recognise and speak about the great land problem which has to be solved.

Lord Lansdowne has given his opinion that "The yield of the national estate is too small. It is patent and obvious that more ought to be got out of the land." Again, speaking in July of last year, he said: "It is common ground of both parties that there is a land question, and that its problems have to be dealt with, and dealt with with a certain amount of courage." And Mr. Bonar Law said at Norwich, in November, that "In some districts wages are too low and must be raised."

These considered opinions are highly important, and, speaking as an agriculturist, I feel that in the natural order of things the Unionist Party should be the Land Party, or rather, should be dealing with land on national and not party lines. I feel further that if the Unionist Party during the last few decades had been the real champions of agricultural development, and if they had

realised the need for great changes in our system of land tenure, changes which can only be effected by a large comprehensive land policy, the Liberal Land Report would not only have been unnecessary but impossible.

We are all so apt to accept existing conditions, and to think that they are if not the best possible at all events quite good enough; and for this reason I would like to devote some space to illustrating the necessity for change in our present land conditions.

In the first place the land of England is not retaining its population as it ought; ours is the only country in which the decrease is absolute and not relative.

I am aware that the last census showed a slight increase for the decade 1901-1911; but, alas, the check seems to have been only a temporary one, and the tide of rural depopulation has increased again since 1911.

Secondly, ours is the only country in which the yield of the land is not increasing. Alas, our official figures reveal a decided tendency in the downward direction—we have 227,000 acres less of arable land than last year—fewer sheep, fewer cattle, fewer pigs. A few months ago I heard Mr. A. D. Hall say that he would like to know why it was that, in spite of increased prices for agricultural produce, the yield of the land is still going down.

These are two points of the greatest importance, and, to my mind, are sufficient to show that there is need for very great alteration in our present system of land tenure and in the present conditions affecting agriculture. But there are further reasons. I hold that from the landowner's point of view the continuance of the present land system without certain alterations is more than a doubtful benefit.

Your late President, Mr. Edward Strutt, has said

that he could not see why a man should want an estate exceeding 5,000 acres of agricultural land, and I am entirely in agreement with him. The possession of large areas of land no longer gives political power, and is really an incumbrance, especially if the area is composed of several different estates. The very large estate no longer justifies its existence. I am sure that the Members of this Institution are well aware of the fact that the large landowner gets a smaller rental for his land than the smaller landowner. Land on a 1,000-acre estate is, I believe, often let at a rental 20 or 25 per cent. higher than similar land on an estate of 20,000 acres.

Too often the large landowner is simply looked upon as a kind of milch cow by the tenants, and one often hears of tenants saying, "Oh, I have a very good landlord; if difficulties come I'll trust to my landlord." The whole relationship is out of gear. How rarely are agreements adhered to in regard to repairs; how hard it is to get hedges kept properly and ditches kept clean enough to discharge the proper function of ditches.

This state of things did not exist before the great depression, and it is the natural outcome of that disastrous period, but none the less it is a condition which is not justifiable either morally or economically.

Consideration of these facts leads us by a natural sequence to the question of ownership *versus* tenancy. Now I think it is almost ridiculously irrelevant to argue that if an appeal is made to the practical man, that is to the tenant farmer, there is little evidence of any wish on his part to buy. How could there be? They are practical men and know when they have a good bargain. I cannot do better than quote the words of a tenant farmer who was discussing the matter quite frankly

with me. "As long as you landlords," he said, "are willing to put your hands into your pockets and pay for us, let us go on being tenants, but when you get tired of doing this, let us have some fair arrangement to enable us to purchase our farms."

The large estate—I am referring to estates of over 10,000 acres—is not an economic unit, for it does not produce the income for the landowner which it should. I have yet to hear of the landowner who has not benefited materially by selling large portions of his estate, even though the money realised has to be invested in trust funds. I believe that a sum equal to 30 per cent. of the gross income is regarded by the Land Agents' Association as the fair cost of working an estate. On smaller estates, where money is perhaps scarce, this sum may be sufficient for the upkeep; but on the great estates I am convinced that 50 per cent. is nearer the mark, and even that does not include all the expenditure forced upon the landowner. The one privilege which still attaches to land ownership is that of contributing to every imaginable local fund. Subscriptions, and, indeed, general expenditure, do in practice bear a very close relation to the size of the estate.

The public at large, and even those who have to do with land, fail to realise how little the landowner gets from his estate. Even the land agent does not always know; for very often the agent pays over to his employer a fixed sum per annum, but does not know how much of that sum has to go in payment of mortgage charges. There must be numbers of large estates in purely rural districts which bring in to the owner next to nothing as clear income, and these not by any means always heavily mortgaged estates. I am labouring this side of the question because I am convinced that the

large estate which is not being developed to its full potential value is an evil not only for the landowner but for the farmer, and the labourer, and also for the nation, for there is a great deal of truth in the saying "Low rent, low farming, low wages."

I believe that it is not so much a political, nor even a moral, but rather an economic exigency which demands the reduction in size of the great estates and the creation of a large number of occupying ownerships, for ownership will remove that undue dependence on the landowner, and will again call forth those qualities of sturdy independence and enterprise for which our English farmers were once so famous. Please do not misunderstand me; I am not saying that the landowner ought to be abolished, but that the time has come when there must be a reduction in the size of our great estates and a great modification of our present system. I hope that landlord and tenant will long continue to exist in this country, and not only so, but that the pleasing relationship which exists will deepen and be still closer. But if this is to be done the land of England must be industrialised, and each estate looked upon as an industrial unit. One of the most remarkable features of Continental agriculture is the way in which subsidiary industries connected with and helpful to agriculture are developed on private estates.

Now there are so many cases of large estates being owned by men who are either too rich or too poor—one is almost as bad as the other. Take the case of a man with a 20,000-acre estate, with little or no invested money, and consequently with a very small income upon which to live or do anything for the development of his estate. How much better for such a man to sell off 10,000 acres and thus have a larger income on which to live and

develop the remainder of his estate. It would be quite possible to go a step further and arrange for a certain amount of the cash capital to be at the disposal of the life tenant while the rest would be invested in trust securities in the usual way. This system has been at work for many years, at all events in one European country, with most satisfactory results.

But if this industrialisation is to be achieved, landowners and land agents must have a different attitude towards the land. Landowners must be trained for their profession, and land agents chosen for their real knowledge of agriculture, not because they are good lawyers or rent collectors or accountants. Landowners have still the opportunity of becoming the active leaders of the industry, but if they will not avail themselves of that opportunity it will soon be too late, and the industry will be reorganised, or indeed will reorganise itself, on a basis which will pay scant heed to the claims of the inactive landowner.

In nearly every country of the world the landowner is accustomed to farm a considerable portion of his land, and to make it pay. In England, when the landowner farms, he generally loses considerable sums thereby; in fact, it is quite a common saying that the landowner cannot farm at a profit. This is altogether wrong.

At last, to come more specifically to the subject of this Paper; it is some months since I have read the Report of the Liberal Land Committee, and I have refrained purposely from re-reading it before writing this Paper, for it is not upon points of detail that I wish to fix my criticism—that has been well done by many highly qualified persons—but rather upon the main conclusions of that Report, and their bearing upon the larger land question.

The principal conclusions of the Report are these:—

- (1) That the wage of the agricultural labourer is too low;
- (2) That a great number of new cottages are needed;
- (3) That the yield of the land could and should be increased;
- (4) That there should be increased security of tenure and compensation for the tenant;
- (5) That there is excessive damage from game;
- (6) That land courts should be created for the purpose of adjusting rentals;
- (7) That “land monopoly” exists.

With the first five of these conclusions I think that most fair-minded men who have studied the problem will in the main agree. With the proposal to create land courts we come to a strong cleavage of opinion. I think that the larger number of agriculturists will at once say that land courts are in no way necessary in England and would prove a great evil.

If they were to be fair rent courts the matter would be somewhat different; but it has been quite clearly stated that the proposed rent courts are to exist solely for the purpose of reducing rentals and not to increase uneconomic rentals. This would be disastrous. The land is one of the nation's greatest assets, and if it is to be properly used a full economic price should be charged for it. To allow rents to be below the economic rent is to encourage the bad farmer.

The three principal reasons urged in favour of the rent court are:—

- (1) There are a few districts in England where rentals are higher than the fair economic value

of the land. We want a great deal more evidence than is as yet forthcoming if agriculturists are to be made to believe that there is much rack-renting in England.

- (2) Where land has changed hands, the new landlord not infrequently does ask an unfairly high rental; in this case I think protection should be afforded to the farmer.
- (3) As the chief means for enabling the farmer to pay an increased wage to the labourer. But this is altogether wrong.

If the wages of labourers are to be increased they must be increased by creating conditions more favourable to agriculture, by the better organisation of the industry itself, and not in seeking to help the farmer to pay a full wage by reducing a rental which is already very often less than an economic rental. We cannot too often insist upon the fact that low rental, low farming, and low wages go together. In regard to the case of the farmer who is over-rented, or of the farmer who suffers from a change of landowner, the right way to deal with such cases is to provide the proper machinery to enable them to purchase, not to establish a land court.

Apart from cases where property is sold, I do not think it has been by any means proved that a farmer is often given notice without good reason. In fact, I wish landowners would be more strict than they are, and give bad farmers notice more frequently than they do.

Much is heard of the need for increasing the compensation of the outgoing farmer, and he should have full and complete compensation for all *bonâ fide* improvements, and if he is turned out against his will he deserves especially high compensation for having to

leave his home. But in many counties much reform in the system of valuation and tenant-right is necessary; and there is little doubt to my mind that in most cases the outgoing tenant has the best of it, and the problem really is how to secure real and effective dilapidation against the bad farmer.

In regard to the conclusion that a land monopoly exists, as to whether there is any monopoly in regard to urban land, I am not qualified to express an opinion, but I am unable to understand how anyone who knows the country can seriously suggest that a monopoly of agricultural land exists! One has only to study the sale lists to see the amount of land that changes hands annually, and to consider the fact that in most cases the land changes hands at what we are pleased to call its agricultural value, in order to be convinced that there is no such monopoly.

Good agricultural land, well equipped with buildings, selling at from £15 to £25 per acre (when its potential value to the nation should be double that sum) scarcely indicates the existence of a monopoly. But I think it is only the urban Liberal who has studied neither the dictionary nor country conditions who believes in this "monopoly." I do not feel that the authors of this Report take it very seriously, albeit they may pretend to do so.

We have then arrived at this: Of the seven principal findings of the Land Report there is more or less agreement with the first five, but that we disagree with the last two. We must now consider how far we accept the remedies suggested to meet the evils which we agree exist.

It is here that we must not lose sight of underlying principles, for we may well agree with many of the sugges-

tions in themselves. The two main principles underlying all the suggested remedies are those of land nationalisation and centralisation, as opposed to the principles of ownership and the development and strengthening of local government. Liberals still very generally oppose the whole principle of occupying ownership, and their opposition is based upon two entirely separate reasons. There are those on the one hand who quite logically and consistently oppose the extension of occupying ownership because they know that nothing will create a stronger barrier against the nationalisation of land. There is nothing to be said about this except that agriculturists cannot accept land nationalisation as coming within the range of practical politics.

But all Liberals are not land nationalisers, many oppose ownership and hold to tenancy because they honestly think that it is very bad business for the cultivator of the soil to sink his capital in the purchase of land when he wants every available penny to use as working capital. To those who put forward this as a reason against ownership, there is a very clear answer. We agree that it would be very unwise from every point of view to ask the tenant to sink capital in the purchase of his holding. But no one is suggesting for one moment that he should do this. It is easy to devise machinery which will enable the tenant to buy land by paying annual instalments of interest and sinking fund which will not exceed the economic rental of the land.

In England there is generally such horror at the bare suggestion of mortgage and borrowing money that the great advantages possible from introducing the system of redeemable mortgages on a large scale have been overlooked. After paying the first instalment the tenant

becomes the owner, is dependent upon no one but himself, and is responsible for the upkeep of his own buildings, as every man should be. I am putting forward this view in favour of purchase as an agriculturist, and thinking only of the interests of that industry. It has, alas, been made an especial point for "party" dispute, but that I cannot help. Purchase—it need hardly be said—should never be forced, and safeguards must be carefully devised. The machinery should be there, but the bad farmer should not be allowed to buy: it is much better for all concerned that the man who is destined to fail should fail as a tenant, and not as an owner.

Again, where the machinery for purchase is set to work, land must be bought at a fair and not at a fancy value. And here there will undoubtedly be need for a certain amount of outside interference, but far less interference than would be the result of the setting up of land courts. Time does not permit me to go further into this question. Mr. Trustram Eve, if I recollect rightly, has given a very clear account of how it would work.

The suggestions in the Report for increasing the wages of the labourer, and the number of cottages in rural districts, all point to a centralisation, and an interference of London officials, which, as an agriculturist, and a firm believer in spite of its failings in the spirit of local government, I would very much regret to see.

In regard to wages, I feel that every kind of voluntary effort should be encouraged and tried and proved ineffective before resort is had to wages boards. In all low-paid districts committees of inquiry should be appointed. The lords-lieutenant or groups of leading landowners might well call these into existence. The duty of these committees would be to ascertain the cost

of living in the various districts (for this varies considerably), and to make public the relation between this and the current wage, and finally to endeavour, by publishing these facts and by consulting with the farmers of the districts, to obtain an increase in the local standard of wage. If, however, voluntary effort fails to effect the needed increase, then I for one do not see any other method to resort to than the institution of wages boards; only they should be voluntary, and as local in character as possible; and if wages boards are to be introduced this must only be done as part of a whole system of measures which will be for the improvement of agriculture generally, improved education, improved marketing and transport facilities, easier access to capital, and so on. If, by all these measures worked out in a carefully planned and comprehensive policy, our land again becomes more attractive to capital, and the yield begins to increase, and the farmer finds himself with a larger margin of profit, then the farmer can be asked to share his increasing prosperity with the labourer, and I do not believe that he will prove recalcitrant. If, on the other hand, a great system of wages boards, worked by officials controlled by a London office, is created, then I am afraid that many farmers will still further reduce their land under the plough and the number of men that they employ, and I do not see how the existence of a land court will help matters. Both wages boards and land courts mean outside interference, and there is nothing to which the English agriculturist objects more. Further, the great object is to make the land more attractive to capital, and I do not think that the most ardent supporter of the rent court can maintain that such an institution, with all the restrictions its existence must entail, will assist that desire to invest

capital in agriculture which it is so necessary to promote.

Again, in regard to the provision of houses, it would seem that the proposal is for the central authority to supersede the local authority. Up to the present local authorities have not, I admit, done much, and the need for houses is great.

I do not think the local authority is to blame, for nearly every building scheme adds a further liability to the already overburdened ratepayer. Justice to the ratepayer is long overdue, and yet there are people who dare to taunt the local authorities for not embarking on an enterprise which they know will add still further charges upon the rates.

To my mind the district council is too small a body; it cannot deal with the matter on a sufficiently large scale. But I think that the county council could do all that is necessary, and would do so if the bulk of the loss on any housing schemes were borne by the Exchequer.

This question of housing is a very vast one, and I fear that I do not, perhaps, view it in quite the same light as the majority of my fellow-agriculturists, who commonly hold that if all who employ rural labour were to build houses for all the men they or their tenants employ the need would be met. We must remember that there is a great number of villages where the cottages are owned by small owners or speculating builders. Many of these cottages should be condemned, but these small owners cannot afford even to put their cottages into proper sanitary condition, let alone to build new cottages to meet the demand that exists in most parishes.

There are others who go so far as to say that

cottages ought to be provided without regard being had to an economic rental; that farmhouses, as houses, are not let at an economic rental. This is true, but the reason is that the period of great depression so upset the whole economic conditions that it is unlikely that landowners will ever again be able to get anything like a fair interest on the capital really represented by land and buildings.

On any well-managed estate at the present time, if a landowner puts up a new building for a tenant, he charges him 5 per cent. on the cost. And I am convinced that it should be the same in the case of cottages, private enterprise in the past has not met the demand, nor will it in the future unless an economical rental can be obtained. And even with an economic rental prevailing, I am doubtful as to private enterprise proving sufficient. If landowners, railway companies, the post office, the police, and different councils all provided cottages for the men they employ, there would remain the need for still more cottages.

We agriculturists must take a large view of the matter. We must remember that during the last fifty years or so the number of men employed in agriculture has diminished by nearly half a million. It is our duty to our country to leave no stone unturned, no measure untaken, which will tend to create conditions more favourable to agriculture, and help us to win back that half-million of men. And this can only be done by making agriculture sufficiently attractive to retain the rising generation of young men in the country. If we succeed in winning back this half-million of men, either as labourers or as smallholders, we shall want many more cottages; and in view of this and the present demands, the figure of 120,000 can hardly be termed

excessive. And for such an undertaking I believe that we shall have to look to public authority rather than to private enterprise; but it must be a local authority and not a London department.

Increased wages and the provision of cottages are two factors of greatest importance to rural reform. And there are other things which must not be overlooked. Rural labour is to a great extent a blind alley. Opportunities of betterment must be created on a large scale. Even in the counties where wages are high the majority of labourers must be given the opportunity of supplementing their wage by owning or occupying some small bit of land. It is often said that all the labourers who want allotments have got them. My reply is, "Then teach more to want them, and teach them how to use an allotment."

We cannot afford to leave the great rural proletariat working as mere machines for others, they must be given a direct interest in the land, and country life must be made for them a brighter thing than it has been in the past. We must reduce that great migratory class of rural labourers and fix them on the land. In no other country, even where cash wages may be far lower than with us, has the labourer so little stake in the prosperity of the country-side. In most Continental countries it will be found that from 60 to 70 per cent. of the labourers own either their cottages or plots of land.

I have seen many criticisms of the *personnel* of the Committee who are responsible for this Report. It is commonly said that all were prejudiced, and that most knew nothing about the land. I confess that there are views put forward, generally, however, in the form of Minority Memoranda, which I am inclined myself to consider both ignorant and unfair. But I cannot forget

that in the whole rendering of the Report there is the work of wise and devoted social reformers, some of whom it has been my privilege to know for a long time; and I feel that if there is one criticism which it is impossible for me to make, it would be to deny the value of their Report as a sincere contribution to the solution of the present land question, though it makes it all the more regrettable that they were not working on a great non-party inquiry.

No one who has studied social questions will be inclined to belittle the opinions of such an investigator as Mr. Seeborn Rowntree, whose books on poverty, unemployment, and other labour questions, are works of real authority. Nor do I think that there are many who would wish to deny to Mr. Acland a measure of gratitude for his preface to the Report; and indeed, one would look far to find a fairer and more judicial statement of the case for agriculture.

This Report has caused immense discussion. And is there anything better for agriculture than to be talked about, even by those who know little, since they may thus learn? My greatest fear is that because this Report puts forward certain proposals which the majority of those engaged in agriculture cannot accept, we may be tempted to stiffen our necks and harden our hearts against all suggestions for reform. This would be disastrous.

In no other country has the question of agricultural reform and development been made a matter of party politics. It has been reserved for us to achieve this supreme folly, which would have been impossible if agriculturists were properly organised and could thus give force to their opinions.

On the one hand we have a land policy that consists

chiefly of shouting "Down with the landowner," and on the other of "Damn the Radical." The only way out of this dangerous predicament is for all interested in agriculture to combine and put forward a policy of which the motto will be "Agriculture first."

Certain reforms are necessary. The "land problem" must be studied from the broadest point of view by agriculturists, and the constructive policy of reform should come from agriculturists themselves.

The Hon. EDWARD G. STRUTT (Past-President) said he felt honoured that the privilege of proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Turnor for his very interesting Paper had been assigned to him. Mr. Turnor, as they all knew, was a great agricultural enthusiast; in fact, perhaps the most enthusiastic that existed in England at the present day. He was full not only of hope, but also of practical knowledge. He had worked up the question, and had hammered away to bring agriculture to the front, and at last he had succeeded, and it was largely owing to his efforts that so much limelight was thrown on the subject at the present time.

Mr. Turnor's name figured largely in the Land Report, but the Enquiry Committee would seem to have drawn conclusions from his answers to their inquiries widely different from those at which he had himself arrived. In the same way he (the speaker) believed that some of the remarks in his Presidential Address last year were quoted in the Land Enquiry Report, but instead of quoting whole sentences they only quoted part, a method which was likely to give an erroneous view of his opinions.

He entirely agreed that things were not right as they

were, and if they did not want to be left behind in the race, there was much to be done to improve English agriculture, and it would be necessary for them to put their backs into the work of reform.

He also felt strongly that the sale of outlying estates by large landlords was not a thing to be deprecated; it was a good thing for the country, as the more owners of land they had the better it would be. At the present moment, owing to there being so few owners, land was in a very dangerous political state. If they had more owners, it would put it in a much stronger political position, and the interests of all parties in the land would be more properly considered.

Landowners at the present time were, not unnaturally, disinclined to introduce capital and improve their land owing to the feeling of unrest due to past, and the fear of future, legislation. He was sure that anyone who had to do with land must feel very strongly that they could not advise landowners to make large outlays till things were in a more settled condition; and though he quite agreed with Mr. Turnor that owners would probably be wise to sell the outlying parts of their estates, he thought that, till they got a clearer view of the future, it would be unwise to advise them to invest some of the money they got from the sale in improving the rest.

Now was the time for the landowners to take up the leadership of the agricultural question. It was a great mistake that owners, land agents, and Members of The Institution, who understood those matters, did not take their proper place in the van. Criticism and fault-finding were not sufficient, they must inaugurate a forward policy of reform and show that they were not merely obstructive.

Mr. Turnor very rightly took a broad view of the Report, and did not go too much into detail. He had said himself that he agreed very much with the first five of the principal conclusions. The first dealt with wages. They were all agreed that in the worst paid districts wages ought to rise. They all wished that, but they must remember that agriculture was slowly recovering from great depression. It had only just turned the corner during the last three or four years, and people had the haunting fear that the bad times might not be over altogether, but might return, and that was one of the reasons why the rise in wages had not been quite so immediate as one might have liked to see.

He was reading that excellent book, which had lately been published by Mr. Adeane, and a Member of their Institution, Mr. Savill, called *The Land Retort*, and in it were to be found some instructive figures on the different wages per acre paid in the different counties of England. It would be as well if the uninitiated, when complaining that wages were too low in certain districts, and pointing to the high rate of pay in Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland, and Cumberland, for instance, should read that work. They would find that, although the average wages in those districts were roughly 19s. 6d. to 22s. per week, yet the price per acre in those counties only worked out at about 12s., while, if they took the eastern counties, Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, the wages averaged 33s. or 34s. an acre. A rise in wages meant a very different thing to the farmer's pocket where they had one man or half a man to 100 acres, and where they had four or five men to the same area. Information of that kind was really valuable, and it was unfortunate that the gentlemen who drew up the rural report did not go into it.

Then again, fixed prices for "piecework" had been advocated as under the Sweated Trades Act, but anyone who knew anything about practical farming would know how impossible it was to arrange for a definite scale of charges to be paid for piecework which would be at all permanent or of the slightest general use. Let them take hoeing as an instance. They, as agriculturists, knew that the condition of the soil, whether it was hard or wet, would make all the difference in the cost; or again, they knew a storm of rain might lay a crop of corn and thus double the cost of cutting. It was, therefore, impossible to fix a price that would be of any permanent general value.

He did not think that those responsible for draughting the Report realised those practical difficulties, but at the same time he felt with Mr. Turnor that a great effort should be made to get the wages up in the lower paid districts, and if local inquiries and the weight of public opinion would have any effect, they would all welcome it. They must, however, go slowly, and should not expect any considerable or compulsory rise immediately. The latter, if fixed by Act of Parliament, would be most detrimental to the labourer, who would in all probability lose his employment during the winter months, especially where much labour was employed.

The second conclusion dealt with the need of new cottages. He (the speaker) was one of those who wanted the cottages, and he did not much care who built them so long as they got them. It was quite right that the owners of land and railway companies and county councils should build cottages, but if they did not undertake the responsibility he would be glad to see the Government build them if they did not wish the local authorities to do it.

The Land Enquiry Report contained a good deal about the dreadful evil of tied cottages, and how the labourer was a slave to the farmer, and so on. No one thought that a chauffeur, coachman, or gardener was a slave because he lived in a cottage from which he could be turned out at short notice if he left his employment, and the farm labourer was in exactly the same position as that. Any farmer who kept stock or horses must have men at his farm who could attend to them, and it would be impossible for him to carry on his business if he had not the control of cottages for the people who attended to his horses, his cows, and his stock. He thought they would find that the occupiers of the greater part of the tied cottages consisted of men engaged in that kind of work.

He agreed with Mr. Turnor in the third conclusion that the yield of the land could and should be increased, but at the same time he considered that English farming had improved very much during the last few years. In his view they ought to plough up a good deal of the inferior grass land of England, but, of course, if legislation on the lines suggested by the Rural Committee Report was introduced, farmers would be very shy of doing that, especially in view of a possible rise in wages. At the same time he believed that if they had the courage they would find it paid well in the long run.

The fourth conclusion dealt with security of tenure for farmers. It was, he thought, very generally felt by Members that farmers were pretty well secured under the Agricultural Holdings Act, except that they had a grievance when the farm was sold over their heads; they all wished that they could see a good way of getting over that difficulty. Personally he would like to see the farmer put into a position to buy his farm, but when

that was impracticable an extension of Section 11 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, to allow compensation in those cases, would largely meet the difficulty. With regard to compensation for improvements, he agreed with Mr. Turnor that, as a rule, an outgoing farmer got in the valuations all that he was entitled to, and probably a little more.

Conclusion five dealt with the question of excessive damage from game. They were all opposed to excessive game preserving, and the production of the land should not be allowed to suffer from it; but as, after all, the sport employed a large number of persons, and tended to make people live in the country, he was sure that on the whole a moderate amount of sport was good for the agricultural districts, and he was rather surprised that such an attack should be made upon it. He had come to the conclusion that people in the towns did not understand the matter, and rather liked to hear the preservation of game attacked. He often thought that if they were to devote some of the scorn which was put on the pheasant to the wood pigeon or the sparrow, which did twenty times more damage than pheasants, it would be a very good thing.

There was hardly a Member of their Institution interested in agricultural matters who was in favour of the Committee's sixth conclusion that land courts should be created for the adjustment of rentals. Surely they did not wish to introduce the Irish system into England. They had had to spend a great deal of money to get out of the trouble in Ireland, and they did not wish to bring that system into England if they possibly could avoid it.

He (the speaker) had had an opportunity of reading the Report of the Committee dealing with prize farms of

the Royal Society, which was just then coming out. It dealt with the counties of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Gloucestershire. There were, he believed, thirty-two farms which put in for the prize of the Royal Agricultural Society for the best farmed holding, and the judges gave a list of the tenure of those farms. Out of the thirty-two, thirty-one were held on yearly tenancies, and the other one was under a two-years notice; so that it did not look as if those good farmers felt any insecurity under the present system.

He did not think he had anything to say about the question of land monopoly except to deny its existence, as they all knew that there was plenty of land to be bought if anybody liked to pay for it, and at very low prices, too. He was in hopes that the whole of the agricultural question was going to be settled in a non-party fashion. He might say that The Surveyors' Institution certainly took their share in trying to keep it clear of party politics. When they were asked to give their answers to the Land Enquiry Committee they had doubts at first whether they ought to assist an inquiry carried out by one political party, but they thought it best to give the fullest information, and if they erred in that matter their error was due to the desire to get the question settled on a non-party basis.

The Surveyors' Institution on every occasion that questions connected with land had come up for consideration had done their best to keep the subject clear of party politics, and had given their opinion in an impartial manner, having in view only what they believed to be best for the industry and the nation as a whole. He hoped that everybody would realise that The Institution was still willing to help forward any reasonable non-party settlement.

He wished to move a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Turnor for his excellent Paper.

Mr. W. G. S. ROLLESTON (Fellow) said that it was the greatest pleasure to him to have been given the opportunity of seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Turnor for the interesting, able, and broad-minded Paper to which they had just listened. They all of them knew Mr. Turnor by reputation, and they had therefore looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to a thoughtful, instructive, and helpful contribution to their discussion of the rural land question. If he might be allowed to say so without presumption, they had been in no way disappointed.

Mr. Turnor had stated in his Paper that he had approached the subject from the standpoint of the agriculturist, and not from that of the party politician, a point of view which he (the speaker) ventured to think would commend itself most heartily to all Members of their Institution, although some of them knew that it was difficult to disassociate themselves wholly and entirely from the meshes of political partisanship in their consideration of the subject.

Mr. Turnor had drawn their attention to, and had emphasised, two facts which had a most important bearing upon their consideration of the subject. One was that their rural population was steadily declining, with which he had no doubt they were all of them painfully familiar, and the other, that the productivity of the soil of the country was actually decreasing. Now he was afraid that some of them might possibly have not previously recognised and appreciated the latter point as fully as it deserved.

They must all agree with Mr. Turnor that in many

districts of the country, with innumerable individual exceptions, a good deal of land was not farmed as highly or as well as it might be, and therefore that the productivity of the soil was capable of an increase. He thought, therefore, that they would welcome the creation of an institution such as Mr. Turnor had indicated whose functions should be advisory, educative, and informative, and which, if its duties were carried out whole-heartedly and efficiently, could not but be helpful to the agriculturist and to the industry of agriculture.

All practical men, he thought, would be in agreement with Mr. Turnor's general statement that there was little to find fault with in the first five recommendations of the Land Enquiry Committee, with the exception, possibly, of the one which laid down that increased security of tenure on the part of the tenant was desirable. There, he knew, considerable difference of opinion existed. It was well for them, in discussing that point, to bear in mind the fact that any approximation of the position of the sitting tenant to that of a perpetual leaseholder would clearly bring in its train certain consequential disadvantages.

It seemed to him that it must tend to operate against the ready sale of land which Mr. Turnor, he believed, thought so desirable, and most of them would find themselves in agreement with him that it would constitute a considerable bar to the acquisition of land for any purpose other than agriculture, however useful and advantageous to the community that acquisition might be. It seemed to him also that it would tend to retain upon the soil the bad, or, at any rate, the indifferent tenant; it would render more difficult any increase in the number of small holdings; and it would convert the sitting tenant and his successors into land monopolists, a position which

the landowner was so often accused of occupying, and which was held by many to be a position prejudicial to the interests of the community, although personally he was bound to say that he thought that that accusation had by no means been proved, and possibly might not be provable at all.

Probably, therefore, they would come to the conclusion that that matter could best be dealt with by giving the tenant who was dispossessed for the purposes of a sale some special compensation supplemented by the opportunities of purchasing his holding, should he wish to do so, on the lines indicated in Mr. Turnor's Paper, and to which Mr. Strutt had referred. Personally he must confess, although he knew he would be in a very small minority, that he would like to see some further compensation given than was at present the case for continuous good or rather superlatively good farming over a period of years, where the tenant quitted against his will, although he was quite aware of and appreciated fully the practical and scientific difficulties which surrounded the accurate assessment of compensation of that nature. At the same time that should clearly be coupled with more serious penalties for continuous bad farming than were at present usually imposed. Perhaps he might be allowed to say, in that respect, that he believed it to be an undoubted fact that an improvement in the method of valuation as between landlord and outgoing tenant, and of the latter's liabilities, was taking place, slowly and gradually it might be, but nevertheless surely and certainly.

Turning to the housing question, they would all recognise that there was, at any rate, a moral obligation upon the employer of labour in rural districts to see that those whom they employed were provided with

adequate and suitable housing accommodation, but he, for one, was in entire concurrence with Mr. Turnor, that, even if all employers of labour did carry out their obligations in that respect, there would still be a shortage of houses in many districts, and, as the remedy of shortage was a matter of national concern, the State should certainly bear the loss incurred by providing them. He also heartily agreed with Mr. Turnor that the county councils should be the authority which should be made responsible for the provision of the houses that were wanted.

The author had referred to some of the objections which would attend the creation of a land court, and Mr. Strutt had emphasised them. Those objections were so familiar, and so obvious to all of them, that he (the speaker) would not waste time by elaborating them, except just to emphasise the point that the reduction of the landlord to the position of a mere rent-charger could not be a stimulus to the application of his capital to the land for its improvement, and, therefore, in the long run, it seemed to be impossible that it could be to the advantage of the tenant, the labourer, or the nation.

It was conceivable, as Mr. Turnor had said, that in some cases, and in certain circumstances, a fair rent court might be of advantage to the tenant, but as they could not well have a tribunal in one case and not in another, he thought all or most of them present that afternoon would come unhesitatingly to the opinion that the balance of the advantage to the agriculturist and to his industry decidedly rested in the absence rather than in the existence of such tribunals.

All those who knew anything of the conditions of rural life sympathised most strongly with the agricul-

tural labourer, and appreciated very fully the difficulties and the limitations of his position, and though all wished him a speedy improvement in his lot, both with regard to the rate of remuneration which he received, and also with regard to the lack of opportunities which he possessed for advancement in life, at the same time they could not shut their eyes to the inevitable consequential drawbacks to which Mr. Strutt had referred, which must attend any serious arbitrary raising of wages beyond their economic standard, and it might well be that as a result of such an enactment the labourer in some cases would find a decrease and not an increase in the aggregate annual income which he was able to earn.

As, however, all parties had come pretty nearly to an agreement upon that particular point, Members of The Institution, and others, must doubtless be prepared for the application of some artificial stimulus to the raising of wages in the lower paid districts in the country in the near future, unless in the meantime the conditions of the industry, and the force of public opinion, did something appreciable to expedite the gradual rise in wages which was already taking place. They would all entirely agree in the view that if wages were to be satisfactorily and permanently raised, it must be done by the creation of conditions more favourable to agriculture, for with the increased prosperity of the industry must surely come a greater demand for labour, with its inevitable sequel in the rise of the price of the article demanded, and he thought they would all be at one in hoping that a substantial contribution, at any rate, to a fund which would be available for that purpose, might be provided in the near future by the more equal distri-

bution amongst all forms of wealth of those heavy local burdens, so largely national in character, which now fell so heavily and so unduly upon one form of property only. By that means alone could money be found to remedy the evil without encroaching or trespassing in any way upon the already meagre rate of interest which the landowner received upon his capital by way of *net* rental, or upon the unfortunately meagre, and also at all times extremely precarious, profits of the occupier, and surely, if, through such a proposal being carried into effect, a serious inroad should be made by such a process upon those funds, it could not be conducive to the increased productivity of the soil, but must have most decidedly the reverse effect, a result which would be a matter of the gravest national concern.

Probably, therefore, they would come to the conclusion that a remedy must be sought along the lines of promoting and furthering the prosperity of the industry in every possible way, and freeing it from penal burdens ; of promoting co-operation and readier facilities for credit ; of securing adequate housing accommodation for their rural population ; of providing the labourer with fuller opportunities for his advancement in life, and of increasing his efficiency ; and of giving some further encouragement and sense of security to the enterprising and deserving tenant.

It was by pressing such views most strongly and emphatically upon their countrymen that they as an Institution would best promote the solution of those problems to which their consideration had been directed that afternoon, and if they were successful in doing that they would also have done something to insure that whatever legislation dealing with the subject might eventually be placed upon the statute book, it should

represent the views and the matured opinions of those who had a practical and first-hand knowledge of the subject. It was also their duty to do what was humanly possible to secure that its subsequent carrying out and of its administration should be entrusted to equally competent and trustworthy hands. If they were able to ensure those results, he thought they would still be able to look forward with confidence and with hope to the future of that which was, by the consent of all, the most important and the greatest industry which the nation possessed.

He had the greatest pleasure in seconding the hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Turnor for his valuable and illuminating Paper.

Mr. C. B. FISHER (Fellow) said that in the preface to the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee (Rural), upon which their Paper that afternoon had been based, the Commissioners stated that they had sought throughout to conduct their inquiry upon scientific lines, and had endeavoured not to allow preconceived ideas to influence them. By those words they had set themselves up as a new class of political economists, but he was afraid that whilst the "political" part of the title was much in evidence, there certainly were not sufficient symptoms of economy in their Report.

He had always connected Mr. Turnor, the reader of the Paper, with economics, on which subject he was an authority, but so far he had denied the country his services in political life, and he (the speaker) only wished that he would stand for Parliament, because he ventured to think that with his energy, ability, and scientific and practical knowledge there was no man who would be

more acceptable at the present time to the agricultural community.

Economics, to the business mind, suggested profit. "Profit," generally speaking, meant pecuniary profit, but in some cases, and to the mind of the economists, it might be equal to "advantage." Both ideas existed in the mind of a statesman; what was profitable from a business point of view and what was advantageous from the national point of view. Mr. Turnor soon struck the keynote of economics when he asked the questions, "Is the land carrying the population it should?" and "Are the people working on the land getting the utmost out of it?" He (the speaker) did not for the moment propose to answer those questions, but if the answer was in the negative, then the question was, Was their system of land tenure wrong? Notwithstanding what had been said with reference to the question of ownership and occupation he ventured to think that the opinion was every day becoming more prevalent that the present system of land tenure was the best system for carrying on the agriculture of the country. Mr. Turnor said that there was need for very great alteration in their present system of land tenure, but he (the speaker) was bound to say that he felt a little at variance with Mr. Turnor when they came to the question of the disposal of estates.

If the existing system of land tenure were the best, then from the tenant farmer's point of view it was the most economic, and consequently one which was not injurious to the nation's interest. It might be, however, that it was not economic from the landlord's point of view. Mr. Turnor, he knew, had experienced a profit by realising part of his estate and converting it into other securities, but he (the speaker) questioned (and Sir Howard Frank was there and he thought

would bear him out) whether the interest which would accrue from the money obtained from the sale of estates and invested in other securities would bring in a larger rate of interest than could be obtained from investment in land itself at the present time.

Persons who wanted to buy estates would wish to do so on the basis of 4 per cent., and possibly on the basis of $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. return on their money, and if they could not find purchasers to give more than from 20 to 25 years' purchase, he thought the man who had got his money invested in land would find it just as much to his advantage to keep it there as to invest it in other securities, or send it into a foreign country, or the colonies, where they had not the same control over it. One had in the past always looked upon land as a gilt-edged security, and the reason why it was no longer so held was due to legislation such as the Finance (1909-1910) Act, 1910.

He did not mean to say that the cheapness or dearness of money had had no effect, but he did say that until the passing of the Finance Act, 1910, no large number of landowners had ever contemplated the desirability of parting with their property in land and of converting it into other securities. That being so, what was the remedy? If that legislation was injurious from an economic point of view to the landowner, the tenant farmer, and to the agricultural industry generally, then the first thing to do was to repeal it. Those who owned land did not necessarily, as they knew, retain the whole of the value of their property, a very large area of the land of the country being under mortgage.

He knew one estate where the mortgage was something under £200,000, and the money was obtained some seven or eight years ago at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Recently

they had notice to pay it off, and naturally the solicitor acting for the owner said, "Well, I suppose money is dearer and you want 4 per cent.?" The reply to that was "No, not at all; this is part of a big trust fund of £300,000, and the trustees have decided in consequence of legislation and the attacks on land to take their money out of England and transfer it abroad." That was, of course, one of the reasons which caused land to cease to be a gilt-edged security, but if they did away with the adverse legislation, it would, he ventured to think, become as good and as solid a security in the future as it had been in the past, and it would be all for the good of England that it should be so.

Land was no longer a monopoly as the speakers that afternoon had shown, but was procurable all over the country at very reasonable figures. Owing to the kindness of Mr. Turnor, he had had an introduction to the adviser of the Danish Government in agriculture, Mr. Rudolf Schow, and he was able to persuade him to spend a few days with him last summer. He took him first to see some of the wheat growing land in England on which he wanted to hear his opinion, because he considered, in agreement with Mr. Strutt, that that class of land was not producing its utmost, and was not employing sufficient labour.

He took him to the part of Northamptonshire where there was a considerable area of wheat-growing land, and after going over a 300-acre farm, asked him his opinion as to the comparative value of that land in England and in Denmark. Mr. Schow replied that if it were in Denmark, and if it had buildings suitable for three 100-acre farms, it would there be worth £40 an acre, whereas it was let at 10s. 9d. in England, and could not possibly be worth more than £12 an acre. He asked

him his opinion of what it would be worth in Denmark as a whole, and he said £30 an acre. A short time after that he was down at Cantley, at the sugar beet growing factory, and he had an opportunity of discussing a similar question with one of the directors, a Dutchman. He said to him, "Have you formed any opinion as to the comparative value of land in England and Holland?" and he replied at once it was worth double in Holland. That showed that there was no monopoly of land in England.

From the occupiers' point of view he certainly believed the present system was the best, as it was one where small holdings and large holdings could exist together. One class could be of assistance to another, and no class was precluded from the occupation of land in some form or another.

At page 157 of the Land Enquiry Report the Commissioners had devoted consideration to the agricultural labourers' access to the land, and they had expressed the opinion that there was at the present time no ladder or stepping stone to allow the agricultural labourer to become a farmer. That position they stated had been put most vividly by a village schoolmaster in Herefordshire, who said that when they gave means by which it could be made possible for boys to rise from ploughboys to smallholders, and from smallholders to farmers, it would be a great incentive to the teacher to use his influence to keep them in the country, and to fit them by education for a useful and happy rural life, and again and again they stated that they got the same picture of the lack of outlook on the part of the labourer.

He (the speaker) ventured to say that that was absolutely incorrect. If anybody had any doubt upon it, he should ask his nearest land agent neighbour, and he ventured to think that any agent could give them

many examples where the men had risen from the bottom rung of the ladder and worked their way up. He had taken the trouble to make a few inquiries on that point from several of his friends. A Member of the Council of The Institution provided him with a schedule of tenants containing twenty-three cases from his own experience of men who had risen from being actual labourers, and their average occupation amounted at the present time to some 91 acres each. He had a list from another agent where on one estate alone there were eighteen cases of men who had risen from labourers, and who now farmed on an average some 90 acres each. He had also many other cases in his own experience. The secret of the matter was that if they were to succeed they must start as boys; it was no good county councils trying to foist land upon people, or to introduce mechanics and others who had had absolutely no experience with land and imagine that they were going to make farming pay. Like any other business a man had to begin at the bottom, and if he had the necessary characteristics of a successful farmer he would flourish, even though he began as an agricultural labourer.

The PRESIDENT said that as it was necessary to adjourn the Meeting punctually at 5.30 in order to enable Members to attend The Institution Annual Dinner he hoped that Mr. Fisher would continue his interesting speech at the next Meeting.

Mr. EDWIN SAVILL (Member of the Council) said he would like to add his thanks to those which had already been given to Mr. Turnor for his valuable Paper. He

felt sure that the discussion of such an important subject should not be curtailed, and, acting on the Chairman's instructions, he begged to move the adjournment of the debate to Monday, the 9th March.

The PRESIDENT then put the vote of thanks to the Meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

The Meeting then adjourned.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, 9th March, 1914.

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

The adjourned discussion on the Paper read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution held on Monday, 23rd February, 1914, by Mr. Christopher Turnor, entitled "Comments on the Land Enquiry Committee's (Rural) Conclusions," was resumed by—

Mr. EDWIN SAVILL (Member of Council), who said he proposed to touch on only one or two points of Mr. Turnor's Paper, and on those quite briefly.

First, as to the selling of estates. They were asked, "Why was it that landlords were selling their properties?" And although many reasons were given, he had never been able to answer the question to his own satisfaction. One reason advanced was that the prices obtainable for agricultural land had increased enormously during the last few years, and that the owners were taking advantage of that increase to realise, and to invest in other securities. That sounded feasible, but he had taken the trouble to extract from *The Estate Exchange Register* the prices that agricultural land had realised in 1875, when things were, he supposed, at their

best; in 1900, when things were more or less at their worst; and in 1913, when what was called a land boom was on. *The Estate Exchange Register* practically dealt with all the properties in the kingdom which came under the hammer.

He found that in 1875 the average price obtained in England and Wales for agricultural land at auction was £47 per acre. In 1900 the price had fallen to £23 per acre, and in 1913 the average price had risen to £25 an acre; it would thus be seen that there was a drop of £24 an acre from 1875 to 1900, and a rise between the worst time and the *boom* of 1913 of only £2 an acre. In the face of those figures it was quite impossible to believe that landowners were selling because of any increase in price obtainable for land, or any boom that had taken place. There must, therefore, be other reasons. Another explanation which was put forward very frequently at the present time was the fear of actual and prospective legislation, and he believed that, both directly and indirectly, that reason was much nearer the true one. In the first place, it had the effect of making the landowners consider their financial position. A good many men had the greater part of their capital invested in land, and on thinking the matter over they considered that it was unwise to keep all their eggs in one basket. Landowners were threatened by the rating and taxation on land values, by land nationalisation, and by the expectation that they were to be taxed out of existence, and although they might still prefer to keep their land, yet they would endeavour to be on the safe side and put part of their capital, at any rate, into some other form of security, and that, no doubt, was one of the chief reasons for the increased sales that had taken place.

The fear of actual and threatened legislation also had, he considered, an indirect effect as well, as it caused land-owners to look into their investments. They found, or thought they found, that at the price which agricultural land then realised they were receiving a very low rate of interest. They looked at their bank books and at their actual net income, but they did not very carefully consider the various outgoings which reduced the gross receipts to that net income.

The first thing a man did when he bought an estate was to set out to improve it, and with that object he expended a great deal of money on it, frequently without realising in the least that the money so expended was not a legitimate outgoing at all, but was rather in the nature of an investment of his income. Probably all owners put large improvements down to capital expenditure, but they most of them failed to include innumerable small improvements in that category.

If a man invested in stocks and shares, and then reinvested part of the income produced in buying other stocks and shares, he called that saving money, but if he spent his money in improving the capital value of his estate he called that expenditure. If owners would go carefully into the items of their expenditure they would find, in nine times out of ten, that the sale and reinvestment in some other form of security was not, in fact, increasing their income to anything like the extent they thought.

To whatever cause the sale of estates might be attributed he could not agree that it was generally a good thing, as he had seen too many cases of hardship to occupiers and tenants, especially where land had been bought by speculators. In the latter case they either resold and got rid of the tenant, or, if they were unable

to sell, they raised the tenant's rent and got all the income they could out of the land.

Then again, either the tenants themselves were forced to purchase their farms to save themselves from being forced to quit, and had no landlord to fall back upon during bad seasons, or the estates were sold to those who cared nothing whatever about the land, and the tenant naturally suffered. It was, he considered, a little inconsistent to welcome the breaking up of estates while they still maintained that the present form of tenure was the best for the agriculture of the country.

He wished he could be more enthusiastic on the subject of the sale of estates. Of course he admitted at once that if they could put agriculture once more on a firm basis the division of ownership would be an excellent thing in every possible way ; but were they sure that the present prices would continue, or that there would be any improvement ? Personally he was not, and he looked upon it as too big a speculation, and was frightened of it. If they made up their minds that they would improve the whole of the agricultural position and at the same time divide up the ownership, then he entirely agreed it would be the best thing that could happen to the country.

He should have liked to have said something about the housing question, but as time was rather short, and there were other important matters to be discussed, he would merely say that he thought they should at every possible opportunity point out that it was not the duty of country landlords to provide housing accommodation for everybody living in the country. Landowners had set an excellent example in that respect, and had done more than any other employers of rural labour. He

honestly believed that if other rural employers were to do what landlords had done in that respect there would be no rural housing problem to solve. Their energies, therefore, should be brought to bear on those people who had left undone that which landlords had done for years and centuries.

Agricultural employment was for some reason unknown looked upon as a "blind alley." He supposed somebody said that at some time or other, and other people had repeated it, but in his opinion there was no other industry where there were more chances of rising than there were in the agricultural industry. He was very glad to hear what Mr. Fisher had to say on that point at the last Meeting, when he had pointed to numbers of cases that he knew of, or which had been given to him, of agricultural labourers rising to be farmers.

He did not believe there were many miners who became colliery owners or cotton operatives who became millowners, and certainly not many navvies became contractors. It would be most interesting if some of those present with more experience on that point could give them any instances from other spheres where there was as good a chance of rising as in the agricultural industry.

Another matter referred to by Mr. Turnor was that in spite of general improvement more land was laid down to grass. He thought the reason might be found in the continual burdens that were being put on agricultural land, to mention one only, the local rates.

Most farmers had to pay more rates now than they had to before the Agricultural Rates Act was passed, and that was a burden which was always increasing, and to which there seemed to be no end. The whole system of

rating as regarded agricultural land was as wrong as it could possibly be. Farmers had to pay for things which were of no earthly benefit to them, and they also had to pay a large proportion of national burdens—more than their share—such as education. One thing the farmer should pay for, perhaps, was local roads, but that was about the only thing from which they derived any benefit comparable with the owners of other properties.

Mr. Turnor said that there was nothing better for agriculture than for it to be talked about. He (the speaker) thought there was. It was far better that agriculture should be *thought* about. There had been a great deal too much talk and far too little thought. In his opinion—and he had read it fairly carefully—the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee was almost entirely talk without any thought at all.

Mr. Turnor also, apparently, did not disapprove of the *personnel* of the Land Enquiry Committee. In his opinion it was an insult to agriculture that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the condition of agriculture, and not one single member of that Committee should have any knowledge whatever of agricultural conditions. He had nothing whatever to say against the members of that Committee. They would, no doubt, have formed an excellent committee if they had been inquiring into all sorts of other things, but that they should have been chosen to inquire into agriculture was ridiculous. Perhaps he was wrong—it might be that it was a new and brilliant idea of somebody's that the great qualification for membership of a committee should be an entire absence of knowledge of the subject to be inquired into. Perhaps when the names of the urban committee were disclosed it would be found to be composed entirely of farmers!

He was much in favour of Mr. Turnor's idea of a Country Life Institute, as there was so much to be done, and so little that politicians could do. If that institute were formed it might go into those matters and do a great deal of good work.

There was one other matter he would refer to. He was very sorry to read in the Parliamentary Debates—*Hansard*, February 17th—a remark by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He said: “Take the great pamphlet issued by The Surveyors’ Institution—a very unfriendly body. They took an unfriendly view; they represent land agents, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying the farmers and agricultural labourers would infinitely prefer to fall into the hands of their landlords than the surveyors, and everybody who knows the agricultural districts knows that well, and that most of the fear, suspicion, and hostility elicited, is hostility elicited by the very class of men who are criticising the Land Enquiry.”

Now if anybody had ever received devoted service, it was this Government from the Members of The Institution. They had had a most difficult task to undertake, and they had carried it out, or were carrying it out, with a sincerity and determination worthy of every possible praise. They had had enormous difficulties to overcome—many of them had had intimate personal acquaintance with men working for the Government, but not a word of a confidential nature had ever leaked out, which proved their absolute integrity, and he felt that they had done their utmost to make the best of an impossible job.

There were other Members of The Institution—the Referees—who had taken enormous pains to arrive at their decisions, and although they had had to give

decisions on points of law, those decisions had in most cases been upheld by the Courts. Lastly, the Council had from time to time issued Memoranda and given advice. They had always said what they then believed honestly and fairly without a thought whether it would benefit the one party or the other, and he hoped they would always continue to work as they had worked, and whether they worked for the Government, or whether in advising and criticising the Government, they would continue to give their true opinions without fear or favour. They had no party there.

Everything they said on agricultural matters was said for the benefit of agriculture and for no other reason, and he felt for himself he should believe in the genuineness of that party which, before making up its mind to a definite programme on agricultural subjects, should first consult the Council of The Institution and similar bodies possessing the knowledge necessary to deal with so difficult a subject. That knowledge, he was sorry to say, had been much neglected by both parties in the past, but he thought he might say that they as a body would welcome any such advance with open arms, and would do all they could to give either party the advantage of any knowledge they might happen to possess.

Mr. C. B. FISHER (Fellow), continuing his speech from the last Meeting, said on the last occasion he had pointed out that, notwithstanding Part 2 of the Rural Report, there was a very considerable number of labourers who had risen to the position of tenant farmers, and he had given some instances.

He was glad to find that his remarks on that occasion had raised interest, and he was indebted to Mr. Goddard

for having placed in his hands particulars of the position of some tenant farmers on a large estate in Devonshire. On that estate there were 150 tenants, and out of that number 58 had risen from labourers, 12 were sons of labourers who had taken farms, and 3 were grandsons of labourers, that made 73, or a percentage of 49, and he had no doubt that similar instances could be found all over the country where labourers had climbed the ladder.

Might he also point out an individual case he knew of himself which not only proved how a man worked his way up, but emphasised the fact that it was useless for a man, who did not commence from the bottom and make himself conversant with agricultural matters, to expect to rise any more than in any other business. The case in question was that of a man who commenced at ten years of age to earn 3s. a week. At the age of forty, after being a wagoner and foreman, he had saved £100, and at that time—that was eighteen years ago—his firm let him $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land at £35; two years later he increased his holding by taking 33 acres at £43, and in the course of another two years he and his son as joint tenants were farming a further 124 acres at £150. He had many other cases in his mind, but enough had been said to show that a man who had really learned his work from the very start could get on and could rise, notwithstanding what was said in Part 2 of the Rural Report.

The principal points Mr. Turnor had raised in his Paper were whether or not the land was being farmed to the best advantage, and if he had time at his disposal he would have liked to compare the economic question of small and large holdings. In the Rural Report much space was devoted to the former, and from the small

number already provided by the county councils, only 3·3 per cent. of the holdings under 50 acres in England and Wales, it would appear that the present landowning class had done what they could to fulfil the demand. If it were not so, he thought that by that time the small holdings provided by the local authorities would show a far larger percentage than they did.

He personally was in favour of small holdings so far as they could be of use ; but he should like to point out that what was really required was to endeavour to attract more people back as labourers to the large holdings, because although in regard to imported foodstuffs there was no doubt a certain amount which might be produced on small holdings, yet the enormous quantities of imported food could only be produced profitably on large holdings. The Rural Report alluded to the importation of butter, which was £24,000,000. They all knew the reason they imported so much butter was because the price of milk in this country, at any rate as far as England was concerned, did not warrant the making of butter. They were getting, he supposed, from 9*d.* to 1*s.* a gallon for milk, but in Denmark they made butter from milk which they sold at 6*d.* a gallon, and it would be folly on the part of English farmers to make butter when they could make 9*d.* to 1*s.* for their milk without the labour of making it into butter. Another point was that the quality of butter was much better when made in creameries, and here one could not find people to put capital into creameries in existing circumstances.

The import of milk which came into competition with milk already produced in this country was only £27,000. The £8,000,000 spent on imported eggs might equally well be provided by the large as the small holdings in this country ; but the £18,000,000 paid for

foreign pork, bacon, and hams would, if produced in England, principally go into the pockets of the large farmers.

The cost given in the Rural Report of imported vegetables was £4,685,000, but it did not specify what vegetables were imported; if, however, they referred to the Board of Agriculture Returns they would find that out of that amount £1,745,000 represented potatoes, £1,300,000 represented onions, and £1,600,000 represented other vegetables. He ventured to think that most of that money was paid for vegetables which could not be produced in England. The onions, for instance, would be found to consist largely of Spanish onions, which could not be produced at home; and the potatoes imported were probably for the most part early kinds from the Channel Islands and still more distant parts. From a glance at the food imports it would be seen, therefore, that there was not, after all, such a very large amount that could be produced on small holdings; but let them look at what could be produced on the larger holdings. The importation of wheat and flour represented over £51,000,000. The importation of meat, including of course some which might be produced on small holdings, represented £47,000,000. The proportion of food therefore which could be produced on the larger holdings was enormous as compared with what would be produced on small holdings. He only pointed that out to show that undue importance was frequently attached to small holdings.

Mr. Turnor and Mr. Bathurst had over and over again referred in letters and in papers to the wheat-growing lands which were laid down to grass at the time when wheat fell to something like £1 per quarter. He ventured to think that if politicians and those

practically engaged in the question of agriculture would first of all devote their attention to that question, they would find that it was the strong lands that were not producing their utmost, and not the land which was now quoted as being desirable for small holdings. The strong wheat lands had declined in area since 1868, when they stood at 4,000,000 acres. In 1913 the area stood at 1,700,000 acres; the agricultural population had also decreased from 1,700,000 in 1871 to 1,400,000 in 1901.

As a practical instance of what he was saying, he would refer to a village in Northamptonshire situated on that class of strong wheat-growing land which in years gone by used to produce most excellent wheat crops.

In twenty years the population had declined from 400 to 172. There were about 60 fields of 10 to 30 acres laid down to grass, and very worthless grass it was. A 300-acre farm at one time had 210 acres arable and 90 pasture, and used to employ 12 men; it now had 30 arable and 270 pasture, and employed two men and a boy. In an adjoining parish a 200-acre farm, which used to employ from six to eight men, was laid down in 1894, it now employed one man, and occasionally extra help for hay time, but there was never much that grew on it. In 1896 13 families left that village.

The question they had to consider was how could those difficulties be met. He was not a protectionist as far as agricultural matters went, and he was not going to advocate protection, but he had for many years thought over the disastrous effects to the nation of the fact of the strong land not being put to its best purpose, and had endeavoured to find some solution of that question of population and production. They heard

much of the dangers that existed in regard to the question of food supply in the time of war, and there were advocates coming forward every day in its favour, and a Royal Commission had reported on it, although nothing had come of its Report.

He was pleased to see that the matter was being taken up by all sections of the community. The question was recently raised at the Royal United Service Institution when Mr. Christopher Turnor and Mr. Jack Williams (Socialist) were present, and he believed that the working classes, even extreme Socialists, were taking an interest in the question.

Mr. Turnor said: "The land of England should be made to solve the question of food supply in war, for he estimated that there were about 5,000,000 acres which could grow wheat profitably, provided the most up-to-date methods of cultivation were used." Mr. Jack Williams said: "At the same time it would be suicidal for the Government not to prepare beforehand for the food supply."

He was sorry that time would not permit him to pursue the subject, as he thought it was most important, and that, whatever else was inquired into, it would be found that the re-cultivation of those strong wheat-growing lands in England would prove the salvation of English agriculture.

Mr. JOHN GERMAN (Member of Council) desired to support the vote of thanks to Mr. Turnor for bringing the subject before them, and for his able and, on the whole, fair-minded Paper.

He wished, however, to say a few words about the paragraph in Mr. Turnor's Paper immediately following the conclusions of the Liberal Land Enquiry,

The paragraph ran as follows: "With the first five
"of these conclusions I think most fair-minded men
"who have studied the problem will, in the main,
"agree."

He wished strongly to object to that sentence. He had no doubt cases could be found in some counties to which those five conclusions would apply, but he ventured to think that those cases were the exception and not the rule.

He wished, however, to speak simply from his own experience, and would therefore deal only with the counties of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and Stafford, as in those counties he had had a long and wide experience.

He ventured to think that his brother agents in those counties would to a great extent agree with his views.

Whether he was right or wrong in objecting to the said paragraph, at any rate he spoke after nearly fifty years' practice in the very heart of agriculture, a practice which had brought him into continual touch with landowners, tenants, and labourers. He had gone through the sixties and seventies, and had himself sold wheat at 75s. per quarter, wool at 70s. per tod, and any quantity of fat cattle at 9d. per lb.

Probably, too, no one felt the adversities of the eighties more than he did, and only those who acted for landowners during that distressing period knew how they stuck to their tenants, and assisted them through those cruel times.

No. 1 Conclusion stated: "That the wage of the
"agricultural labourer is too low." The Land Commission also pointed out, quite erroneously, as had been noted by Mr. Savill and Mr. Fisher, that there was no

outlook for the labourer. He (the speaker) yielded to no one in his respect and regard for the really good farm and estate labourer, and he was glad to say that he had been the medium through which many of that class had become, and were now, tenant farmers. On the estates under the management of his partners and himself there must be at present some thirty tenant farmers who at one time were simple labourers. It had been a great pleasure to him, as it would be to any land agent, to help those men in their advance in life.

Ever since the year 1880 he had done all in his power to create small holdings, long before the Government talked about the subject, and he thought to a large degree he had been successful. On the estates with which he was concerned good labourers were getting 18s. a week with a cottage and garden, potato ground in the farmer's fallow field, and money for extra time at harvesting; and in the four counties he had mentioned he did not think the average wage of the labourer could be put at less than 21s. or 22s. per week. Some of them were getting more.

No. 2, as to cottages: he did not admit that in the villages and agricultural estates in his district there was any crisis in that direction. Of course they did from time to time build cottages. They built some last year, and were going to build again in the present year, but they had whole villages under their charge, and, although the tenants on the land had the first claim to cottages, yet it was found, when the tenants were supplied, they frequently had to let the residue to miners and others.

As to No. 3: he agreed that the yield of the land was not, in many cases, what it ought to be; but he did maintain very strongly, from his own experience, that that deficiency in yield was due mainly to want of

capital on the part of the tenant. In any case he thought the yield of their country compared favourably with that of others.

No. 4 stated that there should be increased security of tenure and compensation for the tenant.

Until legislation frightened large landowners and they began to reduce the size of their estates, he submitted from his own experience that tenants had no real sense of insecurity.

The Council of the Institution endeavoured to be impartial, and he would therefore offer no opinion as to whether the legislation was right or wrong, but he was of opinion that, at any rate for the time being, there was a scare in the land market, and he was astounded to see that in the House of Commons last week Mr. Runciman stated that landowners were placing their estates in the market because of improved prices.

He had, he supposed, during forty-nine years' practice dealt with thousands of large and small tenant farmers, and he felt certain that he had never been asked for a lease for a "term of years"—he was confident that in the past, few, if any, tenants would have taken a lease for a term of years if such an offer had been made on behalf of a landowner. In the past they knew full well that a tenancy from year to year was sufficient security, and they had that advantage that they could then relinquish their farms at short notice when they themselves wished to do so.

He admitted that at the present time matters were somewhat altered, and that in some cases tenants had suffered through the breaking up of estates, but he maintained that that breaking up was due to the existing feeling of insecurity and doubt, and he felt strongly that the National Exchequer, which received an enormous amount

of money at a low rate of interest through the Post Office, should assist farmers on favourable terms to purchase their holdings in cases of sale.

No. 5 stated that there was excessive damage by game. On the many estates under the management of his firm he knew of only one on which a complaint had been made about game. On that estate a farmer with ample capital and occupying about 500 acres told the owner that there were too many hares. The reply was, "I will do as you like; I will wire where necessary or I will kill all the hares and discharge the keepers." The tenant's answer was, "Do not kill all the hares."

There was only one other point to which he would like to refer. He had thought for years that it was very unjust that land should be rated as it was for education, the upkeep of roads, and for poor law and sanitary purposes. The manufacturer was assessed on his factory, the shopkeeper on his shop, the professional man on his office, and in like manner the farmer should be assessed on his house and homestead. The land was the farmer's stock-in-trade, and should be as free as the stock in the factory and the shop.

Mr. J. H. SABIN (Member of Council) confessed he was one of those unfortunate men who held moderate opinions, and in those days nothing went down but extremes. On the one hand there were always people who would say that extreme legislation was necessary, and sometimes they succeeded in getting it; on the other hand, there were people who submitted that no legislation of any kind was required. As a moderate man, he placed himself by the side of Mr. Christopher Turnor, who, on this question took a middle-way, and he believed with him, and with other speakers, that if the

whole question were referred to moderate men solutions would quickly be found for all difficulties. The motto of a certain great man was "Make haste slowly," and that motto, it seemed to him, was admirably suited to the case of agriculture.

Mr. German had referred to the eighties. At that time there was practically no demand for small holdings, and there was a great difficulty in disposing of small farms. The only possibility of securing their letting when deserted by a bankrupt tenant was to join two or more together, or to let to a neighbouring farmer. A change had now come about, and they saw in the production of small holdings a solution of some of the difficulties that faced landlords. He was perfectly certain that there was not a Member of that Institution who would not encourage the division of farms and the creation of small holdings where they were wanted, and where they were likely to answer the purpose. The Report suggested that small holdings should be forthcoming, and that they would be successful if the right things were produced. That was perfectly true; it was a self-evident proposition, but the question was what were the right things to be produced. They could not produce the same kind of crop on every kind of soil; there must be suitable soil for suitable crops, and there must be suitable men to farm that suitable soil. It must be remembered, too, that it was only quite recently that any intelligent interest had been taken in agriculture. He was bound to say that in times gone by farmers, even from that platform, were encouraged to look to extraneous help rather than the better cultivation of their farms.

They were very proud of being in a position to say that from the Chair of that Institution there had never

gone forth one word which could be interpreted as a political or partisan statement, and he, along with others, protested earnestly against any suggestion that such a state of things could possibly exist. He would refer to one of the common-sense statements of Mr. Edward Ryde in one of his addresses: "Nothing will supersede the necessity for industry and thrift, and the farmer must work early and late, and cultivate habits of patience and perseverance," and those qualities must be present equally in the farmer of 5,000 acres as in the farmer or occupier of 5.

He wished, in passing, to take one exception to Mr. Christopher Turnor's statement about the area of land which a landowner might profitably hold. He could imagine that 5,000 acres on some high moor would hardly compare with 1,000 acres in the Vale of Evesham, in South Lincolnshire, or around Spalding. Perhaps Mr. Turnor would qualify his statement on that point by a suggestion as to the quality of the land.

As already stated, it was comparatively only recently that a real and beneficial interest had been taken in agricultural matters. A most excellent series of leaflets were now issued by the Board of Agriculture, which should be in the possession of every farmer in the kingdom, whether he was a little man or a big man; but the first of those leaflets was issued only some twenty-one years ago. Again, how long was it since the Government had taken any practical interest in the education of the labourer from a rural point of view? Only recently, within the last five or six years, had the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Education come to any sort of conclusion that they could work jointly in favour of local and rural education. They were only just waking up to the fact that the farmer must be educated

in his business, and that there were scientific methods of farming as well as rule-of-thumb methods.

Just recently also, and only with the greatest hesitation, had the Government come to the assistance of the agricultural colleges and other places of instruction which were necessary if agriculture was to be placed upon the same footing in regard to technical education as other industries.

With regard to the general profits and the difficulties connected with farming, he was perfectly certain farmers were as open to education and to new methods as any other profession or trade, but what the farmer would like to know among other things was how he was to grow a crop of wheat of, say, 5 qrs. to the acre if there were a thunderstorm in July that laid it flat, or a succession of four or five weeks' rain that reduced his crop from 5 qrs. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.? That was the kind of thing the farmer wanted to know, and if any report by any committee would tell him how to secure himself against losses of that nature, he would be a very happy man. The farmer's heart would rejoice if he could be shown how to escape the threatened destruction of his spring beans by smother fly, or the expense of washing his hops in a sunless, rainy July and August. Those were the things that tested the prosperity of agriculture.

Major A. WEIGALL, M.P. (Visitor), said that he desired in the first place to associate himself with the vote of thanks which The Institution had accorded to Mr. Christopher Turnor for his illuminating Paper, which was only another instance of his energy and enthusiasm in the cause of agriculture. At the same time he was bound to dissociate himself with some of the opinions Mr. Turnor had advanced in the Paper, and

he proposed as shortly and concisely as possible to deal with those aspects of it with which he was not in agreement.

He was, he felt, at a disadvantage, for in that Institution he stood, as it were, tarred with the political brush, and he could only hope that as the time had been so short since that tar was applied, there might still be visible a few white spots of the agriculturist showing through. It was only three years since by a sudden combination of concurrent circumstances he was hurled from the position of an extremely active estate agent into the mire of politics, and he could therefore assure the Members of The Institution that he approached the subject of the Paper from the point of view, simply and solely, of agricultural advantage and not from the point of view which to-day was so prevalent on all sides of electioneering effect.

He had yet to learn the necessity for what was known as a land campaign. If it merely meant the co-ordination of all agricultural effort as against urban effort, then by all means as agriculturists let them join hands in advancing agricultural interests as against urban interests. In the place where he spent most of his life he was appalled and amazed to notice the enormous urban domination that became so evident on all occasions when agricultural questions were brought up; and the apathy that was displayed he was bound to say appalled him. He could not help feeling that the enemy they as agriculturists had to face was not the landlord, nor the foreigner, but the urban political agitator.

He realised from his own comparatively short experience, and also (and here he was perfectly certain that Sir Howard Frank would join him) from the

experience they both had received from their membership of the Haversham Committee two years ago, that what the average tenant farmer desired was to remain a tenant farmer on an ordinary well-managed estate. He could not help feeling, too, that the tenant farmer had, and would always have had, the opportunity of remaining in that position had it not been for recent legislation and the apprehension of further legislation on the same lines.

He was not going to go deeper into it from the political aspect of the question, but he felt that Mr. Turnor had made one very grave omission in his Paper. After all, one of the main factors that had interfered with the prosperity of the agricultural interest was the attack which had been made on the credit and security of all the capital invested in their industry, whether it were the fixed capital of the landlord, the moving capital of the tenant, or the muscle and sinew of the labourer. Every one of them had been adversely affected, not only by actual legislation, but still more by apprehensions on the part of all who owned capital that there would be future legislation on the same lines. That, to his mind, was the root difficulty. Until they realised that he felt they had not got their heads turned in the right direction to remedy the existing state of affairs.

He agreed, of course, that the actual extra burdens, both from a national and a local point of view, or rather the incidence as between the national and the local burdens, were also an additional adversity with which the industry had to contend.

Mr. Turnor had said "land should be industrialised." It seemed to him (the speaker) that they could not treat an industry which was so complex, so complicated, and

which had forces operating in it that did not operate in any other industry, on the same industrial basis as other industries. When one was depending on seasons for the whole income-producing capacity and the whole rent-producing capacity of the land, one was up against something that no other industry had to contend with, and when they talked of industrialising they had to remember they were dealing with superhuman forces that no human ingenuity could influence.

He agreed with Mr. Turnor and with Mr. Fisher that the diminishing area each year of arable land, especially the strong land of the country, was a very serious problem. During the last decade ending 1911 an average of 118,000 acres of arable land had gone out of cultivation annually, and last year 277,000 acres had gone out.

That was a very serious state of affairs which everyone who had the future vitality, vigour, and virility of the country at heart must remember. Arable land had gone out of cultivation from purely economic causes, because the cost of production had not warranted the expenditure in labour, &c., on it that was required, and bound up with that also was the rent-producing capacity of that same land.

No doubt in that Institution they had often heard definitions advanced of what rent really was. It was presumptuous on his part in a gathering of that sort to advance a definition, but what he had always understood as the rent of land was "The sum of its superiority in net production over the worst land at any given time that it pays to cultivate," and if economic causes reduced the acreage of land below the datum, the line that existed at any given time, that land had either to tumble down to grass or go out of cultivation altogether.

They had heard a great deal before the Haversham Committee, and they heard a great deal now from politicians of all sorts as to what the tenant farmer really desired. It had always been his opinion that what the tenant farmer really wanted was to remain under a system which Mr. Gladstone once crystallised in the following terms. He said: "The ideal system of land
" tenure for the large holdings in this country is where
" one set of men own, another set of men occupy, freedom
" of contract is given to both, and still more equal security
" is given to the capital of all, equally with the security
" given to every other industry in the country, and
" absolute elasticity of business arrangement."

He maintained that until the last few years that was the position of the average tenant farmer on large estates, and he desired to retain that position for both human and economic reasons. The human reason was because he knew that the relationship that had existed between him and the man who owned the fixed capital was not a purely business relationship, but a feeling of good fellowship that did not exist in any other industry. The economic reason was that he knew he enjoyed the use of the capital of the landlord at a lower rate of interest, and with greater freedom of contract, and with greater elasticity of arrangement, than any other man in the position of occupier in any other industry of the country. He held that it was for the national as well as for the agricultural good that such relationship should be maintained in the future.

He could not help feeling that the breaking up of large estates was doing not only an agricultural but a national disservice. Only the previous Friday in the House of Commons, during a debate on the breaking up of estates, he had heard Mr. Runciman and many others

say: "It is doing good; we like to see the land spread "over a larger number of people of the country"; and yet those self-same men urged that under no possible circumstances could any of the State's resources be used in order to enable men to become occupying owners. He could not reconcile the two opinions. He felt the best thing that could happen to the tenant farmer was to remain a tenant farmer; but if, through the action of the Legislature, causes were introduced which compelled the tenant either to purchase or to lose his home, then he urged that in his interests and those of his family, and in the interests of the nation, they ought to give him some opportunity of retaining his home as an occupying owner.

He had just one word to say on the position of the labourer. He felt that any State interference between employer and employed was, as a general principle, to be deprecated. Having said that, he remembered also that the agricultural labourer had not the power of combination, or the power of collective bargaining, that any other employee in the country had; therefore the agricultural labourer was at a disadvantage. He felt that certainly in fifteen counties a case had been made out, at any rate, for an impartial inquiry. Let them know the facts and exactly what the men earned, and let them not quote against those men the position of men in Belgium, who to-day, as a matter of fact, were earning 35 per cent. less than the average agricultural wage in England, and had in many cases to sleep in the cow's byre or the horse stable. He made that statement on the authority of Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, who had published an invaluable and illuminating book on the subject.

The matter was, however, a very difficult one, and

could not be settled in an off-hand manner. They might fix wages, but they could not possibly fix seasons; they might by legislation fix a minimum weekly wage, but they could not guarantee the effectiveness of the agricultural labourer as they could in any other form of labour. In two fields side by side the effectiveness of a man hoeing in one field and of a man hoeing in the other might be wholly different, owing to the nature of the soil on the one hand and the nature of the weather the day before on the other hand.

It therefore seemed to him that to endeavour to standardise wages in agriculture would tend merely to increase the evil mentioned by Mr. Turnor in diminishing the arable land in the country. They would simply be reduced to a repetition of the old system, two crops and a fallow. The area under the plough would be reduced in order to reduce the expense of the hoeing, thereby reducing the sheep stock, and also a valuable feeding stuff to the nation, and increasing the price. To his mind it was absolute folly to endeavour to pay an uneconomic wage in order that the agricultural labourer might pay what was called an economic rent.

In conclusion, might he say a word as to housing and the payment of an economic rent. There was one statement in Mr. Turnor's Paper to which he was obliged to take absolute exception. Mr. Turnor said that private enterprise had not met the demand for cottage property in the country. Well, since Mr. Turnor read his Paper, he (the speaker) had taken the pains to find out exactly how far private enterprise had met the demand. He found that last year the value of house property in the whole country under £20 a year, which of course included a lot of houses that were not agricultural labourers' cottages, but it was the only information at

his disposal, amounted to £870,000,000, and that 97 per cent. of the population had been housed up to the year 1906 by private enterprise. The average increase before that year of houses of less than £20 value was £135,000 per annum; in the last seven years it had been reduced from £80,000 to £61,000 per annum.

He would end as he began; the real reason for that great shortage was the same feeling of insecurity and apprehension in regard to house property in the country that they had amongst the whole landed industry. Obviously agriculturists could not accept the conclusions of a Report that had been drafted and arrived at in the circumstances in which the Report, which formed the subject of the Paper, had been drafted; but he agreed with Mr. Turnor that if it had done nothing else it had stimulated interest in agriculture, an industry with which they were all concerned. The time had now arrived for an absolutely impartial inquiry, by a body composed not of politicians but of practical agriculturists, into the whole of those matters which Mr. Turnor had brought before them.

Mr. CHARLES BATHURST, M.P. (Visitor), said he regretted that Major Weigall had spoken first, for that gentleman had made his (Mr. Bathurst's) speech, and with very much greater emphasis than he himself could have done.

Mr. Turnor and himself had travelled many roads together from the time that in the old days they shared lodgings in Cirencester, and together attended the Royal Agricultural College; and he wished to take that opportunity of saying, what he knew all present felt, that there was probably no layman in the country who

had more enthusiastically championed the cause of agriculture than Mr. Christopher Turnor.

A good deal of criticism had that evening been brought to bear upon the suggestion that it was advisable to break up the large landed estates. Whether that was advisable or not, he was quite satisfied that it was desirable to increase the number of agricultural landowners; he would, in fact, go further and say also the number of occupiers of agricultural land. They were frequently told that in any attempt to carry out such a process they were destroying the best economic unit. He ventured to suggest that nowadays, at any rate, what might appear at first sight to be economically unsound might be politically desirable (he was not using the word in a partisan sense), and therefore in the long run commercially beneficial.

The burdens upon agriculture were greater, admittedly, than upon any other industry in the country; why did they remain excessive? Entirely because they were ruled, whatever Government might be in power, by a political party representing a preponderating urban majority. If any industry was to be successful great political pressure was required in order that it might receive consideration and sympathy. The efficacy of political pressure depended to a large extent upon the number of those who were interested in a particular object or a particular industry for which they sought political protection; and for that reason, if for no other, and because political stupidity, political maladministration, and political unfairness were calculated to ruin any industry in the country, he suggested that an increase both in the number of owners and occupiers of agricultural land was a desirable object at which to aim, if only to increase the amount of political

influence the industry would have, and therefore the amount of fair treatment which it was likely to receive from any Government.

Mr. Fisher spoke of the desirability of getting people back to the land so far as the larger holdings were concerned. Personally he did not believe in the feasibility of getting people back to the land at all. Their aim should rather be to try to keep people on the land if they could. People did not go back to the land; at least, that was his experience; when they got away to the attractions and the follies of the towns they generally remained there. But they would never get people settled in larger numbers upon agricultural land until they could to a greater extent induce capital to re-embark in the agricultural industry; and no one would embark in it any large amount of capital unless and until the feeling of security was very much greater than it was at present.

Referring to the five points Mr. Turnor set out as the principal conclusions of the Report, which he suggested would be agreed to by most fair-minded men—he (the speaker) did in the main agree with those conclusions. As to (1), the wage of the agricultural labourer, at any rate in the South and West of England, was not only too low absolutely, but it was low relatively. If the wage was a fair wage ten years ago and had not since been materially altered, and if as all must admit the cost of necessary commodities had increased by at least 8 per cent. during that period, other things being equal it was not fair to pay the men, doing the same work and doing it equally well, the same amount now that was being paid ten years ago, because it really meant that the purchasing power of his remuneration, assuming it to be formerly £1, was no longer 20s. but 17s. 6d.

The reply would naturally be forthcoming that it must necessarily depend upon the profits of the industry. Well, no one would suggest that the profits of the industry, taking it altogether throughout the country, were not, at least, as large to-day as they were ten years ago. The responsibility of agricultural landowners in that matter was to his mind very considerable. He had not the smallest doubt that thirty years ago the country squire would have taken the position into his own hands and proceeded to set his house in order, and to some extent indicate to his tenants what were his own opinions, and suggest that they should be adopted by them. But during the long depression in agriculture landowners had to a large extent to put themselves into the hands of their tenants, and during that period they lost to some extent the control which they formerly possessed over the affairs of their own estates. It had not been at all an uncommon experience amongst land agents, at any rate, during recent years, to hear a landowner say—possibly land agents had also said it themselves—“I know I ought to raise the wages of the men in my own direct employ, but if I do so I shall get into trouble with all my farmers.” That was not a very dignified position for a man in so responsible a position to take up. Well, he suggested that landowners in districts where wages were clearly below what they ought to be, both absolutely and relatively, should set their houses in order. It was not too late for enlightened landlords to set a good example, not merely among their own workpeople but also in influencing their tenants.

The position in the matter of the agricultural labourer was, however, quite unnecessarily misleading.

They paid their labourers a certain money wage, plus certain allowances, such as a garden, possibly a potato patch, conceivably an allowance of milk or cider, and a cottage at either no rent at all or at an uneconomic or non-commercial rent. The result was they were represented, for the enlightenment of ignorant urban audiences, as people who paid their labourers from 12s. to 15s. a week; that was wholly erroneous and misleading, and misleading largely through their own fault. It was perfectly true that it would be a great inconvenience to most land agents to recast their system so entirely as to abolish for ever anything in the nature of "truck," and pay the whole remuneration of the labourer on the estate in cash and cash only; but his own view was that in face of the urban prejudice and ignorance, to which Major Weigall had referred, it had become almost inevitable that they should adopt that course. Seven years ago, when he succeeded to his estate, he realised that his predecessor had been subjected to the most unfair criticism in a district where there were other industries and where wages in those industries were exceptionally high, because he gave to his workpeople either a free cottage or a cottage at about 1s. 6d. a week and a money wage of no more than 16s. or 17s. a week, with certain allowances; moreover, they paid no rates. He was bound to say that those grievances were not only put forward by agitators but were sometimes entertained by the estate employees themselves. He thereupon altered the whole system; he put up the rent of all the cottages to over £10 a year so as to make sure that the occupiers would have to pay the rates; he took the existing rates and the difference between the rent, if any, charged for the cottage and the amount he proposed to charge, and added the whole

of that to the amount of their money wage, and in addition as far as possible he commuted their allowances. All the men with one exception were now receiving over a pound a week, some of them considerably over a pound a week; all adverse criticism had ceased, and the men themselves, although in fact receiving no more value for their labour than they formerly received, apart from a recent addition which he had made on account of the increase in the cost of commodities, were far better satisfied and far more comfortable than they were previously. He suggested that the time had come when they had to make their position much clearer to the outside world in the matter of their workpeople's remuneration than it had been in the past.

As regards item (2) he entirely sympathised with Mr. Savill's suggestion that country landlords should not be expected in the future, as they had been in the past, to provide cottages, not merely for the workpeople who were working on their estates, but also for those employed in other, very often in far more profitable, industries than the agricultural industry. There was no greater sinner in that respect than the State, and as he came from the borders of the Forest of Dean he could have told them, had time permitted, a sad tale on that subject: but county councils and other local authorities were also offenders, and it ought not to be left to the local landlord to provide cottages for such workers as road men, police, postmen, railwaymen, and the like.

As to No. (3), the recommendation was that the yield of the land could and should be increased. Well, he was sorry that that suggestion should be contested; of course the yield should be increased and it could be increased, but there again they wanted on the one hand

greater knowledge—and he was bound to say that the Board of Agriculture were doing something in this direction—but they wanted also a larger amount of capital. Major Weigall had mentioned the fact that 277,000 acres during the last year had gone out of arable cultivation compared with an annual average during the last decade of 100,000 acres—a figure quite serious enough in a country like England which grew only about one-fifth of its wheat supply and with a teeming urban population. They were told by some people that the reason for that was that more milk was being produced which necessitated a larger amount of grass land, a proposition which he for one entirely refused to accept. In that country in Europe where the largest amount of milk was being produced, something like 85 or 90 per cent. of the land was under arable cultivation. Surely a dwindling arable area must mean that capital so far from being embarked to a greater extent in agricultural land was actually being withdrawn from agriculture, especially when concurrently with that condition they found the head of every kind of live stock in the country steadily decreasing, pigs by no less than one-sixth of the whole pig population in a single year. What they wanted, of course, was knowledge and experience based on science, and the employment of greater capital, which must depend on a feeling of increased confidence and security.

He would have liked, had there been time, to have said something about the proposal to set up land courts, but he suggested shortly that he believed the proposal would be even less acceptable to the tenant farmers than to the landowners. They all knew that on two-thirds of the agricultural estates in England and Wales the rent was from 15 to 20 per cent. below the rack-

rent to-day, and if the land courts operated fairly they would necessarily result in the majority of rents being raised rather than lowered. But he could not picture a state of affairs in which land courts could possibly be an advantage to the agricultural industry. Just imagine for one instant what would have happened if in the year 1879 land courts had been in operation and judicial rents had then and there been fixed, based upon the previous seven or fourteen years, and to continue for a like period thereafter. Why, every farmer in the country would have been ruined. That was a possibility which might recur.

Mr. J. T. HARRISON said the Duke of Buckingham gave to every one of his tenants the whole amount they had lost by sheep in that year.

Mr. BATHURST thought Mr. Harrison's remark showed that although landowners might be spoken of sometimes as stupid and shortsighted, so far as their own personal interests were concerned, at any rate they had not been ungenerous in their treatment of their tenants. For his part he did not believe, now that the appeal was to the self-interest of the tenants, that they would desire to deal unjustly with their landlords. He would in conclusion repeat what he had said on the previous Friday in the House of Commons, that he thought it was a positive disaster that agriculture, the greatest industry in the country and of far greater national importance to this kingdom than to any other nation in Europe, should be thrown into the cockpit of party political strife to serve on the one side or the other some selfish party ends. In the process it might be ruined.

The PRESIDENT, when closing the debate and inviting Mr. Turnor to reply, said it had been unfortunate that the weather had been such as to tempt people to stay indoors. He had no doubt that had the elements been more favourable they would have had a full room to listen to the discussion on Mr. Turnor's interesting Paper, and one which would have been worthy of so eminent an agriculturist and so thoughtful a writer. It was too late for him to keep them with any remarks of his own, but he was glad to think that even if the attendance that evening was not all he could have wished, the discussion was not unworthy of the Paper which preceded it.

Mr. C. RODEN BUXTON (Hon. Secretary of the Land Enquiry Committee), having obtained the President's permission to say a word, expressed regret that an opportunity had not been given for someone to speak from the point of view of the Land Enquiry Committee. Their Report had been discussed, but no one had been invited to speak on its behalf. Two Unionist Members of Parliament, for whom he had the greatest respect, had taken part in the discussion. He would himself have liked to say something on behalf of the Committee, but at that hour did not wish to take up the time of the Meeting.

He only rose, therefore, to state that, while thanking The Surveyors' Institution for inviting members of the Committee to attend and listen to that interesting debate, he regretted an opportunity had not been given for them to place their views before the Meeting.

The PRESIDENT explained that they did not know that any representatives of the Committee were present,

or an opportunity would readily have been given them of speaking. Perhaps they would embody their remarks in a reply to be printed with the *Transactions*.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER TURNOR, in replying to the debate, said he was very glad to have the opportunity of answering the various criticisms that evening, because at one time he was in some fear that he might have to postpone his answer to a future Meeting. He was grateful to Mr. Strutt and Mr. Rolleston for the kind way in which they had not only supported the Paper, but amplified it, and made it cover the ground better than it otherwise would have done.

He would try to answer the different questions and points that had been raised. Mr. Savill asked, "Why do landowners sell?" Well, it really amused him to see the tremendous anxiety that many people had about the break-up of large estates. He noticed that anxiety was more on the part of people who did not possess great estates than on the part of those who did.

He would state, quite frankly, his own reason for selling. Probably everyone present, who had to do with the management of land, was aware that outlying properties were often a source of worry, and also that the possession of three estates, or four or five separate estates, was by no means an unmixed blessing. Personally he thought the old axiom "One man one estate" was a very sound one. He need not remind them that the great growth in the size of estates, the collecting together of estate after estate, was a comparatively modern development of the last one hundred years or so, and did not exist formerly to anything like the extent it did at present.

He would like to see a great increase in the number

of owners, but before that increase took place conditions more favourable to agriculture must be created. The agriculturist must be given opportunities as favourable as those enjoyed by Continental agriculturists. The large farmer, even in existing circumstances, could look after himself; it was the smaller farmer who was particularly penalised by the want of organisation, the want of proper facilities for marketing, transport, and credit. Those facilities must be created if there were to be any new and great development in the agriculture of the country. There need be no undue fostering of this or that branch of agriculture; if the present disadvantages were removed, the farmer would then be able to do himself full justice.

He wished to make it clear that with the changes which he advocated—and reforms were necessary—he would like to see a great increase in the number of owners, presupposing always the existence of conditions favourable to agriculture. In England that industry had been suffering for years from conditions more unfavourable than those which prevailed in any other country, and the common-sense thing was to get them put right, for, if only they were really favourable, then agriculture could look after itself a great deal better than it could now.

In regard to what Mr. German said about wages, he would remind him that the four counties with which he was connected had on the whole a very high rate of wage, or, at least, a fair rate of wage; and in saying that most fair-minded men would agree with the first five conclusions of the Land Report, and particularly the one relating to wages, he (the speaker) simply said in general terms what Mr. Bathurst had said a few minutes previously, that there were districts where the rates of

wages were too low; they could not get away from that.

In regard to game, although he quite agreed with Mr. Strutt that pigeons and small birds perhaps did more damage than pheasants, still in certain districts he (the speaker) thought they were suffering from an excessive preservation of game, and more particularly from an excessive number of rabbits. There, he thought, most of those present would be with him, and he would really like to see the rabbit made an illegal animal.

With Mr. Sabin he entirely agreed, and when he referred to 5,000 acres as a suitable size for an estate—if they pushed him hard he would make it 10,000 acres—he thought he had stipulated that it was average agricultural land.

In commenting on Major Weigall's remarks, he would like to make it very clear that he thought there was nothing more regrettable than to talk about the hostility between town and country. It existed in England, he was sorry to say, but it was the only country in which it did exist.

In other countries urban and rural interests were so closely interwoven, and townsmen understood so clearly how dependent they were on the rural population, that there could be no question of hostility. They realised that continued urban prosperity could only be secured by maintaining rural prosperity, that it was the rural population which must keep the physical standard of the nation up to the mark, and that if the land were giving the full amount of employment to so-called unskilled labour, the crowding into the town of low-paid labourers was in a great degree checked. So that every effort should be made to make the urban population understand

what agriculture really meant to the nation and to the towns themselves.

He could not agree with Major Weigall that the climatic conditions of the country made it impossible to industrialise agriculture. All he wanted to see in that direction was what had been done in other countries where the climate, on the whole, was no more favourable to agriculture than it was in England; and until they understood what was meant by industrialising agriculture, they would not make much progress. What he meant by agriculture being properly industrialised was that it should rank on the Stock Exchange with the other industries of the country; he wanted it to be as easy to obtain money for agricultural enterprise as it was for any other enterprise; and he desired to see every kind of subsidiary industry, directly beneficial to agriculture, developed in the country.

If Major Weigall would study what had been done in some other countries in that direction, he thought he would better understand what was meant by the industrialising of the land. He did not agree with Major Weigall's definition of rent which he had given; it was Ricardo's old definition, which was rather out of date, in that it was too academic and ignored the human element.

As regards private enterprise and housing, Major Weigall, of course, was referring to the whole country; he (the speaker) was simply referring to the condition of the rural parts any time during the last thirty years or so. There was an enormous demand for houses which had not yet been met, and he wanted to see private enterprise do its utmost to meet that demand. All he said was that the houses must be supplied, and if private enterprise did not supply them then State enterprise

would have to do so; only he hoped that if the State did intervene it would be through the media of the local authorities, and particularly of Public Utility Societies.

In answering Mr. Fisher's remarks, he thought he would be answering most of the other points which had been raised. Mr. Fisher misunderstood him if he thought that he (the speaker) considered no considerable changes were necessary. On the contrary he felt that great changes were necessary if the present system was to be maintained at all. He would remind them that 88 per cent. of the occupiers of land were tenants, and only 12 per cent. owners; now, from the point of view of social and political solidarity, he maintained that the percentage of ownership was altogether too small.

Sixty years ago the proportion of owners to tenants in Denmark was exactly the same as with us; but by the wise action of the Danish Government, supported by the landowners, those figures have been reversed, and to-day 88 per cent. of the occupiers were owners. A large number of people agreed that from the social and political point of view an increase in the number of owners was desirable; while they still thought that it was undesirable economically. But that development might also be economically sound if the right machinery for purchase were provided and if above all the right conditions, already referred to, were created. He had also tried to show that from the moral point of view an increase in the number of owners was to be desired.

He much regretted to find that Mr. Fisher was not sounder on that question of ownership and its advantages to the nation and to the farmers themselves. He could not agree with Mr. Fisher's economic premise, that what was economically good for the farmer was good for the

nation and good for the landowner ; that was not a sound basis at all. For instance, take the example of a certain man farming 20,000 acres. When he took over that area a good deal of it was arable; he gradually decreased the arable and went in more for cattle, but found that even then that employed too much labour and gave too much trouble, so he gave up cattle and went in for sheep. After a certain number of years he thought that sheep of the ordinary description caused too much labour, and required too many shepherds, so then he went in for Cheviots, which practically lamb themselves; and the result, he believed, was that there were only nine shepherds on that area, and practically no other labourers.

The farmer in question was, he understood, a good business man, and was probably making a good income, but he was sure Mr. Fisher would agree that though it might be good for the man in question it was not good for the nation, for the landowner, or for the labourer.

Mr. Fisher held that the present system of tenancy was the most perfect one possible. That attitude was rather puzzling, because he went on to say that under the present system land which was selling near him at £12 and £15 an acre would have been worth more than double that amount in Denmark, or in England if Danish conditions prevailed. Well, he was bound to point out again that Denmark was essentially a country of ownership, and wherever one found agriculture highly organised they would find that the system of ownership predominated. He did not for one minute suggest it was not possible to get organisation with tenancy, but he merely wished to state the fact.

To support his contention Mr. Fisher referred to Mr. Runciman and Lord Lucas as saying that tenancy

was the best form of land tenure for the country. For those two gentlemen he had the greatest respect, but he did not think they could very well say otherwise, considering all things.

Further, from the landowner's point of view, he depreciated the break-up of the large estates, contending that the landowner rarely could improve his condition by selling, and he invoked Sir Howard Frank to support that theory; but he (the speaker) was in a position to say that Sir Howard did not agree with Mr. Fisher's contention. For himself, he was convinced that landowners did considerably improve their condition by selling, if all benefits, direct and indirect, were taken into consideration.

And now he came to the strongest point of all. In spite of Mr. Fisher's attitude towards ownership, it was only some two years since he invented a most ingenious and excellent system for enabling tenants to purchase their own farms—probably they might remember seeing it a year or so ago in *The Times*—it was a scheme which interested him very much indeed.

He was glad that there was one point upon which he was in entire agreement with his friend, and that was the great importance of growing more wheat, and so win back to arable cultivation the acres now wasting under poor grass.

He was most grateful to Mr. Bathurst for the very kind remarks that he had made about him personally, and it had given him the greatest pleasure to listen to his old friend, as he thought he could say unreservedly that he always agreed with him.

It was necessary to take a broad view of the problem. It was very generally felt that changes must come, and, if that were so, there were only two alternatives before

the country, either the nationalisation of the land to be arrived at after a period of great—and most disastrous—official interference with agriculturists, or a great increase in the number of owners.

It must be one or the other, and he wished to insist upon the fact that the development of ownership would constitute the strongest possible check to nationalisation. That was one side: the other was that ownership would build up social and political solidarity; it would help more than anything else to set the industry upon a strictly business footing, and it would call forth and strengthen the independence and self-reliance of the cultivators of the soil. He was sure that anyone who thought at all about it must have noticed how much more dependent upon his landlord the tenant had become during the past few decades—a dependence caused by the years of depression—but none the less morally an evil.

In conclusion, he would like to quote two paragraphs from Mr. Savill's and Mr. Adeane's book, which he thought most excellent: "The first thing, therefore, to do, is to educate the public, which, in the long run, is a fair judge; to place the true position before the country, and to pay the greatest attention to accuracy," and "Where matters connected with the land can be improved, acknowledgment should be made. Agriculturists should not take up a *non possumus* position, but fall in with any suggestions which are sound, practical, and not injurious to the industry."

He would even go further than that; he would say that agriculturists must actively devise and not wait for politicians to devise for them. Let them devise and let politicians do the criticising; now they let politicians devise, and then attempted more or less feebly to criticise. Well, an ounce of construction was worth a

ton of criticism, and he would close with a warning. If they attempted to create a blank wall; if they tried to stem the flood of change that was bound to come upon them; then the moment would arrive when it would burst through that wall, and what ruin might ensue no one could tell. But if they realised that changes were necessary and set to work to guide the flood of water into right channels, then it would prove an irrigating force, and one that would make fruitful all it touched.

He thanked them all.



VISSCHER'S PANORAMA, 1616

Block kindly lent by the Surrey Archaeological Society

LONDON BEFORE THE FIRE.

AS REFERRED TO IN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY LITERATURE.

By W. WILBERFORCE JENKINSON (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, 30th March, 1914.*

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

Many good books have been written in past years, and up to our own time, describing London before the Great Fire, and I have read with much pleasure a Paper contributed to the *Transactions* of this Society some five years ago, in which the writer gave the history and gradual development of the City from the earliest times to the present day; but I venture to think that new interest and some added information may be derived by treating the subject solely from the point of view of the Literature of the Period, or rather of a defined Period, which I fix at the latter half of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth century; or, with a little elasticity, the years lying between the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the Great Fire; perhaps the most vigorous as it is the most intellectually expansive era in the range of our National Literature.

Should it be objected that the subject treated in this way savours more of the Literary or the Antiquarian than of the Technical, I would reply, firstly, that I assume that the study of English Literature and History is neither at variance with the tastes nor opposed to the professional pursuits of the Members of this Institution; and, secondly, that the references I have been able to collect, only a small portion of which the limited time at my disposal enables me to submit to you, include many facts and details directly in touch with the practical work of the surveyor.

I have made and classified and annotated excerpts from the works of a large number of authors, having reference to London places and buildings, especially those of historic interest, and, incidentally, to the men and events of the time, and offer them to you with as few comments as possible. Indeed, it might be more correct to say that I am submitting to you an anthology rather than a treatise, and, to use Montaigne's simile, "only the thread that binds the garland is mine own."

Material is abundant and obtainable by any seeker who is fairly lavish of his time. Chronicles, Annals, Memoirs, Journals, Diaries, Autobiographies and Letters, State Papers, City Records and Church Registers; Essays, Tracts, Epigrams and Satires; sometimes even Sermons; and, not least, the whole range of Poetry and the Drama, from Surrey to Marvell, from Sackville to Davenant: all these await the perusal or examination of the collector, who will, however, sometimes waste time over barren fig trees; fruitless, that is to say, for his purpose: Shakespeare, for example, except in the ten so-called Historical Plays, did not lay his scenes in London; and Massinger, out of nineteen



INSET TO THE HONDIUS' MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1610

In Speed's Atlas, 1611

Block kindly lent by the Surrey Archaeological Society

plays extant, only did so once.¹ Italy, France or Greece, or some ideal Arcadia, were the places of action in the majority of the Pre-Restoration Dramas, whether Tragedies or Comedies. Ben Jonson, however, is an exception. As he says in the Prologue to his "Alchemist"—

"Our scene is London, 'cause we would make known,
No Countrey's mirth is better than our own;"

and ten out of his seventeen plays have their scene in London.

In transcribing I have used, where possible, the first editions of the works quoted. Shakespeare from the text of the 1st Folio; Ben Jonson, so far as practicable, from the 1616 Folio; Stow, *The Annals* from the early editions, *The Survey of London* in some cases from the 1st Edition of 1598, but in most cases from the 2nd Edition of 1603, as reprinted by Mr. Kingsford, to whom many thanks are due for so carefully produced and annotated an edition of the great topographer, with its useful indexes and specially prepared ground plan. The scarce early Plays, and Tracts never reprinted, are only to be seen in the large Libraries; and the Diaries, Memoirs and Chronicles, which were not printed when written, have in many cases been published by the Camden and other Societies.

For the London-born man the City always had something of enchantment.

"The sight of London to my exiled eyes
Is as Elysium to a new come soul."

So speaks a Londoner in Marlowe's "Edward II."²

¹ 1632, "The City Madam."

² 1594, "Edward II." I., i.

Herrick calls it his "Native Countrey."¹ Lyly, in his "Euphues," says, with something akin to rapture:—

"A place both for the beauties of buyldinge, infinite riches, varietie of all things; that excelleth all the Cities in the World: insomuch that it may be called the Storehouse and Marte of all Europe. What can there be in any place under the heavens that is not in this noble Citie eyther to be bought or borrowed." ²

The traveller from the south must needs approach the City by London Bridge unless he use the ferry. "For want of a penny," Henry Peacham writes, "Some have been obliged to go from Westminster about by London Bridge to Lambeth."³ But before crossing the bridge he will diverge a few yards to the westward to obtain one of the finest prospects in Europe. From the Bankside the river lies before him;

"his either banks adorned with buildings fair," ⁴

as Drayton has it, or to quote Browne's "Pastorals,"

"The Queen of rivers fairest Thames
That for her buildings other floods enflames
With greatest envy." ⁵

"Royal Towred Thame" ⁶ was Milton's phrase in his early days at Cambridge, for it is the towered buildings that line the north bank of the river, with background of church spires dominated by the great cathedral with its 500 feet of height, that impress the beholder with the idea of pictorial splendour. The

¹ 1648, "Hesperides."

² 1580, J. Lyly, "Euphues."

³ 1669, "Worth of a Penny," p. 20.

⁴ 1622, "Polyolbion," xvi., 313.

⁵ 1613, W. Browne, "Britannia's Pastorals," I., i.

⁶ 1626, "A Vacation Exercise."

traveller will not have passed the fine old church of S. Mary Overie (now the cathedral) without a glance. The bells are notable and will have attracted him.

“Hark! they jingle in my pockets
Like S. Mary Overie’s bells.”¹

(So Dekker writes.) He will note the tombs of John Gower, William of Wykeham,² and Launcelot Andrewes. Let us hope that he will not find the beautiful Lady Chapel (still preserved to us) in the state described by Anthony Munday in 1633³—

“Leased and let out by the Corporation, and this
“house of God made a bake-house.”

Passing by “The Clink” prison and the Bishop of Winchester’s House, the traveller will make his way to the playhouses by the river bank, unless, as still happens to this day, there should be a spring-tide, and then he may find (to quote Ben Jonson)—

“The powerful moone
Makes the poore Banck-side creature wet its shoone.”⁴

“The Globe” playhouse stood on part of the site now occupied by Barclay’s brewery; a sculptured mural tablet now marks the spot approximately.

“To use and exercise the arte and faculty of playinge
“in Comedies, Tragedies, &c. . . . within their now
“usual howse called the Globe within our County of
“Surrey.”⁵

So runs the licence of James I., granted in 1603 to William Shakespeare, R. Burbage, and others.

¹ 1599, “Shoemaker’s Holiday,” III., i.

² Who, by the way, was a Surveyor besides being a Bishop and Lord Chancellor.

³ Continuation of Stow, p. 885.

⁴ 1616, *Epigrams*, cxxxiii.

⁵ Malone Society Collection, I., 3, 264.

"The Globe, the glory of the banke,"¹ as Ben Jonson proudly described it, was burnt down in 1613; but Sir Henry Wotton in a letter to Sir Edmund Bacon makes light of the disaster:—

"This was the fatal period of that virtuous fabric
 "... only one man had his breeches set on fire, that
 "would perhaps have broiled him if he had not by the
 "benefit of a provided wit, put it out with bottle
 "ale."²

The theatre was rebuilt the next year, and demolished in 1644.

"The Rose" was built some years earlier than "The Globe," being erected by Henslowe about 1590, whom, in 1607, we find negotiating for a new lease, and indignant at the idea of being asked to pay a rent of £20.

"I sayd I would rather pull downe the playehowse."

So he notes in his *Diary*.³

"The Swan" and "The Hope" will probably receive a visit, and the Bear Garden would not be omitted by a traveller determined to exploit London thoroughly, more especially if this advertisement should catch his eye:—

"Tomorrowe being Thursdaie shalbe seen at the
 "Beargardin on the banckside a great mache plaid by
 "the gamstirs of Essex who hath chalenged all comers
 "whatsoever to plaie V dogges at the single beare for
 "V pounds and also to wearie a bull dead at the stake
 "and for your better content shall have plasant sport
 "with the horse and ape and whipping of the blind
 "beare."⁴

¹ 1640, "Execration against Vulcan," bk. 3.

² Wotton's Letter, July 2, 1613.

³ *Diary*, June 25, 1603.

⁴ Henslowe Papers (Greg's Edition), p. 106. The Bear Garden was in 1613 rebuilt as a theatre.

The names "Rose Alley" and "Bear Garden" still exist as reminiscences.

The traveller now retraces his steps to cross the bridge, entering by the arched gateway and shuddering perhaps, if he be a novice, at the spiked heads above.

" that brave bridge
 'The barre that thwarts the Thames
 There was I born,"¹

says the famous adventurer Captain Stukeley, in his dying speech at the Battle of Alcazar. As a place of trade it was the first scene in the career of Lord Burleigh's father, who, according to Sir Robert Naunton, "came to be a rich man on London Bridge."² "It is "the manner of a continuall street,"³ says Lyly, "well replenished with large and stately houses." The most noticeable of these was the beautiful "Nonsuch House," constructed entirely of timber, every portion of the building being, so we are told, fashioned in Holland, and only put together here. An early instance of the importation of ready-made joinery that does not seem to have been objected to by the workmen of the day. There was a chapel in the centre, as we may read in Stow:—

"A mason, being maister workeman of the bridge,
 "builded from the foundation the large Chapple on
 "that Bridge of his owne charges."⁴

The traveller will pass from the bridge up Fish Street to Eastcheap on his way to the Tower, and will no doubt pause for some refreshment at "The Boar's

¹ 1594, G. Peele, "Battle of Alcazar," f. 3.

² *Fragmenta Regalia*.

³ "Euphues in London."

⁴ *Survey* (1603), p. 23. The Bowyers' Company kept up a light in the Chapel, each member of the Guild paying 3*d.* per quarter.

"Head," which stood about in the position now occupied by the statue of King William, as the street now bearing that name was not constructed. The inn has become famous from the Falstaff scenes in "Henry IV.," but in the Folio, 1623, the name is not given, and in the old play of 1598, "The famous Victories of Henry V.," it is called "The Olde Taverne."

"There is good wine there; besides there is a pretty wench that can talk well."

According to Stow there was no tavern there in Henry IV.'s time; indeed, by a note in the *Remembrancia* we find that the name first appeared in a lease dated 1537:—

"All that Taverne called the Bore's Hedde . . .
"in Estechepe."¹

In the *Candlewick Letters*, dating about 1561, and printed by the Ballad Society, there is reference to the wine at the "Bore's hedd," which caused "The goodman" "often tymes to go druncke to Bedd," and this note is appended which gives an earlier date: "The will of "W. Warden (*temp.* Richard II.), who gave all that "tenement, called 'The Boar's Head,' in Eastcheap, to a "college of Priests in the Church of S. Michael, Crooked "Lane."²

In Shakespeare's time the players from the Bankside no doubt used the inn, and in the Alleyn Papers, 1603, we find Joan Alleyn writing to her husband, "Browne "of 'The Boare's Head' is dead and dyed very pore."³ Dekker has an allusion—

"Boy, bid the tapster of the Boar's Head fill me a
"dozen cans of beer for my journeymen."⁴

¹ *Remembrancia*, p. 305.

² Ballad Society, (1873), p. 146.

³ *Memoirs of Edward Alleyn* (1841), p. 63.

⁴ 1599, "Shoemaker's Holiday," III., i.

Simon Eyre, the speaker, is historical; he lived in Tower Street near by, and afterwards became Lord Mayor.

If on our way to the Tower we diverge a little, and find ourselves in Thames Street, we may be regaled with some of that "Billingsgate rhetoric" that Culpepper referred to.¹ Indeed, Jonson classes Billingsgate with London Bridge and Paris Garden as one of the noisiest of places.²

Passing All Hallows Barking, one of the finest of the ancient churches that survived the Fire, and still with us, the traveller will enter the precincts of the Tower. There is much to sadden a thoughtful visitor.

The poet, John Davies of Hereford, writes—

" I found

The Chappell open : where was shewd to mee

Where Essex was interd." ³

He is referring to the little church of S. Peter ad Vincula where too were buried so many headless bodies : the two Queens Anne Boleyn and Katherine Howard ; the unhappy "Queen Jane" (to give her the title of a day) and her husband ; Thomas Cromwell ; James Duke of Monmouth ; John Fisher ; and, not least, Sir Thomas More, who met his fate with a blithe heart and a jest on his lips. Lord Herbert of Cherbury tells the story of the execution in 1541 of that staunch old dame the Countess of Salisbury, who when

"commanded to lay her head on the block, refused,
"saying, ' So should Traitors do and I am none.' . . .

¹ 1652, "English Physic."

² 1609, "Silent Woman," IV., iv.

³ *cir.* 1611, "Scourge of Folly."

"So turning her grey head every way, Shee bid him if
 "he would have her head, to get it as he could: so
 "that he was constrained to fetch it off slovenly."¹

To be "committed to the Tower" meant in so many cases a tragedy that it is refreshing to hear of a joyful exit. If our visit had happened to be on a certain day in the year 1558 we might have left the Tower and pursued our way westward in cheerful company amidst the plaudits of an excited and happy populace; for Elizabeth the Queen, no longer Princess Elizabeth, prisoner, was starting on her Royal Progress through the City to Westminster there to be crowned. We can follow the route of the Queen without joining the throng, and linger as we list. We pass through the Minories and enter the City by Ald-gate, remembering that Chaucer was once lodged there. John Stow's house was near by, and he tells us of a summary execution in the street, the unfortunate victim being innocent of any real offence, and given no time to prove his innocence.

"I heard the words of the prisoner, for he was
 "executed upon the pavement of my door."²

Thomas Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, says of Stow "That painful, faithful, and useful historian" (and he might have added, "that Prince of Topographers") "John Stow, died Apr. 5, 1605, and is buried at the "Upper end of the North Isle of the Quire of Saint "Andrew, Undershaft"³ ("Undershaft," from the fact that the maypole was there set up in the street at the customary season of the year).

¹ *Life of Henry VIII.*, p. 468. This was Margaret Pole, mother of the famous Reginald Pole, Cardinal. Her first offence was her strongly expressed disapproval of Henry's marriage with Anne Boleyn.

² *Survey of London* (1603), p. 146.

³ Fuller's *Worthies* (1662), ii., 221.

The Royall Passage

of her Maieſty from the Tower of London, to her Palace of White-hall, with all the Speeches and Deuices, both of the Pageants and otherwise, together with her Maieſties ſeuerall Anſwers, and moſt pleaſing Speeches to them all.

Ann. 1558



Imprinted at London by S. S. for Iohn Busby, and are
to be ſold vnder S. Peters Church in
Corne-hill.

This church escaped the Fire, and the memorial to Stow is worth a pilgrimage. Here, at the corner of S. Mary Axe, so-called from an ancient church S. Mary-at-the-Axe, Cornhill formerly commenced, and at the corner of Gracechurch, or more properly Grasschurch, Street, from the grass market, there stood the Leaden-hall built in 1419 as a gift to the City by Simon Eyre, whose career may be best read in Thomas Deloney's *Gentle Craft*.

"Then after this Sir Simon Eyer builded Leaden-hall appointing that in the midst thereof, there should be a market-place kept every Munday for Leather where the Shoemakers of London, for their more ease might buy of the Tanners without seeking any furthur."¹

He is the hero of Dekker's play, "The Shoemaker's Holiday," already quoted.

"Lets march together for the honour of S. Hugh to the great new Hall in Gracious-Street-corner which our Master the new Lord Mayor hath built."²

During the Civil War the place was a storehouse for arms, and in 1648 the apprentices "mastered the magazine, crying out for God and King Charles."³

At this point we must diverge a little to the northward towards the Bishops-gate. Heywood in his play of "Edward IV." makes Sir John Crosby say—

"In Bishopsgate Street a poor house have I built
And, as my name, have call'd it Crosby House."⁴

Stow says built "of stone and timber verie large and beautifull." It occupied a spacious area, but only the

¹ 1648, *The Gentle Craft*, cap. xv.

² 1599, Act v., scene iii.

³ Baker's *Chronicle* (1665), Charles I., p. 603.

⁴ 1600, "1 Edward IV.," iv., ii.

Banqueting Hall remained to our own time, and may still be seen in the place of its exile at Chelsea. Crosby was knighted in 1471, the year that Henry VI. died, and he enjoyed his home for only four years after, dying in 1475. If we may take Shakespeare's "Richard III." as a history primer, the Duke of Gloucester was using the house in 1478, the year of the murder of Clarence, for he says to the murderers:—

"When you have done, repayre to Crosby-place
But Sirs, be suddaine in the execution,
Withall obdurate, do not heare him pleade
For Clarence is well spoken and perhappes
May move your hearts to pitty."¹

The priory and church of S. Helen's was in the rear of Crosby House, and the church still remains, one of the few ancient Gothic churches that escaped the fire. But, as in Stow's time, so now, it still "wanteth such a steeple as Sir Thomas Gresham promised to have "builded in recompense of ground in their church filled "up with his monument."²

The dining hall of the Nunnery was preserved for some years, having been acquired by the Leather Sellers' Company and used as their common hall. For this purpose John Haselwood bequeathed money and plate, and "a sowe of lead weighing $11\frac{3}{4}$ cwt." An old drawing shows a vaulted crypt, and over this a fine hall with richly panelled ceiling and walls, and an entrance screen apparently of later work than the original building.³

It was in the vicinity of Shoreditch about 1576 or 1577 that the first playhouses were erected. The following

¹ 1597, Shakespeare, "Richard III." (1623), I., iii.

² Stow, *Surrey* (1603), p. 173.

³ See Drawing in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.



THE CRYPT OF THE NUNNERY OF ST. HELEN, IN BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, LOOKING NORTH, shewing the situation of the two CHAPELS at the South end. The upper part of the PLATE exhibits the CIBLING, &c. of a fine apartment, in the CRYPT, which was used as the Dining Hall of the LEATHER SELLERS' COMPANY, by whom the Nunnery had been purchased after the Reformation, and which was pulled down by their order in 1729. The Site is occupied by the buildings now forming St. Helen's Place.

ST. HELEN'S PRIORY (LEATHERSELLERS' HALL)

From Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*

from John Northbrook's treatise is one of the earliest allusions to them.

"Doe you speake against those places also which are
 "made uppe and builded for such playes and enterludes
 "as 'The Theatre' and 'Curtaine'? . . . for I am
 "persuaded that Satan hath not a more speedie way
 "and fitter school to worke and teach his desire."¹

Marlowe is said to have had an accident at "The
 "Curtain" Theatre. This is from a popular ballad:—

"He had also a Player beene
 Upon the Curtaine stage
 But break his leg in one lewd scene
 When in his early age."

This doggrel was written about 1593, and entitled
 "The Atheist's Tragedy"—an unjustifiable libel on the
 author of "Doctor Faustus" and "Edward II.," and the
 friend of Ben Jonson and Chapman.

Notwithstanding the strong feeling of opposition to
 the stage, her Majesty Queen Elizabeth loved a play,
 and, no doubt, rightly thought that her presence would
 tend to raise the level of the stage, and her influence may
 be traced in the letter of the Lord Chancellor of the
 Household to the Lord Mayor in 1594, praying him to
 permit the players "for the service of her Majesty if need
 "soe requier to play this winter at the 'Cross Keyes' in
 "Gracious Street." The players here alluded to, who
 included William Shakespeare, were to be "contributories
 "to the poore of the Parish according to their Habilities."²

From Shoreditch to Cripplegate is not a long walk,
 and there are interesting references to "The Fortune"
 Theatre, built by Henslowe and Alleyn in Golden Lane

¹ John Northbrook, *Treatise against Diceing, Dancing, Plays, &c.*
 (1577).

² 1594, October 8, *Remembrancia*, ii., 33.

in 1599. There were difficulties because of an order of the Privy Council "to restrain the excessive number of "Plaie-howuses," but the Queen evidently had a say in the matter, "hir ma^{tie} beinge pleased at sumtimes to "take delight and recreaçon in the sight and hearinge"¹ of plays, and the building was allowed to proceed.

In the Henslowe Papers the contract for building "The Fortune" has been preserved. It provides that in all important details the new theatre was to be an exact copy of "The Globe." Amongst other things—

"A Stadge and Tyreing howse to be made, erected
"and sett up wthin the saide fframe wth a shadowe or
"cover over the saide stadge contrived and
"fashioned like unto the stadge of the saide Plaie
"howse called The Globe."²

The contract was with "Peter Streete, Carpenter," who had built "The Globe," and it would appear that an architect or surveyor was considered unnecessary, and that plans and specifications were superfluous. £440 was the contract price, but there were evidently heavy expenses in fitting up not included in this sum. At this time Alleyn was only a leaseholder, but he bought the freehold in 1610, as he notes in his diary:—

"Bought the inheritance of the land of the Gills
". . . . which is the Fortune and all the howses in
"Whight Crosstrett and Gowlding Lane in June 1610
"for the sum of 340^l."³

In 1621 the theatre was burnt down. Alleyn at once prepared to rebuild it, and devised the novel scheme of

¹ 1600, *Remembrancia*, Malone Society, p. 81. Also see Earl of Nottingham to the Justices of Middlesex; Collier's *Memoirs of Alleyn* (1841).

² Henslowe Papers (Greg's Edition), pp. 5 and 6.

³ 1843, Alleyn Papers, xiv.

creating ground rent and raising building capital by dividing the property into 24 shares. A separate lease was granted for each share at a ground rent of £5 6s. 11d. for a term of 51 years, each lessee paying down a contribution of £41 13s. 4d. towards the rebuilding. Alleyn thus obtained a ground rent of £128 6s. per annum (worth in present money perhaps something over £600) and a sum of £1,000 in cash for his building.¹ It should be noted that only three years before the Fire the play-house had been let at £200 a year "and also two rund-
 " letts of wyne the one sack and the other Clarett of ten
 " shillings a peece price to be delivered at the feast of
 " Christmas yearly."

Alleyn made over the property to the Dulwich Trustees, but its later career could not have been profitable to the twenty-four shareholders especially after the closing of the theatres in 1642. The Trustees had difficulty in obtaining their rent, and in the year 1656 obtained a surveyor's report, which was as follows:—

"Wee being desired by the Maister and
 " Warden of Dulwich Colledg to vew the late
 " play house called the ffortune doe humbly
 " certefy in as much as greate p^t of y^e tymber
 " is Rotten; y^e Tyles much broaken and decayed and
 " y^e brick walls much shaken our opinions is
 " that y^e sayd materialls may not bee more worth then
 " eighty pound." ²

Four years later we find that the Court of Assistants orders the sale of the materials in consequence of their inability to find a tenant notwithstanding their

¹ The counterpart (or "counterpane" as it is called) of one of these curious documents is preserved with the Alleyn Papers at Dulwich. A copy taken from Collier's *Memoirs of Edward Alleyn* is annexed. See Appendix A.

² Henslowe Papers (Greg's Edition), Supplementary, p. 94.

"utmost endeavours . . . by posting of bills in the
 "Citie of London and putting it into the newes
 "bookes."¹

In the *Mercurius Politicus*, February, 1661, there was an advertisement "The Fortune play-house—with the
 "ground thereto belonging is to be let to be built upon,
 "where 23 tenements may be erected with gardens and a
 "street may be cut through." A street has been cut through, and the present Playhouse Yard is all that is left to remind us of the departed glory of "The Fortune."

The mention of Edward Alleyn suggests the great act of his life, the erection and endowment of Dulwich College. I append the builder's contract as an interesting specimen of Alleyn's method.² A minute and detailed description is given of every part of the buildings in lieu of plans or specification, but the contractor, who was termed "bricklayer," was to provide a "plott," *i.e.*, ground plan. The bricks and other materials were provided by Alleyn and the price paid to the builder for the work was at the rate of 40s. per rod.³

It is interesting to read Alleyn's entry in his memorandum book of his purchase of the manor of Dulwich, which comprised some 500 acres with 17 houses:—

"In no: do: Amen. Anno 1605. Bought the
 "Lordshipp of Dullwich of Sr Francis Calton, Knight,
 "this 20th day of October for 5000^l." ⁴

There had been some bargaining, for in a letter Sir F. Calton wrote:—

"I doe wonder how he can offer 4500^{li} for 330 and

¹ Dulwich College MSS., I., 126 ; in printed Catalogue, p. 57.

² See Appendix B. Taken from Collier's *Memoirs of Alleyn*, p. 215.

³ Alleyn had a contract with a brickmaker to make bricks at 8s. and 7s. a thousand. MSS., V., 7 ; Catalogue, p. 138.

⁴ Dulwich College MSS., III., 15 ; in printed Catalogue, p. 89.

“odd poundes (rental) which yf he caste but at
 “xv yeares purchase comethe verye neare to 5000^{li},
 “besydes the woodes upon the waste.”

I give one more extract from the Alleyn Papers, partly as a contrast to the above, where we see the ex-actor as landed proprietor and philanthropist, and partly as the only reference I can give to the poor rate in London:—

“A breif noat taken out of the poores booke, con-
 “taining the names of all thenhabitantes of this Liberty
 “(the Clink, Southwark) w^{ch} are rated and assesed to
 “a weeklye paym^t towards the relief of the poore—

“Phillip Henslowe esquier assesed at weeklye vjd.

“Ed. Alleyn assesed at weeklye vjd.”

and many others. Sixpence is the highest rating, one penny the lowest.¹ Shakespeare's name appears, but the entry is a fraudulent interpolation in the MS.

Returning to the centre of the City, Threadneedle Street² demands a few moments' attention—not “Three-needle Street,” as Stow has it—though the Merchant-Taylors might have suggested needle-work. That ancient and wealthy company removed here from Basing Lane in 1331, having purchased a house which became their new hall. This hall was almost entirely destroyed in the Great Fire; but some portions of the building, Gothic in character, remained, and may be traced in the new hall, and a part of the crypt (apparently thirteenth century) is still in good preservation.

In the year 1565 the site at the junction of Threadneedle Street and Cornhill, a triangular area then covered

¹ Collier's *Memoirs of Alleyn*, p. 91.

² The same name may be found in other towns where the street is narrow or has a narrow entry.

with houses, was purchased by the City for upwards of £3,532, and the buildings "solde for 478 pound to such persons as should take and carry them thence, and then possession thereof was given to Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, thereupon to build a Bursse, or place for marchants to assemble in, at his owne proper charge."¹ "A glorious Burse" Lyly calls it.² "Golden Gresham" Peele styles the donor, "that beautified New Troy with Royal Change."³ It was the Queen herself at the opening in 1570 that dubbed it "Royal." To quote her words in Heywood's play of 1606:—

"Proclaim through every high street of this City
This place to be no longer called a Burse;
But, since the building's stately, fair and strange,
Be it for ever call'd the Royal Exchange."⁴

It is interesting to note that only three years after her death we find the Queen represented as "*Dramatis Personæ*"; but the actor who personated her Majesty must have been a boy, as women did not appear on the stage.

The Exchange became a great place for shopping, there being a covered arcade called "The Pawne." In 1607 we read in Dekker's "Westward Hoe"—

"You must to the Pawne to buy Lawne."⁵

and James Howell writes in a letter—

"Send me a dozen pairs of the best white kid-skin gloves the Royal Exchange can afford;"⁶

¹ Stow, *Survey* (1603), pp. 193 and 194.

² "Euphuës in London."

³ 1590, Geo. Peele, "Polyhymnia"; "Troynovant," the ancient name for London.

⁴ "Troubles of Queen Elizabeth," pt. ii.

⁵ Dekker and Webster, II., i.

⁶ 1619, *Familiar Letters*, i., 16.

and Middleton has

“all the gaudy shops
In Gresham’s Burse.”¹

Under Cromwell there must have been a change of scene. We read in 1653—

“The General’s picture was set up in the Exchange
“with verses under it tending much to his honour.”²

But in 1660 Samuel Pepys writes in his *Diary*—

“There was a great bonfire made in the Exchange,
“and people called out, ‘God bless King Charles the
“‘Second.’”³

But to go back to the opening day of the Exchange; the Queen dined with Sir Thomas Gresham at his house in Bishops-gate. This was the house used for the College which he endowed. In the play already quoted he is made to say

“And Lords so please you but see my School
Of the seven liberal sciences,
Which I have founded here neare Bishopsgate.
I will make it, Lords,
An University within itself;”⁴

and many years later, Sir George Buck, in his “Third Universitie,” re-echoes the sentiment—

“This is a little Universitie or Academies Epitome
“as Rome when it flourished was *Orbis Epitome*.”⁵

The College still exists, as Gresham decreed, under the control of the Mercers’ Company, but the laudable ambition of the founder has not been realised. Still it

¹ “Chaste Maid in Cheapside,” I., ii.

² Thurlow State Papers, III., p. 66.

³ Pepys’ *Diary*, March 16, 1660.

⁴ 1606, Heywood, “Troubles of Queen Elizabeth,” pt. ii.

⁵ 1615, “Third Universitie,” cap. 30.

was flourishing a century after Gresham died and gave a home to the Royal Society. Elias Ashmole writes: "I was admitted a member of the Royal Society at "Gresham College,"¹ and Evelyn says that he took the Danish Ambassador there, where were showed him various experiments *in vacuo*.² It survived the Fire, for another writer says in 1667, with an allusion to Charles II. who paid a visit and made a speech—

"Philosophers here govern earth and skies
And Kings themselves Philosophize."³

But while we have been making an excursion both in time and space our imaginary traveller has probably been seeking for an inn in Cornhill. He may have tried "The Fleece," about which James Howell sent a warning to a friend—

"I hope he will be careful how he makes 'The
'Fleece' in Cornhill his thoroughfare too often;"⁴

or more probably he will be found at "The Pope's Head," the name of which still survives in Pope's Head Alley. Here he will have met a better welcome than that afforded to another frequenter of this famous tavern about whom Randolph wrote—

"They'll hardly trust you for a drop . . . tis
'money draws the tap.'"⁵

Thomas May, the historian of the Parliament, and moreover a playwright, was evidently a frequenter of this inn. He died suddenly (so the *Biographia Dramatica*

¹ *Diary*, January 15, 1661.

² *Diary*, February 13, 1660-61.

³ S. Ford, *Londoni quod reliquum*, p. 12. The idea of Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir George Buck may perhaps still have fruition in the more extended operative influence of London University.

⁴ 1619, *Familiar Letters*, bk. I., sec. i., let. vi.

⁵ 1651, "Hey for Honesty," v., i.

tells us) from "tying his nightcap too close under his fat "chin," and Andrew Marvell describes his amazement on awaking in the Elysian Fields and not being able to determine in what place he was—

"Nor where the Popes Head nor the Mitre lay
Signs by which still he found and lost his way." ¹

An ancient erection in Cornhill suggests a few notes on water supply. In the centre of the street stood a circular building used in early days as a prison for casual offenders, and (so writes Stow)

"Called the Tunne . . . because the same was
"builded somewhat in fashion of a Tunne standing on
"the one ende . . . In the yeare 1401 the said prison
"house was made a Cesterne for sweet water conveyed
"by pipes of lead from Tiborne." ²

The Great Conduit was in Cheapside. It was supplied with "Sweet water conveyed by pipes of lead "underground from Paddington." ³ These are only two out of many references to water supply, which appeared to have been abundant. Besides springs there were wells and pumps, and Nash writes that Tower Hill water was much praised and sought after. ⁴ The Pump at Aldgate still stands, and there are traces of the one (though out of use) attached to the Holy-well of S. Bridget (shortened to Bride) which gave a name to the palace of Bridewell adjacent. There was "a bosse of spring water continually running" ⁵ at Billingsgate, and these bosses or reser-

¹ *cir.* 1650, "Tom May's Death." There was a "Mitre" in Lothbury according to the list in John Taylor's *Travels*.

² Stow, *Survey* (1603), pp. 189 and 192.

³ *ibid.*, p. 267. See also the account of the Duke of Wirtemberg's visit to London in 1592 (*tr.* 1865, p. 8). He mentions water-carriers, who sold the water at the houses.

⁴ 1599, "Lenten Stuffe."

⁵ Stow, *Survey*, p. 210. In Bailey's Dictionary, 1731, this word is defined as "a water conduit running out of a gor-bellied figure."

voirs are elsewhere alluded to. In later times most of the springs and wells would be cut off by deep drainage and modern sewers: but what is probably the oldest erection in London above ground, viz., "The Roman "Bath," in Strand Lane, is still supplied. But the citizens did not always escape water rate. William Lambarde writes at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign:—

"As for the Conduite at Aldgate and Lothebury
"theare weare two Fifteenes levyed through the Cytie
"for the Buildinge of them in the yeare 1545."¹

This tax of a fifteenth on personal property was not popular: there is an allusion to it in Shakespeare's "Henry VI."² The Map attributed to Ralph Agas shows a conduit in Aldermanbury in the middle of the street. Some few years ago the wooden pipes that served this were dug up.

The water of the Thames could hardly have been pure, considering that the river received such streams as the Fleet, which was used as a common sewer. The state of the Fleet ditch is realistically described by Ben Jonson in what he calls "The Famous Voyage." He gives "The brave adventure of two wights," who

"At Bread-Streets Mermaid, having din'd, and merry,
Propos'd to go to Hol'borne in a Wherry."

The distance was not far from Bridewell Dock to Holborn Bridge, but the experience was not pleasant. "Many a sinke pour'd out her rage anenst 'hem." Over everything "hung stench, diseases, and old filth, their "mother." With a tenderness for the delicacy of the

¹ *Dictionary Topographica* (1730), p. 172.

² "2 Henry VI.," IV., 7. "He that made us pay one-and-twenty "fifteens, and one shilling to the pound, the last subsidy."

audience, I have selected only the mildest and sweetest of Jonson's phrases, and refer you to the whole poem for a picture of London sanitation in the reign of James I.¹ Still, water was taken from the river, as we may read in the following extract from Howe's Edition of Stow's *Annals*:—

“ This yeare (1582) Peter Morris, a Dutchman, but
 “ a free denison, having made an engine for that
 “ purpose, conveyed Thamis water in pipes of lead over
 “ the steeple of S. Magnus Church at the north end of
 “ London Bridge and so into divers mens houses in
 “ Thamis Streete, new fish streete &c and up unto the
 “ north west corner of Leadenhall being since at
 “ the charges of the Cittie brought up into a standard
 “ serving to the use of the inhabitants neere
 “ adjoyning that will fetch it.”²

It was some thirty years after that London was supplied with pure water by a project which has lasted to the present day. The New River was designed and carried out by Sir Hugh Middleton, but not without the financial assistance of King James, who thus became owner of one-half of the undertaking. It did not in the first instance meet with adequate appreciation, or afford much, if any, profit to the adventurer, as Middleton was termed. “ Witness that cold reward,” so James Howell writes, “ or rather those cold drops of water which were
 “ cast upon my countryman, Sir Hugh Middleton, for
 “ bringeing Ware River thro’ her streets, the most

¹ *Epigrams* (1616), No. 133.

² 1615, Stow's *Annals* (Howe's Edition, p. 695). A few years after Peter Morris's scheme other foreigners made experiments for the same purpose. Frederico Gianibelli obtained permission to erect waterworks at Tyburn, using, it is presumed, the water of the Bourne, and Beavis Bulmer obtained a lease for 500 years to set up an engine on the Thames at Broken Wharf, and the City granted him a loan of £1,000. See Sharp's *London and the Kingdom*, vol. ii., 19.

"serviceable and wholesome benefit that ever she "received." ¹ If Sir Hugh could return in spirit to London he would have the satisfaction of seeing his statue on Islington Green with, possibly, the letters "M. W. B." inscribed on the pedestal.

Before moving westward, Drapers' Hall reminds us of a case of high-handed dealing with property on the part of Thomas Cromwell in the reign of Henry VIII. Cromwell, having built a house in Throgmorton Street, afterwards the Drapers' Hall, and wanting additional garden, seized 22 feet of his neighbours' gardens, and added it to his own. John Stow's father was one of the sufferers. Stow writes:—

"My father had a garden there and an house standing close to his south pale, this house they lowsed from the ground and bare upon rowlers into my father's garden 22 foot, ere my father heard thereof. No warning was given him, nor any other answer when he spoke to the Surveyors of that worke, but that theire Mayster Sir Thomas commanded them so to doe." ²

We observe the absence of such trifling formalities as "notices to treat," followed by arbitration. As Stow moralises:—

"The sudden rising of some men causeth them to forget themselves."

Turning our faces westward, we pass the Stocks Market, where now stands the Mansion House, and cross the road to Coney-hope Lane, now Grocers' Hall Court. Civic banquets did not cease during the Protectorate, but there was a preliminary course of two sermons, as White-

¹ 1621, Jas. Howell. *Familiar Letters*, bk. I., sec. i., let. 36.

² 1598, Stow's *Survey* (1603), pp. 180 and 181.

The receiuing of the Quenes maieshe



Don Saturday, whiche was the
xiii. day of Januarie in the yere
of our Lord God. 1558. about. ii.
of the clocke at after noone, the
moste noble and Ch:stian prin-
cesse, oure mooste dradde soue-
raigne Ladye Elizabeth by the
grace of god Queene of Englande. Fraunce & Ire-
lande, defendour of the faith. &c. marched from the
townto to passe thzough the citie of London towarde
Westminster, richely furnished, & most honozably
accompanied, as well with gentilmen, Barons, &
either the nobilitie of this realme, as also with a no-
table trayne of goodly and beawtifull ladies, richly
arrayed. And entryng the citie was of the people
receiued marueylous entierly, as appeared by thas-
semble, prayer, withes, welcomminges, cryes, ten-
der wordes, and all other signes, whiche argue a
wonderfull earnest loue of most obedient subiectes
towarde theyr soueraigne. And on thother syde her
grace by holding by her handes, and merie counte-
naunce to such as stode farre of, and most tender &
gentle langage to those that stode nigh to her grace,
did declare her selfe no lesse thankesfull to receiue
her peoples good wyll, than they louingly offred it
vnto her. So al that wyshed her grace wel, they gaue
heartie thanks, and to such as bade God saue her
grace, she sayde agayne god saue them all, and than-
ked them with all her heart. So that on eyther syde
ther was nothing but gladnes, nothing but prayer:

A.ii.

nothing

THE PASSAGE OF OURE MOOSTE DRADDE SOUERAIGNE
LADYE ELYZABETH

First page, 1558

lock wrote in his *Memoirs* just after the death of the King¹:—

“ Sir Mayor invites his Highnesse his guest
And bids him to Grocers Hall to dinner.
There never was saint at so great a Feast
Provided him at the charge of a sinner.”²

West-cheape, or more familiarly “The Chepe,” now lies before us. Apparently, to judge from the old plates, something wider than the present Cheapside. This famous highway must have been a feast for eyes and ears on the occasion of “The Passage of our most drad “Sovereigne Lady Quene Elizabeth”—to quote the title of the rare little book which describes the procession. Upon the porch of the little church of S. Peter-by-the-Cross, which stood where the tree now is, “the waites of “the citie did give a pleasant noyse.”³ The cross which stood here was a conspicuous structure, carved and gilded and surmounted by a figure of the Virgin: in Puritan times this latter caused much ill-feeling, leading to disorderly rioting, and eventually to the destruction of the cross. The site was chosen for another bonfire at a later date when the *Book of Sports*, originated by James I., and much hated by the Puritans, was publicly burnt: a broadside, dated 1646, and which may be seen at the British Museum, calls the book “That abominable and “blasphemous book of tolerating sports and pastimes on “the Lords daie”: it is, however, a surprise to find

¹ Whitelock's *Memorials*, June 7, 1649.

² *Rump Songs*, 1639-61, p. 374. Ant. a Wood (*Diary*, 1662) records the case of an invitation to a sermon at S. Michael's and a dinner at Grocers' Hall, but the invitation card stated “you are desired to deliver “2s. 6d. upon the receipt of this ticket which you are to bring with you.” The Company had evidently lent the hall as the invitation came from Oxford.

³ C. ii., 1558.

on the broadside a portrait of the King on horseback, with the words—

“Return in peace, great Charles, redress our woes.”¹

Near the Great Conduit and on the north side of the street stood what was perhaps the most noticeable building in the Chepe, the hall of the Mercers' Company. An old picture-map shows a building Gothic in character, the upper storey, having seven large windows, being the hall; the lower part the old chapel of S. Thomas Acon, purchased by the Company, with the hospital at the time of the Dissolution, and afterwards used as a free grammar school.² The Grammar School suggests a reference to a light and air case. In 1603 there was an “Order in Council prohibiting Arnold James from raising a building in Soper lane End, Cheapside, higher than the shed which stood there before, lest it should injure the lights of the Golden Key, belonging to the Mercers' Company, the rents of which are appropriated to a free grammar school.”³

A good idea of the general appearance of Cheapside may be obtained from some of the contemporary drawings, and a still existing example of the timbered gabled houses is with us in the Holborn front of Staple Inn. The goldsmiths were in great force in the street, and “Goldsmith's Row” was the glory of the Chepe. The hall of their company was near by in Foster Lane.⁴ “A proper hall, but not large,” Stow writes.⁵

¹ See I. Vicar's *Summarie of King Charles His Reigne*.

² The map attributed to Agas, published, probably, soon after 1561, shows the hall distinctly.

³ State Papers : Domestic, James I., vol. i., No. 37.

⁴ A perversion of “Vedast,” from S. Vedast Church.

⁵ It is still a “proper hall” and of increased dimensions, as may be well seen at the present time, the old post office having been removed.

The Company was undoubtedly wealthy.

“Faith to tell thee, Goldsmiths’ Hall is damnable
“rich; and informers will have the devil and all.”

Randolph wrote this in 1651, in the introduction to his play “Hey for Honesty.”¹ A Parliamentary Committee was sitting at Goldsmiths’ Hall, and the sequestration of the estates of the Royalists was under discussion. The Duke of Newcastle, a staunch adherent of the King, was a ruined man. It must have been just at this time that the Duchess of Newcastle writes in her diary that she was only once a petitioner, and that was at Goldsmiths’ Hall:—

“But I received neither gold nor silver from them;
“only an absolute refusall that I should have no share
“of my Lord’s Estate . . . he being the greatest
“Traitor to the State, which was to be the most loyal
“subject to his King and Country.”²

It was because Goldsmiths’ Hall was the headquarters of the committee empowered to deal with the sequestration of estates that it was so unpopular: hence we read in one of the *Rump Songs*, entitled “A Lenten “Litany”:—

“From Goldsmiths’ Hall, the Devil and Excise
Libera nos, Domine.”³

On the south side of the Chepe stood a church of some note, dating from the time of the Conqueror, which, as Stow writes, being

“The first in this Cittie builded on arches of stone
“was therefore called . . . Saint Marie de Arcubus
“or le Bow,”⁴

¹ In this play Aristophanes has come to London and is offering his comedies for production. He says of his “Plutus,” “’tis a golden comedy, fit to be acted at Goldsmiths’ Hall.”

² Edition 1872, p. 289.

³ *cir.* 1643, *Rump Songs* (1662), p. 161.

⁴ Stow’s *Surrey* (1603), p. 256.

and popularly known to Londoners as Bow Church. Some of the arches of the old Norman church form the crypt of the present one, built by Wren after the Fire. Traces may also be seen of an earlier Saxon church, and some relics of Roman material are visible. From this church "in the Arches" came the name of the Ecclesiastical "Court of Arches," which was there held. It is often referred to. For instance, in a play of Middleton's:—

"I cite you to appear in Bow Church
 ". . . . to answer a libel of pre-contract you're
 "best Sir take a copy of this Citation, 'tis but 12 pence;"¹

and in Samuel Pepys' *Diary*—

"To Bow Church to the Court of Arches where a
 "judge sits and his Proctors about him in their habits."²

In Bread Street was the famous "Mermaid Tavern," sacred to the memory of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and the circle of poets and wits who made it their haunt. Francis Beaumont's fine lines have often been quoted. The eccentric Thomas Coryate, author of *The Crudities*, when absent abroad, wrote to his friends at "The Mermaid":—

"To the high Seneschall of the right Worshipfull
 "Fraternitie of Sireniacal Gentlemen, that meet the
 "first Fridaie of every moneth at the signe of the
 "Mere-maide in Bread-streete, give these, From the
 "Court of the Great Mogul I treat your
 "generosities to entertain him (the bearer) friendly for
 "my sake; to exhilerate him with the purest quintes-
 "sence of the Spanish, French, and Rhenish Grape,
 "which the Mermaid yeeldeth."³

¹ 1611, Middleton and Dekker, "The Roaring Girl," iv., ii.

² Feb. 4, 1663. The church is still used as a court in the election of a new Bishop of London.

³ 1616, Thos. Coryate, *Traveller for the English Wits*, p. 42.

Another inn in Bread Street known to Jonson was "The Mitre." Rowley mentions it—

"Come we'll play at Bar, an to the Mitre in Bread Street."¹

"Little Wit," a character in the play of "Bartholomew Fair," exclaims—

"These pretenders to wit! Your 'Three Cranes,'
" 'Mitre' and 'Mermaid' men! not a corn of true salt,
" not a grain of right mustard amongst them all."²

It is amusing to find Ben Jonson inventing this gibe against himself and other frequenters of "The Mitre" and "The Mermaid."

A play of James I. mentions "a drinking Inne in 'Cheapside at the signe of 'The Nagges Head.'"³ This was probably the same "Nag's Head" about which there had been at an earlier date some scandal to the reproach of the Reformed Church, as it was said that Archbishop Parker had been consecrated there, and unseemly details were added of a kind offensive to members of the Anglican Church. The story was of course false, and the following quotation from Heylin's History indicates merely a dinner:—

"The Vicar-General, the Dean of Arches, whose presence was required at this solemnity were entertained at dinner at the 'Nag's Head' Tavern."⁴

No doubt before the dinner there had been an official visit to the Court of Arches at Bow Church. As a matter of fact Parker was consecrated at Lambeth.

Some few references to building regulations and

¹ 1633, W. Rowley, "Match me at Midnight."

² 1614, Ben Jonson, "Bartholomew Fair," I., i.

³ 1606, "Return from Parnassus."

⁴ 1661, Peter Heylin, *Ecclesia Restaurata*.

dealings with property will not be out of place. The London as we know it in the old maps of the sixteenth century had many open spaces, or enclosed land unbuilt on. Taking the Map of 1563¹ used by Pennant:—eastward beyond the wall we note “The Spitel Fyeld,” “Finsburie Fyeld,” “The Moorfield,” not as yet laid out and called “The Pleasaunt Walkes of Moorfield”; even Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane were bordered with fields; the Convent Garden occupied many acres, extending from Drury Lane to Charing Cross; Drury Lane led only to “Drury House”; S. Giles’ and S. Martin’s Churches were actually, and not only in name, “in the Fields,” and Gray’s Inn Lane led to open country and, by way of Battle Bridge, to the little deserted church of S. Pancras; “old Pancridge” as it got to be called when a new parish church was built elsewhere. Norden writes of it—

“Pancras Church standeth all alone as utterly forsaken, old and wether beaten. . . . About this church have bin manie buildings, now decaied, leaving poore “Pancras without companie or comfort.”²

I venture to intrude a verse from a ballad—

“Lady Nancy was laid in S. Pancras Church,
Lord Lovel was laid in the choir;
And out of her bosom there grew a red rose,
And out of her lover’s a briar.”³

“The Mewes” occupied the site of Trafalgar Square, with open fields in the rear. Two lanes, “The Hay-

¹ The date is approximate. The map must have been based on the one attributed to Agas.

² 1593, J. Norden, *Speculum Brit.*, pt. i., 38. Its old churchyard is now a public park, and it has King’s Cross and S. Pancras Stations for pleasant company.

³ *cir.* 1660, *Ballad of Lord Lovel*.

“market” and “Hedge Lane,” led to Piccadilly, which was called “The waye to Redinge”; “The Oxford Road,” further north, being called “The waye to Uxbridge.” The riverside, from Blackfriars to Westminster, was adorned with the gardens of the Great Houses in the Strand.

Most of this land in course of time was built on, the great increase of population being the natural cause. But Queen Elizabeth, and her successors following on the same lines, endeavoured by legislation or royal enactment to arrest all increase of houses. Not only were new houses forbidden in London itself (except if rebuilt on old foundations), but, to quote Baker’s *Chronicle* (the time described being the 23rd year of Elizabeth):—

“Buildings likewise in the suburbs were restrained, inmates forbidden and expresse charge set forth, that no dwelling-house should be new built within three miles of any of the City gates, under pain of imprisonment and losse of the materials.”¹

In 1593 an Act was passed much to the same effect, but having this further provision:—

“Nor shall anie building be divided or converted to several habitations, except such houses shall be fit for the dwelling of such a person as heretofore hath beene assessed to the Subsidie at V. li in goods or iij. li in lands at the assessment next before the said building or division, or as shall be adjudged by the two next Justices of peace . . . to be fit and able to be so assessed in the Subsidie. The two next Justices of peace have power to decide and determine of the sufficiencie and conveniencie of such houses, and of the sufficiencie of the inhabitants therein.”²

¹ 1643, Baker’s *Chronicle*, Elizabeth, p. 113.

² 1619, Michael Dalton, *The Countrey Justice*, p. 75.

The following from Howe's Edition of Stow's *Annals* shows the state of things at the beginning of the reign of James I. :—

“ The Cittie by this time was wonderously encreased
 “ in people and new buildings and albeit that in the
 “ Queen's time there were divers strict proclamations
 “ against inmates and encrease of new buildings, yet
 “ they tooke small effect, and in the second yeere of his
 “ Maiesties raigne Proclamation was made straightlie
 “ forbiding all encrease of new buildings within the
 “ Cittie of London and one mile thereof, expressly
 “ commanding all persons to build their forefronts and
 “ windows either of brick or stone by reason all
 “ great and well grown woods were spent and much
 “ wasted, so as timber for shiping waxed scarce; but
 “ it tooke small effect: whereupon proclamation was
 “ made (1607) to the same purpose some were
 “ censured in the Starre Chamber.”¹

In 1624 there was an Order in Council to this effect :—

“ Many persons have lately violated the Proclama-
 “ tion for reformation of buildings in and about London
 “ by re-building with timber or building on new founda-
 “ tions The Sheriffs ordered to demolish such
 “ buildings as may give the greatest example to terrify
 “ others The Buildings in Long Acre especially
 “ are to be pulled down.”²

At a somewhat earlier date the State Papers have a petition of Alexander Walker to spare four tenements built by him in Horseley Down—

“ which were ordered to be pulled down as built on new
 “ foundations, he having secured the Certificate of the
 “ Churchwardens of S. Mary Magdalene's parish that
 “ they were built on old foundations.”³

¹ 1615, E. Howe's Continuation of Stow's *Annals*, p. 392.

² Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, July 5, 1624.

³ Calendar State Papers, James I., July, 1618 ; Domestic, Addenda.

See also Rushworth's Collection, vol. ii., pt. ii., Appendix, p. 67.

R. Book. 1540
The boke for to

Lerne a man to be wyse in
buyldyng of his howse for
the helth of body & to hol-
de quyetnes for the helth
of his soule, and body.

¶ The boke for a good
husbande to lerne.

¶ The
Way:
fiere of
Astro-
nomye,
And do
troures
in phe-
sike to
fyneth
this say



enge to
be good
& true
both for
the bo-
dy, and
also for
the sou-
le.

MUSEVM
BRITAN

216
3754.

THE BOKE FOR TO LERNE A MAN TO BE WYSE

Title page, c. 1540

But it is clear that regulations forbidding all new building could not have been rigidly enforced,¹ and the rapid growth of the City is indicated in an *Epigram* of 1614—

“ London has got a great way from the streame,
I think she meanes to goe to Islington.”²

In 1597 Rowland Whyte writes to Sir Rob. Sydney that he cannot find him a house.

“ I can heare of none fit for you to lye in.”

This shows the scarcity of accommodation.³

There is a curious and scarce little book without either author's name or date, but evidently written at an earlier period than above described, entitled—

“ The Boke for to Lerne a man to be wyse in
“ buyldyng of his howse for the helthe of body and to
“ hold quyetnes for the helth of his soule.”

These are a few of the author's injunctions:—

“ The house must be ‘ comodious and pleasaunt. He
“ must dwelle at elbowe rome having water for
“ to washe and wryngē to bake and to brewe.’ Every-
“ thing must be ‘ desent and fayre to the iye not onely
“ within the precynct of the place but also it
“ may be placable to the eyes of all men to see and
“ behold The builder of it should have a respect
“ ‘ to his posteryte,’ ”⁴

an injunction that might have been followed with advantage by many builders during the last hundred years. The writer adds directions as to what we term

¹ In fact in Charles I.'s time the regulations of Queen Elizabeth were practically abrogated. See Appendix C.

² Thos. Freeman, “ Rub and a Great Cast,” *Epigrams*, 13, bk. 3.

³ Collins' *Letters of State*, i., 63.

⁴ British Museum, C. 40 a 24. Probably *cir.* 1540, by Andrew Borde. See his *Dietarie of Helthe* (1542), cap. i. to v.

sanitary arrangements, calculated to shock the modern inspector, and which show a state of things coarsely described by Ben Jonson in his *Epigram* No. 133, already quoted.

An instance has already been given of Thomas Cromwell's high-handed dealing with land adjoining his own, possession of which he desired. Here is a case about a hundred years later showing how some kind of compensation was awarded where property was required for a public improvement.

"Because the surveyors brought in, that the greatest
 "part of the houses in the Parishes of S. Faith and
 "S. Gregorie are within the wall of S. Paul's Church-
 "yard . . . to the nuisance and detriment of the
 "Church and might in reason and justice be ordered to
 "be pull'd down . . . the Sub-Committee should call
 "before them such owners and inhabitants and deal with
 "them effectually for some annual contribution . . .
 "and make some recompense for the loss which would
 "fall upon them by the taking down of their
 "dwellings."¹

As we have already seen, the leasehold system was in force in Elizabeth's time, but we do not hear much of the building lease, especially for ninety-nine years as we know it.² However, here is a case as early as Henry VIII.: Margaret Countess of Kent held a lease for ninety-nine years of a garden and almshouse in Whitefriars at 10s. per annum, with covenant for perpetual renewal. In consideration of an assignment of this lease, and a sum of £350, the Clothworkers' Com-

¹ 1631, Rushworth's Collection of Tracts, pt. ii., p. 92. See also Archbishop Laud's Account of his Trial (1643), p. 244.

² Cooper's *Thesaurus* (1584) has "*Solarium*: a pension that one payeth yerely for the soile of his house." In other words, "a ground rent."

pany granted the lady an annuity of £15 per annum in the year 1538; a transaction apparently in favour of the Company even if the lady was still in her youth.¹ Here is another case, after the Restoration, of a building lease, but only for forty-one years, for the erection of the new "Drury Lane" Theatre:—

"1663. Killigrew obtained a piece of ground called
"Riding Yard for 41 years of Earl of Bedford in parish
"of S. Martin and S. Paul's, C. G.—he to expend
"1,500£ and to pay 30£ ground rent. The Theatre
"was 112f. in length from east to west and 59 from
"N. to S."²

Leases were often alluded to as marketable property and of a beneficial character, and in 1564 they are classed with chattels in a curious Order in Council:—

"This yeer (6 Eliz.) by a Common Councell in
"London it was enacted, that all such citizens as from
"thence forth should be constrained to sell their house-
"hold staff, Leases of houses, or such like, should first
"cause the same to be cried thorow the City, by a man
"with a Bell and then sold by the Common Out-cryer
"appointed for that purpose, and he to receive one
"farthing upon the shilling for his pains."³

After the Restoration the tide of building operations flowed more rapidly, and the large grounds surrounding the houses of the great families on both sides of the Strand and in Holborn began to disappear, and streets

¹ Register of the Clothworkers' Company, 1838.

² MS. note British Museum Collection, vol. i. (bks. 3, i., &c., vol. i.) Stephen Primatt wrote on the value of ground rents in Cheapside, immediately after the Fire: "Fifty pounds per annum is but a reasonable ground-rent for a house that will cost five hundred pounds the re-building, and yield one hundred pounds per annum when built. You may reckon the ground-rent of the house to be worth a thousand pounds." 1667, *City and County Purchaser and Builder*, p. 37.

³ 1641, *Baker's Chronicle*, Elizabeth, p. 113.

bearing their former owners' names are with us to this day. The Duke of Buckingham, who was the last of the possessors of York House, is a notable case, as is evidenced in a ballad of the time called "The D. of B's "Litany":—

" From purchasing in Dowgate and selling in the Strand ;
From calling streets by our name when we've sold the
land ;
Good Lord, deliver us ! " ¹

All the Duke's names are perpetuated in the streets "George," "Villiers," "Duke," "Of," "Buckingham." The Water Gate of York House still stands *in situ*.

The great increase of houses made the smoke question a prominent one, and Evelyn wrote on the subject in a tract called *Fumifugium*. His idea of a remedy was—

" The melioration of the Aer of London by way of
" Plantation Low grounds on the south
" fields of 20 to 40 acres planted with odoriferous
" shrubs." ²

Although Lambeth Marsh is now covered with buildings, Evelyn would be delighted to see his dream partially fulfilled by the transformation of the swampy Battersea Fields into a well-timbered park of real beauty, which has taken place in our own time.

I have touched only the fringe of a large subject, and have purposely left out old S. Paul's, because the theme in itself would have been sufficient to occupy all the time at my disposal. I shall, however, conclude with a

¹ This was the Duke of Buckingham satirized by Dryden as "Zimri":

" A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one but all the world's epitome."

² 1661, J. Evelyn, *Fumifugium*, pt. iii.



Should be John Overton at the white horse near the fontaine tavern without Newgate

ST. PAUL'S NAVE, LOOKING EAST

From a print in the British Museum

few words on the great metropolitan cathedral, but it will be only with reference to a case of dilapidations of some magnitude.

The church had for many years been in a state of disrepair. Both James I. and Charles I. made efforts to improve its deplorable condition, efforts extolled with some exaggeration in Waller's poem on the subject :—

“ When the first monarch of this happy isle,
Moved with the ruin of so brave a pile,
This work of cost and piety begun,
To be accomplished by his glorious son ;
Who all that came within the thought
Of his wise sire has to perfection brought.”¹

This was not true, though King Charles did what he could ; “ Spent part of his treasure,”² and recommended to the nobility and gentry “. . . the raising of a large “ contribution.”³

“ Poor Pouls look like a great skeleton, so pitifully
“ handled that you may tell her ribbs through her skin.”⁴

So James Howell wrote. It was in 1633 that Archbishop Laud wrote to the King that

“ The Cathedral Church suffers much for want of
“ glass in the windows and that the Churchyard lies
“ very undecently and the gates down ; ”

and ten years later in his *Memoirs*—

“ I confess I did when I came first to be Bishop . . .
“ Project the repair of that Ancient and famous Cathe-
“ dral ready to sink into its own ruins ; ”⁵

¹ 1645, E. Waller, *Upon his Majesty's repairing S. Paul's*.

² 1662, Royston, *Life of Charles I.*, p. 14.

³ 1665, Baker's *Chronicle*, p. 501.

⁴ 1655, *Familiar Letters*, iv., 35.

⁵ 1643, Laud's *History of his Trial*, p. 244.

and in his will—

“I leave it a blessing of 800 l. which will be truly
“paid.”

Some money was certainly raised, and Heylin tells us part of the profits derived from Westminster lands was “laid out for reparation to the Church of S. Paul’s,” possibly giving rise to the by-word “Robbing Peter to
“pay Paul.”¹

Matters were worse during the Protectorate, and for a time the nave of the cathedral was used by the soldiers for stabling. Even after the Restoration five years or more elapsed before any serious steps were taken in the matter. We read in Evelyn’s *Diary*, August 27, 1666—

“I went to S. Paule’s Church where with Dr. Wren
“ . . . the Bishop of London, the Deane of St. Paule’s
“and several expert workmen, we went about to survey
“the generall decay of that ancient and venerable
“Church.”

Needless to say, no repairs were executed. Within a week the Great Fire broke out, and the cathedral church—the glory of London for six centuries—in Evelyn’s words, “one of the most antient pieces of early piety in
“y^e Christian World,”² was laid in ruins.

Here it would be seemly to conclude, but I ask your indulgence for an afterthought on a surveyor who occupied an important position, and moreover filled other parts in life with distinction. Sir John Denham who died in 1669, after a varied and eventful career,

¹ 1657, Heylin, *Ecclesia Restaurata* (1674), p. 121.

² Evelyn’s *Diary*, Sept. 7, 1666.

made his will in 1668, one clause of which reads as follows:—

“ As Surveyor-General for the rebuilding of S. Paul’s, I doe give and bequeath all my fees (being twenty shillings per diem) gratis towards that noble and pious worke, and as a further remembrance of my affection to the same, doe give the sum of one hundred pounds to the said Church of St. Paul’s, to be paid when the said church shall begin to be in some forwardness to be rebuilt.”¹

As a soldier Sir John Denham held Farnham Castle for the King in the Civil War, and he was, and still is, known as a poet and dramatic writer of no mean powers.

But though a poet he was no seer, for he wrote of the cathedral twenty-four years before the fire:—

“ Now shalt thou stand, though sword or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy fall conspire.

Preserv’d from ruin by the best of kings.”²

Only a courtly poet would have written the last line; yet Charles had the will, if not the power, to carry out the restoration of the church, and it has been said that he committed to paper a vow that if his armies were successful in battle, he would spend a generous sum in so doing.

¹ Camden Society, No. 83.

² 1642, Sir John Denham, *Cooper’s Hill*; *Poems* (1771), p. 1.

APPENDIX A.

COUNTERPART LEASE EDWARD ALLEYN TO CHARLES MASSYE
OF ONE TWENTY-FOURTH PART OF THE PROPOSED "FORTUNE
"THEATRE."—(*Collier's Memoirs of Edward Alleen*, 1841,
p. 167) (Dulwich College Muniments, 58).

This Indenture made the twentieth day of May Anno Dom. 1622, and in the yeeres of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord James by the grace of god king of England, Scotland, Fraunce and Ireland, Defendor of the Faith &c. That is to say of England Fraunce and Ireland the twentieth, and of Scotland the five and fiftith. Betweene Edward Alleen of Dulwich in the County of Surrey, Esquire, of thone part, and Charles Massy of London, gent, of thother part. Witnesseth, that whereas the said Edward Alleen the day of the date of these presentes is seized in his desmeane as of fee of and in all that part or parcell of ground upon part whereof lately stood a Playhouse or building, called the Fortune, with a Taphouse belonging to the same, a tenement in the occupation of Marke Briggum, one other tenement heretofore demised to one John Russell, one other tenement in the occupation of William Bird, alias Bourne, and one other tenement in the occupation of John Parson, conteyning in breadth from East to West one hundred and thirty foote, and in length one hundred and thirty one foote and eight inches or thereabout, abutting on the East West North and South as is specified in a plottforme. And is also seized of and in one other messuage or tenement contayning a shopp, a chamber and a garrett towards the streete, and two roomes and a garrett behinde the same, and one yard thereto belonging, late in the tenure of William Garrell, and now in the occupation of Henry Smith, scituate on the North side of the way leading to the said Playhouse, all scituate lying and being betweene Whitecrosse streete and Golding lane, in the parish

of St. Giles without Cripplegate in the county of Midd. upon part of which said ground there is intended to be erected and sett upp a new Playhouse. Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said Edward Alleyn, as well for and in consideration of the rentes hereunder reserved, as also for that the said Charles Massy is to pay or cause to be paid unto Anthony Jarman and Thomas Wiggitt for the new building and erecting of a Playhouse in Golding lane aforesaid, according to the plottforme by them allready drawne, for his part the somme of forty one pounds thirteene shillings and fourpence, proportionally according to the foure and twentieth part thereof, and according to such dayes and tymes as in one paire of indentures of Articles of Agreement, indented bearing date with these presentes, made betweene Thomas Wiggitt Cittizen and Bricklayer of London and Anthony Jarman Cittizen and Carpenter of London of thone part, and Thomas Sparkes, Cittizen and Merchanttaylor of London, William Gwalter Cittizen and Innholder of London, Richard Gunnell of London, gent, Charles Massy of London, gent, Richard Price of London, gent, Adam Islipp of London, Stationer, John Fisher of London, Barber Chirurgeon, Edward Jackson of London, gent, and Frauncis Juby of Southwark in the County of Surrey widowe of thother part, him, the said Edward Alleyn hereunto especially moving, hath demised graunted and to ferme letten, and by these presentes doth demise graunt and to ferme lett unto the said Charles Massy one part of the said ground and premisses, in foure and twenty equall partes to be devided, with all easements wayes and passages, proffits and commodities thereunto belonging or in any wise appertayning, to have and to hold the said one part of the said ground and premisses, in foure and twenty equall partes to be devided as is aforesaid, with all and every thappurtenances, unto the said Charles Massy, his executors administrators and assignes, from the feast day of the Nativity of St. John Baptist next ensuing the date hereof unto the full end and tearme of fiftie and one yeares from thence next ensuing and fully to be compleate and ended, yeilding and paying therefore, yeerely and every

yeere during the said terme, unto the said Edward Alleyn his heires or assignes, five pounds six shillings and eleaven pence of lawfull English money at foure most usuall feastes or termes in the yeere, that is to say St. Michael tharchangell, the Birth of our Lord god, thannunciation of our blessed Lady St. Mary the virgin, and the Nativity of St. John Baptist, by even and equall portions at or in the College called Godsgifte in Dulwich aforesaid. And the said Charles Massy for him his executors administrators and assignes doth covenant promise and graunt to and with the said Edward Alleyn his heires and assignes by these presentes, that he the said Charles Massy his executors administrators and assignes, the said one part of the said ground and premisses, in foure and twenty equall partes to be devided, and likewise one part of foure and twenty equall partes to be devided of all buildings and edifices which shall hereafter be erected and sett upp upon the said plott of ground or upon any part or parcell thereof, or of any the premisses, in by and with all manner of needful and necessary reparations whatsoever well and sufficiently for and concernyng the said foure and twentieth part, shall repayre, uphold, susteyne, fence, maintaine and keepe, and the pavements, wayes and passages leading to the said plott of ground and premisses shall well and sufficiently pave, repayre, amend, rateably according to the foure and twentieth part thereof as is aforesaid, from tyme to tyme when and as often as neede shall require during the said terme. And in the end of the said terme, or other sooner determination of this present lease, the said foure and twentieth part of ground and premisses so demised as aforesaid and the buildings thereupon to be erected as aforesaid, soe well and sufficiently repayred upholden, susteyned maintayned kept paved and amended, shall leave surrender and yeild up unto the said Edward Alleyn his heires or assignes. And further, that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Edward Alleyn his heires and assignes, with workemen and others at his and their willes and pleasures, twice in every yeere yeerely or oftener during the said terme, at convenient tymes to enter and come into all the said buildings and

premisses, there to view search and see the state of the reparations of the same, and if any default or want of reparations then and there be upon any such view found thereof to give or leave notice or warneing in writing to or for the said Charles Massy or to his executors administrators or assignes to repayre and amend all and every such decayes, defaultes, or wantes of reparations according to the rateable proportion of the foure and twentieth part thereof as is aforesaid, within sixe monthes next ensueing such warneing given. And further, the said Charles Massy for him his executors administrators and assignes doth covenant promise and graunt to and with the said Edward Alleyn his heires and assignes by these presentes, that he the said Charles Massy his executors administrators or assignes shall not at any tyme hereafter devide part, alter, transport or otherwise convert the said one part of the said ground and premisses, in foure and twenty equall partes to be devided, or any the edifices and buildings that now are or shalbe hereafter erected and sett upp as is aforesaid, to any other use or uses then as a Playhouse for recreation of his Majesty's subjectes his heires and successors. Provided alwayes, and it is covenanted, condiscented, concluded and fully agreed upon by and betweene the said parties to these presentes, that if it shall happen the said yeerely rent of five poundes sixe shillings and eleaven pence, or any part or parcell thereof, to be behinde and unpaide by the space of eight and twenty dayes next after any feaste or terme of payment thereof in which the same ought to be paid at the place aforesaid, or if the said Charles Massy, his executors administrators or assignes, doe not for his and their partes pay or cause to be paid unto the aforesaid Anthony Jarman and Thomas Wiggitt severally such sommes of money, for their part and proportion of the said Playhouse according to the lymitation of the aforesaid Articles of Agreement, or if the said reparations be not well and sufficiently done within the tyme and lymitation above said, and all and every other the covenantes, promises, and agreementes abovesaid, which on the part and behalfe of the said Charles Massy his executors, administrators

and assignes are and ought to be performed and kept, be not well and sufficiently observed, performed, fulfilled and kept according to the intent and true meaning of these presentes, that then and at all tymes after, it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Edward Alleyn his heires and assignes into all and singular the said demised premisses wholly to reenter, and the same to have againe, repossesse and enjoy as in his and their former estate, and the occupiers thereof from thence utterly to expell, putt out and amove, anything herein contayned to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. In witnes whereof the parties first above named to these present Indentures their seales, either to other, interchangably have putt. Yeoven the day and yeere first above written.

CHARLES MASSYE.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

HENR. UNDERWOOD.

MATHIAS ALLEYN.

APPENDIX B.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING DULWICH COLLEGE.—(*Collier's Memoirs of Edward Alleyn*, 1841, p. 215) (Dulwich College Muniments, 558).

This Indenture, made the seaventeenth day of May, 1613, and in the yeres of the raigne of our soveraigne Lorde James, by the grace of God, Kinge of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the faethe &c the eleaventh, and of Scotland the sixe and forteth, Betweene Edward Alleyn of Dulwich in the parishe of Camerwell in the County of Surrey, Esquier, on th'one partye, and John Benson of Westminster in the County of Midd, bricklayer, on th'other party. Witnessethe,

that it is covenanted, graunted, concluded, condescended and agreed by and betwene the saide partees to thees presentes, and the said John Benson for him selfe covenanteth and graunteth to and with the saide Edward Alleyn his executors and assignes by thees presentes in manner and forme as hereunder from article to article is expressed, that is to say, That the saide John Benson or his assignes shall and will (for the consideration hereunder written and specified) builde erect and sett up, upon a certen parcell of ground appoynted and layde out for that purpose upon Dulwich Greene in the parishe of Camerwell aforesaide, the trench for the foundation to be digged and made fitt by the saide Edward Alleyn, his executors or assignes, a certaine buildinge of brick, of and with such bricke, lyme, sand, or other stuff belonginge to brickeworke, as shalbe provided and delivered to him att the place aforesaide by the saide Edward Alleyn his executors or assignes, which buildinge shalbe for a Chappell, a Schoole howse, and twelve Almshouses, proportionably accordinge to a plott thereof made and drawen by the saide John Benson and subscribed by the saide parties; the saide Chappell and Schoolehowse to be in lengthe from east to west fowerscore and fyteene foote of assize, and in bredthe from out side to out side twenty and nyne foote of assize, and in height from the upper parte of the foundation even from the grounde to the raysinge peece thertye foote of assize, and upon the head or topp of the same height sixe foote of assize of finishinge worke. And in the middle of the forefront of the said Chappell shall erect and build one faire porche, to conteyne in length eighteene foote of assize and in bredthe from the other buildinge forward nyne foote of assize, the same porche to be bewtified and fynished as hereunder is mentioned. And behinde on the backe parte of the saide buildinge, directly against the saide porche, shall erect and sett upp one Tower of bricke to be eighteene foote of assize square from out to outside, and in height to be threescore foote of assize, with decent and comely fyneshinge, and at each corner of the same Tower one pynacle of brick: and in the midst of the same Chappell and scholehowse, for a partition betweene them, shall make

one partition wall to be in theeknes one brick and a halfe. To sett out the rome appoynted for the parlor of the saide Scholehowse backward by way of inlargement ten foote of assize, and under the same parlor and rome before the same appoynted for an entree and staire case, shall make one cellar of brick to be in bredthe thirteene foote of assize and in lengthe thirty fower foote of assize, and seven foote of assize deepe. And in the same Scholehowse shall make and erect sixe chimneyes sufficiently and substancially to be made and wrought, with arched mantle trees of brick, and to carry and avoide smoke cleane thorough the tonnells of the same chimneyes; that is to say, one chimney in the parlor, one in the chamber over the parlor, one in the chamber or garrett over the same parlor chamber, one in the kitchen, one in the chamber over the kitchen, and one in the chamber over the Scholehowse. The foundation of the Chappell walls within the grounde to be in thicknes sixe bricke, and so railed of untill at the upper parte of the grounde it be brought to fower bricke in thicknes; and from the grounde to the watertable to be three bricke and a halfe in thicknes; and from the watertable to the raysinge peece the walls to be three bricke in thicknes. The foundation of the Tower and the walls thereof to be of the same thicknes as the Chappell is within the grounde, and the walls from the grounde upward to the covering of the same Tower to be three bricke in thicknes, and even with the ridge of the Chappell the same Tower to have a decent watertable, and from the watertable upward the same Tower to have forward twoe pillasters, and suche other bewtifyinge and fynishinge as the forfront of the saide porch is to have, as hereunder is mentioned. And that the forefront of the said Chappell and Scholehowse shalbe bewtified with sixe Dorick pillasters with pettystalls, bases, capitalls and cornishe, to reach from the lowest part of the foundation within the grounde unto the raysinge peece, and twoe pillasters to bewtifie the same porche, and the saide sixe foote of fynishinge worke on the hedd or topp before mentioned, to rise and be made with a small pillaster on the heade of every greate pillaster, with three kinde of tafferells on the fore-

front; that is to say, one over the porche, and on either side of the porch one; and in the same forefront lower halfe roundes for the bewtefyinge, and betweene every tafferell and halfe rounde one piramides. And in the forefront of the same Chappell, Scholehowse and porche shall make fowerteene windowes, viz; in the Chappell sixe, in the Scholehowse sixe, and over the saide porch twoe, every windowe to have lower lightes with a transsam, each light to be arched or turned over with brick, and every light to be twoe foote wide, besides the monyon, which monyon is to be nyne ynches thick. And att the east end of the saide Chappell shall make one faire windowe, wherein shalbe ten arched lightes with a transam in the middle thereof, all the lightes and monyons thereof to be of the proportion of the saide former windowes, and on the back parte of the saide Chappell, towards the south, shall make one dore rome and butteres and sixe arched windowes in the same Chappell, proportionable to the windowes in the forefront. The walls of the Scholehowse, and romes thereunto appoynted as aforesaide, to be in thicknes as hereafter followeth, viz; from the lowest parte of the foundation within the gronde to the watertable twoe bricke and a halfe in thicknes; from the watertable to the first story twoe bricke in thicknes, and from the first story to the topp a brick and a halfe in thlinknes, with sufficient windowes in every of the saide romes, as the same romes and storyes will conveniently beare and require. And in the kitchen chimney of the same Scholehowse shall make twoe meete and sufficient ovens; one greater and th'other lesser. And that sixe of the saide Almes'houses shalbe made and erected from the east corner of the saide Chappell northwardes, and th'other sixe Almes'houses from the west corner of the saide Scholehowse northwardes, as by the said plott is prescribed and prefigured, every of the same Almes'houses to be twelve foote square within the walls: and in the same Almes'houses shall make twelve severall chimneys viz; to each Almes'house one, the mantle trees of the same chimneys to be arched or turned over with brick, and to be made to carry and avoid smoke cleane through the tonnells of the same: and in every of

the same Almeshowes shall make one windowe with twoe lightes, and under the eves of the same Almeshouses shall make a slight cornishe, and to each Almeshowse one dore rome to be arched or turned over with brick. And at the north end of eache of the same rankes of Almeshowes shall erect one howse of office, to conteyne ten foote one way and twelve foote another, with a vault to each howse of office of brick, eight foote deepe, and a vent out of each howse of office in the manner of a chimney above the ridge of the same Almes howses: and also shall erect one wall of brick thwarte from end to end of the saide Almes howses to enclose the courte, eight foote high, and in the midst of the same wall one faire gate rome to be fynished in the best and most decent manner with pillasters, freze, cornishe and piramides: the saide wall to be a brick and a halfe in thicknes. All the pillasters, freezes, cornishe and windowes and fawmes of the saide buildinge to be fairely and cleanly fynished white, as is accustomed in buildings of like nature. And all the same worke before prescribed, and all other bricklayers worke to the same buildinge apperteyninge, shall well, workemanlike and sufficiently worke make and fynishe in all thinges to the trade of a bricklayer belonging. And shall and will begin the same worke on or before the last day of this instant moneth of May, and shall and will contynue at the same worke and fynishe the same with as much convenient speede as possible may be, and as the saide Edward Alleyn his executors or assignes shall require the same, shall provide stuffe for doeing thereof. For and in consideration of which worke and covenantes, in forme aforesaide to be done and performed, the said Edward Alleyn, for him, his executors and administrators, covenanteth and graunteth to and with the saide John Benson, his executors and assignes, by these presentes in manner and forme followinge; that is to say, That he the said Edward Alleyn, his executors or assignes, shall finde and allowe sufficient scaffolding boards, cordes and nailes for the buildinge aforesaid. And also upon the fyneshinge of every five rodd square of the saide buildinge, every rodd conteyninge sixteene foote and a half of assize, shall pay or cause to be

paide to the said John Benson the sune of seaven poundes ten shillinges of lawfull money of England, the same to be measured one with another, and runninge measure, which is thirty shillinges for every rodd. And upon the full fynishinge and endinge of the saide worke and buildinge for every rodd the same shalbe measured into, one with another after the measure aforesaide ten shillinges more, which in all is after the rate of forty shillinges a rodd, without fraud or covyn. In witnes whereof the said parties to theis present Indentures interchangeably have sett their handes and seales. Yeoven the day and yeres first above written.

JOHN BENSON.

Sealed and delivered in presence of me

THOMAS BOLTON Scr.

ANTHONY WILLIAMS

Servant to the said THO. BOLTON.

APPENDIX C.

PROHIBITION AGAINST BUILDING IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—(*Extract from Coke's "Institutes" (1644), Cap. 97.*)

There was a statute made Anno 35 El. (when I was Speaker) against buildings in the Cities of London or Westminster and within three miles of the gates of the City of London, and against the dividing and converting of any dwelling house or building into divers habitations, and against inmates, but that endured but for seven years and until the end of the next Session of Parliament, which Act being holden dangerous, was not continued at the Session of Parliament holden in 43 El., being the next Session after the seven years, and therefore expired with the same. In the mean time there was a law made against new buildings, &c., which then was a warrant, and since hath been a colour for divers proceedings in Courts of Justice, not observing the expiration of that Law; but now that Law hath long since lost his force, and the Ancient and Fundamental Common Law is to be followed.—(6th Edit. (1680), pt. iii., p. 204.)

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. G. HEAD (Fellow) said he rose to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wilberforce Jenkinson for the very interesting lecture which he had given them. It had been a great pleasure to listen to it, and it would be an added pleasure to read it through again and again, and to revel in the wealth of literary allusion with which he had favoured them. The paramount thought with all present must be the immense amount of work which had been put into the preparation of the Paper. He had had the curiosity to count the allusions, and he found that Mr. Jenkinson had quoted from no less than seventy different authors, and from several of those more than once. The labour and research that he had given to the production of the Paper were equalled only by his deep knowledge and his acquaintance with the literature of the period which had enabled him to give them so many quaint and interesting quotations to illustrate his subject. Mr. Jenkinson had set out to give them a word picture of the old City 300 years ago, and right well he had done it.

Many of the curious things he had mentioned they would find in the charming old maps to be found within the walls of The Institution.

The magnificent quartette of Van den Wyngaerde 1550, Agas 1560, Visscher 1616, and Hollar 1647, showed "The Globe" Theatre—the bull and bear-baiting arenas—the grisly heads over the entrance to London Bridge, the Conduit in Cheapside, and the superb Gothic pile of the Cathedral.

They depicted also the archers in the fields, the cattle grazing in the meadows, and women bleaching

linen within 200 yards of the site of the Bank. On them could be seen the village of Charing, the way to Uxbridge (Oxford Street) and the way to Reading (Piccadilly), the Convent Garden, and the river of Wells.

The beautiful *models* to be seen in the London Museum of Stafford House showed even more vividly the *physical* aspect of the great city, but their lecturer had done more.

By his means the dead thoroughfare of the maps and of the models had been peopled with living beings, and the silence of the City had been broken by the voices he had caused them to hear—voices of king and courtier, poet and historian, merchant and soldier, and in the walk they had taken through London that evening they had mingled with the crowds which had been conjured up by the wand of the lecturer.

So strong was the fascination of that aspect of the lecture, that he left all comment upon the topographical and archæological side to those who had made a special study of those subjects.

It gave him great pleasure to propose that they should accord Mr. Jenkinson a very hearty vote of thanks for his deeply interesting and instructive Paper.

Mr. W. R. DAVIDGE (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks which had been put in such well-chosen words by his friend Mr. Head. Mr. Jenkinson had given them a good deal to think over, and it was quite refreshing to find a surveyor who had the time and ability to write a Paper in such beautiful and poetical language. If only more of the present-day literature were written in such language, how much it would be appreciated; but so far as he knew there was at the present time no poet who

recorded the beauty of every-day life in London; if, however, such a man did exist, he for one would like to know his works.

He was particularly interested in the delightful way the author of the Paper had taken them for a walk across London Bridge, with an interval, of course, for refreshment by the way! He had some little difficulty, however, in locating the period of the hypothetical traveller, as he appeared to start somewhere in the reign of James I., but by the time he reached the Tower he apparently found himself living some sixty years before that period. However, slight anachronisms were unavoidable in such an interesting collection of facts as they had been given that evening.

One thing the Paper made evident, and that was the real state of the City in those days. They all thought of it, when studying the delightful maps referred to by Mr. Head, as surrounded by fields, delightful in situation, and charming to live in; but with the sidelights the lecturer threw on it, they saw the other side also—the insanitary condition of many of the streets—particularly the Fleet and the exceedingly impure condition of the river itself. The conditions of life of the people, they knew from their own statements, were bad—in James I.'s time, for instance, there was a most interesting description extant of the condition of things in London, and the whole place was described as “pestered with
“filthy and mean cottages, and inhabited by wicked
“and lewd people.” “By continual concourse of
“these sortes of people newe Buyldings are daiely
“erected and greatly increased, which maketh much
“scarsetie and sycknes; and therewith the wycked
“doe much more faster increase, and those that
“paynefully laboure to lyve orderly in their several

"Trades are not able to lyve but in great want and
"penorie." *

Those words construed in a modern sense must perhaps be taken with a pinch of salt, and no doubt, like the rest of people nowadays, they were exceedingly human, and the lecturer had helped his listeners to enter a little into their spirit. There could be no question that things had improved since those days. London was probably not so picturesque, but it was a much better place to live in than it was three hundred years ago.

He thought he might say that things had progressed steadily during those three centuries, and he hoped they would continue to do so, because there was still room for improvement. No doubt improvement was largely due to the efforts of surveyors in the past. During the last few centuries there were many whose names they did not know who yet by patient work well done had helped to build up the London they knew at the present day. They owed to them a great debt which they would never be able to repay, but in gratitude they could, in their turn, do something to hand on and to improve the condition of London in the future.

Dr. H. B. WHEATLEY (Visitor) said he felt honoured by being called upon to make some remarks on the interesting Paper they had just heard, and he wished to associate himself with the proposer and seconder in their warm praise of its completeness. He thought that the period chosen by Mr. Jenkinson was the one in which the City was best illustrated, so that they were able to judge what the place looked like. It was only at the time of the Tudors that there were any true maps of

* *Archæologia*, vol. 23, p. 120.

London; previously the plans in manuscripts were merely representations of a few tiled houses.

The author then paid special attention to London characteristics. He thought they might say, in regard to the writings of earlier periods, that there was little definite information with the exception of what was obtained from poets of the time of Chaucer, who described very vividly the fine scenes that were constantly occurring on the river.

The remarkable description of London by Fitzstephen, written in the reign of Henry II., was a mediæval record such as no other early city possessed. It was full of life, and Fitzstephen was enthusiastic in his praise, but it would be noticed that he did not say much about the houses or streets, which were far from comfortable. He wrote much about the sports which were on the Thames, always the centre of life and interest. In Henry II.'s reign there was little freedom of action allowed to the inhabitants. It was not until the time of the first mayor, when John, in the absence of Richard I., gave the Commune to London, that any great improvements were made in London. Henry Fitz Ailwin had the privilege of having his name associated with London's first Building Acts, the Assize of 1189 and that of 1212. The first was not satisfactory, but the second caused a great improvement in the security of the City from fire.

During the Norman period the houses appear to have been little better than those which were common during the Saxon period. In the Tudor period there was a great increase of interest felt in the City, and in Elizabeth's reign a class of popular writers, such as Lodge, Dekker, Nash, and many others produced a special class of literature full of information respecting the condition of London. Mr. Jenkinson well pointed

out that Ben Jonson was always interested in London, and it might be said that in some of his plays he preserved a whole list of the names of the suburbs of London. In his *Every Man in his Humour* he particularly referred to tavern life and the manners of the time. Hoxton was considered to be in the country, and Master Stephen, who lived there, described his uncle's property as Middlesex land, and he himself was styled a country gull in comparison with Master Matthew the town gull.

With regard to Shakespeare, they would agree with the writer when he said that few of Shakespeare's scenes were laid in London except in the historical plays, but it must be noted that in some of the plays London characteristics were attributed to foreign cities, thus in "Measure for Measure" the scene was stated to be in Vienna, but it would be seen that the characteristics of London were transferred to the foreign city.

One point made by Mr. Jenkinson respecting the gardens of London was of great interest. The circuit of the later Roman wall continued as the wall of London until it was destroyed long after the Fire, and, therefore, there must have been many open spaces within the walls. The course of the Wal-brook was specially marked by gardens.

The custom of executing criminals on the spot where the crime was committed was well worthy of notice, as it was kept up to the end of the eighteenth century. No more admirable a quotation could be given than that used from Stow of an execution being on his doorstep. As to the water supply, they had to remember that the water-carriers gathered about the conduits and distributed the water to the houses. Cob, the water-bearer, was one of the characters in *Every Man in his Humour*.

Before the Fire, at the end of the period indicated, there was a great increase in the West End of London. When the Royalists came back, at the Restoration, they found their old houses were unavailable, and houses were built for them first in Lincoln's Inn Fields and in Great Queen Street, then in Covent Garden and Pall Mall and St. James's Square, and other places.

The Fire made a vast change, and it marked the close of Mr. Jenkinson's period. It was satisfactory to know that when the City was rebuilt the arrangements were generally admirable, and legal questions were settled by one of their most eminent and respected judges, Sir Matthew Hale.

Mr. WM. WOODWARD, F.R.I.B.A. (Fellow), said that, after Dr. Wheatley's remarks, he felt some hesitation in joining in the discussion, but he could not let slip the opportunity of expressing the view that a more interesting Paper—and, if Mr. Jenkinson would permit him to say so, one more excellently read—he did not think that he had listened to in that room.

The author suggested in the early part of his Paper that possibly it might savour more of the literary or antiquarian than of the technical. No apology, however, was needed, and personally he could only repeat what he had said on previous occasions, that there was no reason whatever why surveyors should not embellish even their bills of quantities with literary touches. It was desirable that a professional man should be able to write a report with a literary finish, for by so doing he would make his clients at once not only thoroughly understand it, but also thoroughly appreciate it.

He thought, too, that Dr. Wheatley would agree with him in admiring the restraint which Mr. Jenkinson

had placed upon his excerpts from Pepys, whilst giving so full a list of excerpts from the Diary of Evelyn. Having read every volume of Dr. Wheatley's edition of Pepys, as also of his edition of Evelyn, he could the more admire the restraint Mr. Jenkinson had put upon himself in dealing with Pepys' *Diary*.

There was one remark he should like to make about the inns to which Mr. Jenkinson had so well referred. It was interesting to know that on the very site of The Surveyors' Institution there was more than one inn. He did not, of course, regret the erection of The Institution building, but bearing in mind the character of those inns he rather regretted that the structure had not retained or embodied features of some of those fine old inns to which reference had been made.

The references to Crosby Hall, and its re-erection at Chelsea, recalled his recollections of seeing Crosby Hall pulled down. He well remembered seeing many pieces of "oak" tracery being brought away from the roof of Crosby Hall; he had had the opportunity of carefully examining them, and found that many of the specimens were made of cast-iron and grained to resemble or imitate oak.

The Appendices, like the Paper, were full of interest. Surveyors would agree that "the plottforme by them allready drawne," to which Mr. Jenkinson referred, "in foure and twenty equall partes of ground and premisses," would require a good deal of looking into and study on the part of the surveyor who had to deal with those plots. In Appendix B. Mr. Jenkinson quoted from the contract for building Dulwich College, "certaine buildinge of brick, of and with such bricke, lyne, sand, and other stuff belonginge to bricke work," were to be provided. He had made a special

study of the London Building Act, 1894, but he had to confess that he did not know what "other stuff," connected with brickwork, could have been referred to *re* Dulwich College. What he did know was that he had been delighted with Mr. Jenkinson's Paper, which was one which they would all read with much interest in the future both for its literary and for its historical character.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting, and carried unanimously,

MR. JENKINSON, in acknowledgment, said that he could only thank the mover and seconder of the vote of thanks and the other speakers for the extremely kind and appreciative way in which they had spoken of his Paper and for the leniency of their criticism, which left him nothing to say. He was also greatly indebted to Dr. Wheatley for his remarks, and for the many items of fresh matter which he had added to the Paper. Of course they could all easily understand that in the limited time at his disposal he could give them only a mere fraction of the matter he had collected. He had spent some time in going through the whole of London on the same method pursued in his Paper, but in the hour at his disposal he could only limit himself to a particular period and to a very limited space; hence there must be omissions; it was inevitable. He might remind them of the story of the Irish gentleman who said, *apropos* of absentee landlords, that his unfortunate country was crowded with them. Well, his Paper was unavoidably crowded with omissions. He apologised that it was so, but it was a question of time. He was bound to fix a period, and he chose that lying between the Dissolution

of the Monasteries and the Great Fire as being the most interesting, he thought, as regards literature. It was not that he had neglected earlier literature, and he could assure Dr. Wheatley that he fully appreciated the works of Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate, and their followers of the fifteenth century, and knew from intimate experience that there was a great deal of interesting matter in their writings, but it was absolutely necessary to fix a limit to the period treated. He was extremely obliged to Dr. Wheatley and the other speakers for their interesting remarks, and he thanked all present for their kind appreciation. He assured them it had been a great pleasure to prepare the Paper for The Institution.

THE URBAN REPORT OF THE LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

BY DAWBARN YOUNG (ASSOCIATE).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, held on Monday, 20th April, 1914.*

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

The Urban Report of the Land Enquiry Committee consists of a volume of some seven hundred pages bristling with matter of exceptional interest to Members of this Institution: an interest which, no doubt, is stimulated by the thought that some, if not many, of the recommendations put forward by the Committee will ultimately crystallise into law. This is the first Paper on the subject to be read at this Institution, and it should therefore be somewhat in the nature of an introduction dealing with the Report as a whole. The task that I have on this account set before myself is to prepare a statement giving the points in the Report that are likely to be of special interest to Members of this Institution. This is by no means an easy matter having regard to the length of the Report and the necessary limited space that is placed at my disposal. The difficulty is to some extent lessened by the realisation that the purpose of this Paper is not to give the Members of this Institution the questionable benefit of the writer's views on the

Report, but rather to present to The Institution some of the recommendations of the Land Enquiry Committee on the problems connected with the land, and thus to draw out in the discussion that is to follow the comments of the Members of this Institution, many of whom are so well qualified to speak upon the subject.

The Report is divided into four parts: Part I., dealing with Housing; Part II. with the Acquisition of Land; Part III. with Tenure; and Part IV. with Rating. I propose to adopt the same order in this Paper.

PART I.

Housing.

The Committee commence this part of their Report by making a survey of the condition of the houses of the working classes in England and Wales at the present time. They go somewhat minutely into all phases of the question, and while they recognise that an advance has been made during recent years, they express it as their opinion that the problem must be dealt with in a much more drastic manner than heretofore if anything like real progress is to be made. They sum up the situation by saying: "We find that the majority of the urban population have to live in houses which are overcrowded to the acre, which are usually built in long dull rows with no sufficient open spaces, and which, in addition, are often defective in various ways. Thus a considerable proportion still have to live in houses which are so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and that one-tenth of the population have to live under conditions of gross overcrowding."

CAUSES OF THE SLOW PROGRESS OF HOUSING REFORM.

The Committee, as a result of their investigations, give a list of what, in their opinion, are the causes for the slow progress that has been made in the past. I will mention those which will be of most interest to Members of The Institution; they are:—

- (a) The hesitation of authorities in the past to put into force the full measure of the law on account of the hardship that would be caused to many slum owners, who are too poor to comply with the requisitions prescribed;
- (b) The inadequate powers conferred upon the authorities for the control of houses let in tenements and in furnished rooms;
- (c) The effect of the leasehold system;
- (d) The shortage of accommodation;

commenting on such of these points as call for further explanation.

Tenement Houses.—With regard to the control of houses let in tenements the Committee point out that in London and many large towns houses originally built for the occupation of one family have become occupied as tenements, without any structural or sanitary alterations, and as a result the want of w.c. accommodation, water supply, sinks, larders, &c., have become a serious matter.

The Leasehold System.—The chief criticisms raised against the leasehold system are:—

- (1) When the end of the term of a lease is approaching, the leasehold owner has no sufficient motive for spending money on improving his

property, or even for keeping it in proper repair. He knows that the buildings on the site, with any improvements he may have made to them, will pass to the ground landlord when the lease falls in ;

And even if he is willing to make the alterations necessary to bring the property into line with modern housing requirements, the lessor's consent has to be obtained, and that may be, and often is, refused, or granted only on payment of a substantial fine ;

- (2) He may be called upon to make payments to the landlord when he wishes to assign his leasehold interest ;
- (3) He usually has to pay on consents to alterations and assignments the fees of the landlord's professional advisers ;
- (4) Owing to the inferior nature of leaseholds as a security, and to the fact that the majority of trustees cannot legally invest on mortgages of them, the rate of mortgage interest is higher on leasehold than on freehold property ;
- (5) Handicapped as the owner of the leaseholds is in these ways, he naturally endeavours to throw part of his burden on to the actual occupiers in the shape of high rents, and he often succeeds in doing so.

SHORTAGE OF ACCOMMODATION.

The Committee point to shortage of accommodation as being one of the most serious causes of the present backward conditions. They say that at the present time

the shortage is so acute that it extends to one-half the English and Welsh towns. In their view the following among others are the causes:—

(i.) *The effect of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.*—This, the Committee point out, has created, owing to political agitation, a feeling of insecurity, and people hesitate to invest money in this class of property; moreover, the price put upon the property by Government valuers has made mortgagees in many cases realise that their margin of security was too small, leading in a large number of cases to the withdrawal of the money.

(ii.) *Recent increase in the Cost of providing Houses.*—Due to various reasons, namely:—

- (1) Less money and increased attractiveness of other investments.
- (2) Increased cost of building materials.
- (3) More stringent by-laws.
- (4) The recent rise in rates.

(iii.) *The inability of Owners to secure higher Rents.*—The Committee point out in this connection that although the cost of buildings has gone up workmen's wages have not increased proportionally. Besides this the wage they now get has not the same purchasing power as it had a few years ago. Accordingly, owners not being able to get rents to meet the increased cost of building, do not build.

(iv.) *The increased attractiveness of Alternative Securities.*—This, the Committee hold, has resulted in a reduction of the value of gilt-edge securities all round.

(v.) *The feeling of insecurity caused by the Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*—This, the Committee say, is on account of the new responsibilities placed upon the owner and the increased vigilance of the local authorities.

REMEDIES PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH HOUSING EVILS.

We now come to the remedies proposed by the Committee. They may be grouped under two heads, namely :—

- (A) The supply of dwellings in the future ;
- (B) The abolition of slums.

THE SUPPLY OF DWELLINGS IN THE FUTURE.

As a result of their investigations the Committee state that as much as 99 per cent. of the working-class houses have been erected by private enterprise, and they recognise the desirability of leaving such work in the same hands in the future. But they feel that it is essential that in the future local authorities should be made responsible for the supply in their district of adequate sanitary housing accommodation. The effect of this will be that the authorities may have to carry out housing schemes that would not be sufficiently remunerative to attract private enterprise. But it is the opinion of the Committee that the occasions when this may be necessary will not be so frequent as might first appear. For if the Government adopt the principle of the minimum wage in urban areas (as already proposed with regard to rural areas, a course which the Committee urge should be adopted), the economic status of the workman will, in their view, thereby be raised, and he will be in a better position to pay for a sanitary dwelling out of his own wages.

In order to stimulate the supply of good houses at a low cost, the Committee make, amongst others, the following suggestions as to how it may be done :—

(A) *By increasing the available Supply of Building Land.*—The Committee suggest that the available supply of building land may be increased—

- (i.) By the local authority acquiring land compulsorily, and subsequently leasing it to builders at a reasonable price. This scheme, however, would only be practicable if the Committee's proposals with regard to amending the law dealing with compulsory acquisition of land were adopted: these are dealt with later.
- (ii.) By rendering outside land available by means of improved facilities of transit. In the opinion of the Committee, if the country could be made as accessible to the poor man as it is to the wealthier classes he would be equally desirous of living in the country. With adequate means of transit it would be possible for the workers in town to do the same as town workers in Germany and Belgium. These people live in the country and have large gardens. In the event of temporary unemployment, instead of wasting their time they can work productively on their land until work is found for them by the labour exchange.

In the view of the Committee it should be made obligatory upon the local authorities to provide transit facilities if suitable land is not available at reasonable prices in close proximity to the town. In order that the authority might reap the full benefit of this outlay they should be empowered to acquire any land likely to increase in value on account of the provision of these facilities.

(iii.) *By the Rating of Vacant Land at its full Value.*—Members will be familiar with the arguments under this head.

(B) *By the relaxing of By-laws.*—The Committee hold that a considerable amount of unnecessary cost is incurred on account of the unreasonableness of building by-laws, and the restrictions that are placed upon builders, both as regards the construction of roads and the erection of buildings.

(c) *By rating Site Value.*—The Committee also point out that the rates as at present assessed on the value of the buildings as well as the land are in the nature of a tax upon buildings, and if some part of the rates were taken off the buildings and placed upon the land instead a considerable increase in building might be expected.

(D) *By extending the scope of Town Planning.*—The Committee attach much importance to measures for guarding against the creation of slums in the future. They point out that notwithstanding the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, the development of building estates continues on the old unsatisfactory lines. They therefore recommend that every local authority should be required to prepare a preliminary planning scheme in respect of the whole of their unbuilt area.

The preliminary scheme should impose only a few regulations, such as—

- (1) The fixing of the maximum number of dwellings per acre ;
- (2) The fixing of building lines to all existing roads ;
- (3) Such modification of the building lines as may facilitate the scheme ;

- (4) The securing of routes for any new thoroughfare forming a main communication.

A proposal such as this would, the Committee point out, prevent mistakes being made before the district was ripe for a full town-planning scheme.

THE REFORM OF THE SLUM.

The Committee for the purpose of improving existing conditions recommend :—

- (1) The making of a national survey of housing conditions ;
- (2) The reform of the leasehold system ;
- (3) Measures being taken against hardships being caused to owners ;
- (4) The re-planning of congested areas.

1. *The National Survey.*—With regard to the national survey of housing conditions the Committee recommend (*a*) that it should be made within a limited time ; (*b*) that this should be carried out by the local authorities themselves ; (*c*) that the local authorities should then submit to the Local Government Board a scheme for remedying the conditions ; (*d*) that the scheme should be carried out by the same authority within a limited time.

To ensure that these duties will be carried out, the Committee recommend the appointment of inspectors for the purpose of supervision and advice, and that power should be given to the Board to withhold grants in aid from defaulting local authorities.

2. *Leaseholds.*—The Committee find that the recommendations made under the part of the Report dealing with tenure will to a large extent remedy the evils caused by the leasehold system.

3. *Hardship to Owners.*—Dealing with the question of hardship that may be caused to individual owners by the strict application of the law, the Committee recommend that in case of very poor owners when a closing order is made the local authority shall have power to purchase the property at such prices as they may deem to be expedient.

They further suggest that in cases where the defect in houses is due to original structural defects or design, and not to neglect and disrepair, the local authority should have power instead of closing a building at once to allow it to be kept open for a further period of years, thus giving the owner time to meet his loss. Such time should, of course, be only for a few years. This would also help to insure that the local authorities would do their duty, instead of permitting the owner to patch the house up out of consideration to the loss he would otherwise sustain.

4. *Re-planning.*—The Committee point out that in many of our larger towns there are extensive areas which are so badly planned that however perfect the buildings in the area may be, the locality can never really be healthy. Moreover, in such areas it frequently happens that the land is not used to its best advantage, and consequently its owners and the community suffer a loss. The Committee recommend that in those cases the local authority should have power to put into operation a re-planning scheme. A new plan of the area should be prepared, and the scheme declared to be in operation, and thereafter no one would be entitled to build save in conformity to the new plan. In the event of the owner being desirous of rebuilding and finding that his site, or part of it, happened to be situate on the site of one of the new streets, he could call upon the

local authority to purchase the site ; in such a case there would be nothing to pay for the building upon the site. The Committee point out that the scheme will be of special value in the case of an area where the buildings are old and worn out, as it will have the advantage of preventing the erection of new buildings before the area is ripe for re-planning. If new buildings in such cases are allowed to be erected, the cost of their acquisition might render the scheme impracticable.

PART II.

Acquisition of Land.

This part of the Report commences with a summary of the law of compensation, and is followed by evidence in the form of extracts from the replies made to questions that the Committee have submitted to various persons and bodies. The Committee have not hesitated to produce evidence that is in direct conflict with their own conclusions as well as that in support. The evidence produced in this part seems to be especially strong. Among those replying to questions put by the Committee are bodies like the Council of this Institution, and persons in official positions such as town clerks, many of whom have allowed their names to appear.

This part of the Report may be conveniently considered under four heads, namely :—

- (1) Acquisition of land by public and quasi-public bodies ;
- (2) Acquisition of land by private persons or companies ;
- (3) Acquisition of easements and wayleaves and the right to prospect for and obtain minerals.

Acquisition of Land by Public and Quasi-Public Bodies.

The recommendations made by the Committee as a result of their investigations may be considered under the following heads, namely :—

- (1) Compulsory powers ;
- (2) The tribunal for the assessment of compensation ;
- (3) The basis of compensation ;
- (4) The claimant's power to compel the promoters to acquire the whole of a property when only part is required ;
- (5) Grant of power to local authorities to acquire land in advance of their entire requirements.

COMPULSORY POWERS.

The Committee point out that the existing procedure for obtaining compulsory powers for the acquisition of land is cumbrous, dilatory, and expensive, as a result of which local authorities are frequently prevented from carrying out improvements, and are put to great inconvenience. The Committee cite a considerable amount of evidence in support of their conclusions. To deal with these objections the Committee make the following recommendations :—

- (1) That county councils, the councils of county boroughs, and borough and urban district councils, with a population of more than 10,000, should be given powers to acquire land compulsorily at any time and without it being

necessary to obtain the sanction of any authority when the land is required for any one of the following purposes:—

(a) Street or road widenings;

Provision of roads and other road improvements;

(b) The provision of schools and school playgrounds, baths, wash-houses, offices to be used by such authorities, music halls, fire stations, dépôt for work departments, police stations, hospitals, and other purposes of a similar character.

Subject to this the Committee recommend that the procedure for obtaining compulsory powers shall be amended in the following way:—

- (2) That Government departments, local authorities, local public bodies, bodies constituted by statute for some public purposes, public utility societies, should be enabled to obtain compulsory powers by means of an order from a Government department, but it should be the duty of a Government department to decline to grant such powers if, owing to the novelty and the magnitude of the undertaking, it should, in the opinion of the department, be advisable that Parliamentary sanction should be obtained. In such case, and in any case where the Government department declined to grant the compulsory powers, the body applying should be entitled to proceed by a Private Bill in the ordinary way;

- (3) In the case of Private Bill procedure the Committee make the following recommendations:—
- (a) That instead of referring the Bill as under the present procedure to two separate Parliament committees the matter should be referred to a joint committee of each House.
 - (b) That provisions should be made to enable a Private Bill to be carried over from session to session.
 - (c) House fees should be either reduced or abolished.
 - (d) The joint committee should have power to penalise vexatious opposition with costs, and to limit the number of counsel and expert witnesses engaged.

The first recommendation in effect applies the principles of Michael Angelo Taylor's Act. I notice in their reply to the Committee that the Council of this Institution approve of the principle, and suggest that the same power might be extended to other larger municipalities. The recommendations of the Committee not only extend the application of the principle to other authorities, but very much extend its scope, for instead of limiting its use to street widenings they give a large list of purposes to which it may be applied.

Powers such as these would be an undoubted convenience to the authorities, and a convenience that, having regard to the class of authority upon whom it is proposed to be conferred, is not one likely to be abused.

The tribunal that is proposed for the purpose of assessing the compensation under this scheme, as well

as the basis of compensation itself, is the same as that proposed by the Committee to determine claims under the Lands Clauses Acts, and is dealt with subsequently.

The proposal to refer Bills to a joint committee instead of referring them in turn to a separate committee of each House will not only expedite the passage of a Bill through Parliament, but will be a considerable saving of expense. With regard to the suggestion that committees should have power to penalise vexatious opposition in costs, they have the power already, but the trouble is they will not use it. If this were done with discretion, without question it would have the effect of stopping unreasonable opposition to Bills.

The suggestion that provision should be made to enable Bills to be carried over from session to session will be very helpful, as it sometimes occurs that the session ends before the Bill has gone through all its stages. It consequently has to be dropped, and if the same Bill is again introduced it becomes necessary to begin *de novo*. Thus all the costs incurred up to that time have been wasted.

TRIBUNAL FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION.

The Committee recommend that in all cases where land is acquired under compulsory powers the determination of the value of the property should in the first instance devolve upon the district valuer. According to the Committee's suggestion, the basis of valuation is to be the market value as at the time of the application for compulsory powers. The district valuer is to have nothing to do with the assessment of compensation. If the claimant does not agree with the determination of the district valuer with regard to the value of the land, he is to have the right of appeal to the Judicial Land

Commissioners. With the Judicial Land Commissioners is also to rest the duty of assessing the amount of compensation due to the claimant.

Dealing with the question of the tribunals and procedure under the Lands Clauses Acts, the Committee severely criticises the employment of juries or magistrates on the ground that the matters referred to them are frequently of a complex and technical nature, and not having the necessary technical training they cannot possibly be expected to arrive at a correct decision. There is much to be said for this view. With regard to arbitrators, the Committee say that a professional man engaged in private practice is not a suitable person, because a man who at one time acts on behalf of any person, and at another time sits to determine some question of value to which that person is a party, can hardly avoid unconscious bias. In giving expression to this view as to what would constitute a reliable tribunal they say :—

“ We are of opinion that a permanent tribunal,
“ cheap and easy of access, with wide powers in respect
“ of limiting evidence and disallowing costs should
“ be substituted for the present procedure. Such a
“ tribunal should take the form of a court or a com-
“ mission combining a strong judicial element with extra
“ members. These latter should be professional men
“ not in private practice who would be obtained in the
“ service of a court, or commissioners, thus adding inde-
“ pendence of judgment to their professional skill.”

Costs.—With regard to costs, the Committee recommend :—

- (a) That a scale of costs should be prepared by the Commissioners ;

- (b) That costs should be in the discretion of the Commissioners, but unless they otherwise order, when the finding was less than the offer made by the promoters, all the costs should be paid by the claimants.
- (c) That the Commissioners should have discretion to limit the number of witnesses and to exclude counsel.

THE BASIS OF COMPENSATION.

The Committee recommend that the basis of compensation for land should be as follows:—

- (1) The purchase price of the lands and buildings taken should be the value which they might be expected to realise if sold on the market by a willing seller, and this sum should be assessed on the principles laid down in the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, for determining the “total value” of land.
- (2) Such value should be ascertained as at the date of the application for compulsory powers or where such application was unnecessary at the date when the notice of intention to acquire land was served on the parties interested.
- (3) No compensation should be allowed for consequential damages to any contiguous lands belonging to the claimants, nor should account be taken of the extent to which the remaining lands of the claimant may be benefited by the proposed undertaking. But the owner should be awarded a sum which in the opinion of the Commissioners should adequately com-

pensate him for any loss due solely to the severance of the land taken from adjoining land.

- (4) No additional allowance should be made on account of the purchase being compulsory.
- (5) The occupier should be awarded a sum which in the opinion of the Commissioners would adequately compensate him for any loss or expense due to his being disturbed in the use or enjoyment of the land acquired.

Purchase Price of Land.—The Committee complain that the existing basis for arriving at the value of the land, namely, the value to the owner, is too wide and hypothetical, and leads to the claimant being paid on too liberal a scale. As an indication of this tendency they point to the heavy sums that have been paid in the past under the doctrine of “special adaptability,” and in support of this view they give a quantity of evidence from reliable sources. They further point out that so far as public bodies are concerned, heavy prices paid under compulsory purchase have become to some extent the measure of the prices that have to be paid by public bodies whenever they purchase. To protect themselves public bodies have developed the practice of effecting their purchase through secret agents, a practice which in their view is open to strong objection. They say that as a result of high prices due to this cause public improvements are checked or stopped to the great loss of the community.

There can be little doubt, I venture to suggest, that public bodies in the past had to pay heavy prices for the purchase of property, especially when acquiring

it under compulsory powers. Having regard to the serious and detrimental hinderance to improvements and development works that must be caused by such conditions, it becomes a serious question as to whether in the desire to do justice to the individual a grave injustice has not been done to the community. The fact that there is generally such a demand for property likely to be acquired for public works, I suggest, goes to show that claimants generally get something more than justice.

The Additional Allowance for Compulsory Purchase.

—It frequently happens that the stereotype figure allowed under this head is clear gain, but there are cases where loss is sustained in changing investments, and in such a case it would, in my view, work harshly if no provision were made to meet this; but I have no doubt the Committee might, on further consideration, be prepared to advise that where in fact loss in such cases would be incurred it should be met by adequate compensation.

Consequential Damage.—Dealing with the question of consequential damage, the Committee's views are best expressed in their own words:—

“In our view it is a most anomalous state of things
“that enables an owner to be paid compensation not
“only for land taken, but also for injurious affection to
“other lands, when as a matter of fact it may be quite
“possible that he is reaping an advantage owing to the
“undertaking of the public works. It appears to us
“that under the circumstances the very least reform that
“should be made in the law of compensation is that any
“benefit that the owner may derive from the works
“should be set off against compensation he may receive
“for depreciation.” They go on to say:—

“ We fail to see why because a landowner has a
“ portion of his land taken he should become entitled
“ to claim for any damage caused to his other lands ;
“ whereas an adjoining owner who is not so fortunate
“ as to have land taken, although possibly suffering a
“ much more extensive loss, should have no claim at
“ all. Losses of this kind are bound to occur from time
“ to time even without the intervention of any statutory
“ powers.”

. In addition to these criticisms the Committee hold that “ consequential damage ” is vague and indefinite, and often leads to extravagant sums being claimed by and granted to the claimant when part only is required.

The Committee recommend that Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Act should be modified so that the claimant will no longer have power to compel the owner to purchase the whole of the property in cases where the taking of part will not be seriously detrimental to the remainder.

As the Committee point out, a number of recent Acts have made provision to this effect.

GRANTING OF POWER TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO PURCHASE LAND IN ADVANCE.

The Committee recommend that local authorities should be given power to purchase land before such land is actually required by them for any special use, and the authority should not be compelled to state what their ultimate object might be for acquiring the land.

The Acquisition of Land by Private Persons.

The recommendations made by the Committee under this head are not so much in the nature of a reform or amendment of existing laws or procedure, but constitute an entirely new departure.

The Committee point out that some landowners, either by absolutely declining to sell or lease their lands or by asking prohibitive prices, have hindered business and commercial progress, and, in certain cases, have checked the development of towns and even districts, to the considerable loss of the community.

The Committee state that where owners hold land adjoining works or other premises, which is the only land available if the owner of the premises wishes to enlarge, the adjoining owners frequently refuse to sell, save at an almost prohibitive price, knowing that the owner must come to them if he wants to enlarge. Such practices often result in the manufacturer being compelled either to move and seek other premises elsewhere or to pay a prohibitive price, which frequently has the effect of withdrawing necessary capital from the business. These considerations are a matter of serious importance not only to the community but a matter of serious moment to persons living in that district, especially when the manufacturer happens to employ many hands.

In reviewing these conditions the Committee point out that the welfare or development of an entire town may depend upon the decision of a landowner, and state, I venture to suggest, with considerable force: "It is "questionable if a decision of this kind, affecting it may "be the lives and fortunes of thousands of persons,

“ should be allowed to remain where accident has placed
“ it, in the power of some individual, especially as his
“ own interest may be one in conflict with public
“ welfare.”

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

With a view to adjusting these conditions the Committee have made the following recommendations:—

Should a private person or company be desirous of acquiring land compulsorily for any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (1) For industrial or commercial purposes;
- (2) For the creation of housing for the working classes;
- (3) For the erection of churches and schools;

the person or company should be enabled to apply to a Government department, who should have power to grant leave for the compulsory leasing of land. Where, however, the land is required for churches, &c., the Committee recommend that the Government department should have power to grant leave for the compulsory sale of the land instead of compulsory leasing.

Applicants should not, however, be able to get powers unless they could show—

- (a) That they were unable to purchase or lease other lands suitable for their purpose, in accessible position, and at a reasonable price;
- (b) That the land in question was either (1) agricultural or (2) undeveloped;
- (c) That the use of the land for the purpose proposed would not conflict with public interest;

- (d) That the proposed use would not interfere with the amenities of the neighbourhood or with its future development ;
- (e) That they are in a position to carry out the scheme within a reasonable time.

Where the parties fail to agree to the rent, or as the case may be to the purchase price of the land, the amount should be determined by the Judicial Land Commissioners.

In the case of rural districts, and boroughs and urban districts where the population is less than ten thousand, the Committee recommend that the local authority should have power to purchase the land compulsorily, and lease it to the applicant.

It should be noticed that the rights proposed to be given to the individual are very properly placed under considerable restrictions, and it should be especially observed (1) that the applicant is only entitled to acquire land that is undeveloped or used for agricultural purposes, and (2) that except in the case of land required for churches, &c., powers will only be granted to acquire land by lease. Dealing with this point the Committee say : " It may be urged, and we think with justice, that " it can seldom be right for the State to compel one " private individual to hand over to another in perpetuity " the property of which he is the owner."

Acquisition of Easements and Wayleaves and the power to prospect for Minerals.

The Committee point out that owing to the refusal of landowners to grant wayleaves and rights of way over their land, commercial enterprise is frequently

much hampered. They cite cases in the salt districts where owing to this very valuable properties cannot be developed, a matter of considerable loss to the community. The Committee also point out that in coal-mining districts owners of land frequently refuse to work the coal themselves, and decline to allow others to do so.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In order to redress these grievances, the Committee have made the following recommendations:—

Easements and Wayleaves.—With regard to easements and wayleaves that—

- (1) A Government department should have power to make an order for the compulsory acquisition of wayleaves or easements ;
- (2) That before the order is made the local authority and all persons who have an interest in the land should have a right to appear before the Commissioners, and that due regard should be given to the amenities of the neighbourhood and all persons interested.

Mining and Quarrying.—With regard to mining and quarrying, that—

- (1) A Government department should have power to make an order (*a*) for compulsory granting of licences or wayleaves ; (*b*) for permission to prospect for minerals and compelling the grant of mining leases ;
- (2) The terms should in all cases be fixed by the Land Commissioners ;
- (3) In all cases the local authority and persons

interested should be permitted to appear before the Commissioners ;

- (4) The applicant should give satisfaction as to his ability to carry out the scheme, and should deposit a sum for restoring land to its original condition.

PART III.

Tenure.

The main feature of this part of the Report is the Committee's condemnation of the working of the leasehold system and their recommendation for remedying the evils about which they complain.

The Committee deal with a large number of other points that come within the category of tenure, but space will permit me only to touch upon these very shortly.

LEASEHOLDS.

Nearly all the objections that the Committee raise against the leasehold system arise from the advantageous position in which the landlord is so frequently placed as compared with the tenant.

Appropriation of Improvements.—It would appear that one of the worst features of the leasehold system, in the Committee's view, is the landlord's power of appropriation of the tenant's improvements at the end of the term. That is to say, not only the improvements that he may have put in in accordance with the terms of the lease, but others that he may have put in without being under any obligation. If the premises are business premises, frequently the goodwill that the

tenant may have created goes to the lessor as well. Although in theory the parties take into consideration the fact that the benefit of all improvements provided by the tenant will ultimately revert to the landlord, the Committee contend that in the case of leases having long terms the parties do not, in practice, include this in their calculations; the reason being that the reversion is somewhat remote. The Committee go on to say, even if this factor is taken into account, the fact that improvements revert at all to the lessor leaves a strong sense of hardship in the tenant's mind. This feeling is aggravated when, owing to the necessities of business or other matters, the lessee becomes compelled to carry out improvements not originally contemplated at the commencement of the tenancy.

In the view of the Committee the appropriation of improvements by the landlord has also the effect of retarding the adequate development of property. From time to time properties get out of date and require alterations that would be of benefit both to the owner and to the community, but the lessee hesitates to incur the outlay knowing that at the expiration of the term the benefit reverts to the landlord.

Fines.—Another feature of the leasehold system, to which the Committee raise objection, is the practice of requiring the lessee to pay a fine, or increased rent, before permission is given him to do certain things, such as sublet, make alterations, use the premises in some particular manner, &c. The Committee say nothing against the imposition of the restrictions, but they object to the unfair use that is made of them. Such, for example, as using them as a lever for raising the rent, or for making the tenant pay

a premium or a fine, frequently in addition to the charges of the lessor's professional advisors. To quote the report: "We have examined many cases where restrictions are used not to protect amenities of a neighbourhood but as a means of levying contributions from those who desire to be relieved of them." The Committee go on to say, referring to restrictive covenants: "If the refusal to permit a change of use is based upon a genuine desire to protect the value of the reversion and to preserve the amenities of the neighbourhood, no just criticism can be brought against the lessor who insists upon his rights: if the ground landlord thinks the neighbourhood will be injured by waiving the restriction he should adhere to it, but if he offers to waive it in payment of a substantial sum it is a practical admission that no harm will be done to the neighbourhood."

Dilapidations.—The Committee also raise objections to the present law with regard to dilapidations on two grounds, namely, (1) a lessor who proposes to pull down an old building at the expiration of the term can none the less compel the lessee to pay a heavy sum for repairs which are never to be carried out; and (2) a tenant has not the right to set off any improvements he may have made to the property against the landlord's claim.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

SECURITY OF TENURE.

The Committee recommend that provisions should be made for granting security of tenure in the case of—

- (a) All future leases (other than mining leases) for terms exceeding 21 years;

- (b) All existing leases (other than mining leases) for terms exceeding 21 years ;
- (c) For tenancies of premises used for business and professional purposes.

For this object the Committee propose that the following scheme should be put in operation. To describe it I do not think that I can do better than quote the Committee's own statement :—

FUTURE TENANCIES.

All future leases (other than mining leases) for more than 21 years should confer upon the lessee the right to security of tenure, except under the circumstances mentioned below, and in these excepted cases the lessee should be entitled to payment for the unexhausted value of buildings erected or other improvements made by him.

The lessee should have the right, on application at such times and under such circumstances during the currency of the lease as the Land Commissioners might prescribe or allow, to a renewal or extension of the lease, for such term, at such rent, and on such conditions as the Commissioners considered reasonable.

In fixing the rent payable the Commissioners should not take into consideration the value of any buildings erected or other improvements made by the lessee. With regard to the value of the land during the remainder of the existing term, they should regard that as fixed by the current lease, but they would make an estimate of the value of the land during the extension of the term. After taking all these elements into consideration, they would determine the proper rent to

be paid, probably, in most cases, on the basis of the new rent being made payable at once.

It would probably be necessary to give the lessee the option of refusing the terms offered by the Commissioners, but in that case he should be made to pay the costs of the application.

To protect the lessor in such an event, and also to penalise unreasonable applications, it might be necessary to prescribe for a small preliminary deposit by the lessee on his making the application.

Exceptions to Right of Security of Tenure.

The Commissioners should not be bound to renew or extend the lease if they were satisfied by the lessor or the local authority—

- (a) That the property was required at an early date by a public authority or some other body with compulsory powers of acquisition;
- (b) That the lessor required possession of the property in order to carry out some scheme of reconstruction or improvement desirable in the public interest;
- (c) That the lessor desired to put the property to some use “higher” than that to which it was being put, or about to be put, by the lessee.

It should also be possible for the Commissioners to grant the extended term subject to the conditions that it should cease if the property were afterwards required by a public authority.

*Compensation for Improvements, Goodwill, Trade
Fixtures, and Cost of Removal.*

In the excepted cases the lessee should be entitled (if the Commissioners decline to renew or extend the term of the lease) to compensation—

- (a) For the unexhausted value of any building erected or other improvements made by him which were suitable to the character of the holding and had added to its letting value, deduction being made in respect of any diminution in the letting value of any other property of the lessor due to the improvement.

Improvements made by the lessee should include those made by his predecessors in title, for which they had not received compensation.

- (b) If the premises were being used for the purposes of any business or profession, for any loss of goodwill, or any depreciation in trade fixtures, which the lessee or his tenants would sustain through their enforced removal from the premises at the end of the existing term, and for the expenses of such removal.

EXISTING LEASES.

In the case of existing leases (other than mining leases) originally created for more than 21 years or for a life or lives, the lessee should have the same right of security of tenure or compensation for improvements, fixtures, goodwill, and costs of removal as are recommended above in the case of future leases, with the following modifications :—

-
- (a) In fixing the rent to be charged on renewal of extension the Commissioners should have regard to the reversionary interest which the lessor at present has in any buildings erected or improvements made (other than improvements necessary to put the premises into a proper sanitary condition) by the lessee or his predecessors in title before the enactment of the proposed legislation. The lessor would thus be entitled to a rent which treated old improvements other than necessary sanitary improvements as belonging to him.
- (b) No addition to the rent which would otherwise be payable should be allowed in respect of improvements made by the lessee or his predecessors necessary to put the premises into a proper sanitary condition, or in respect of any buildings erected or other improvements made by the lessee after the coming into force of the proposed legislation.
- (c) Improvements in which the lessors were held to have a reversionary interest should not be the subject of compensation to the lessee in case the Commissioners refused to renew or extend the lease.

BUSINESS PREMISES.

In the case of premises used for the purposes of a business or profession under any existing or future tenancy for a term not exceeding 21 years, a tenant who had erected buildings or made other improvements, or created or become possessed of a goodwill attaching to the premises, should have the same rights as are

given to lessees for over 21 years, of applying for a renewal or extension of the tenancy, and of receiving, in cases where the renewal or extension was not granted by the Commissioners, compensation for his goodwill, improvements, fixtures, and costs of removal. To the grounds on which the Commissioners might refuse to renew or extend the tenancy should be added the following:—

That the owner required the property for his own occupation, or for that of some member of his family, or of the family of a deceased lessor for whom he was an executor, administrator, or trustee.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO LEASES AND TENANCIES.

Copyholds.—That the provisions of the Lord Chancellor's Bill for the enfranchisement of copyholds should be passed into law subject to certain amendments in favour of the copyholder.

Leases for Lives.—That any future grant of a lease for lives other than that of the lessee should be prohibited, and that an existing lessee for lives should have a right to apply to the Commissioners to have his lease commuted into one for a term of years.

Enfranchisement of Leaseholds.—That all future leases of land for more than 21 years—

- (1) To religious bodies for the erection of places of worship and schools,
- (2) To local authorities,

should confer on the lessee the right to purchase the fee simple subject to the payment of compensation to the

lessor. The Committee do not view favourably the general application of the principle of enfranchisement of leaseholds.

The Committee make the further recommendations:—

Repairs by Landlord.—In future lettings of dwellings it should be an implied term of the contract that the premises were reasonably fit for human habitation at the commencement of the term and would be so kept by the landlord during the tenancy, and this obligation in the case of future tenancies for less than three years should attach to the landlord and may not be contracted out of.

Undisclosed Defects.—Landlords should be placed under legal obligation to disclose defects, of which he or his agent had knowledge, showing, or tending to show, that the premises were not reasonably fit for human habitation.

Assignments.—It should be a statutory incident of future leases or lettings that the lessee should have the right to assign after giving notice and reasonable information to the landlord. The landlord should, however, have power to obtain an order from the Commissioners prohibiting the assignment in the case of an unsatisfactory tenant. With regard to existing leases, when the landlord unreasonably refuses permission to carry on or sublet, the tenant should have power to appeal to the Commissioners.

Contracting out of Payment of Rates and Taxes.—Any agreement that any existing or future rate or tax payable by the landlord was to be paid by the tenant should be void.

Structural Alterations.—Before making any erection which might become the subject of compensation the tenant should be bound to give notice to his landlord. The landlord should have the option of carrying out the suggested improvement and adding a fair percentage of the cost to the amount of the rent. If the landlord so desired, the question as to whether the tenant should be at liberty to make the erection should be referred to the Commissioners. At the termination of the lease the compensation would be based on the value of the work at the time; if the value were exhausted or it were no longer suitable, having regard to the character of the property, the tenant could not recover anything.

Dilapidations.—In the case of a claim for dilapidations the tenant should have a right to set off the improvements against the cost of the repairs. When a building is about to be pulled down and the landlord has sustained no actual loss by reason of the want of repair, a claim for dilapidations should not be enforceable.

Conditions to be declared void.—Certain conditions now sometimes inserted in leases or tenancy agreements should be declared void by statute, *e.g.* :—

- (1) An agreement that disputes between lessor and lessee shall be settled by the lessor's solicitor, steward, or agent.
- (2) An agreement giving the lessor or his solicitor power to alter, without the consent of the lessee, the conditions contained in a lease or agreement for a lease.
- (3) A provision that all deeds relating to the premises shall be prepared by an agent acting

for the landlord, or that such an agent shall be employed to prepare plans or act as architect in respect of the property.

The Commissioners should also have power to declare void any other conditions or covenants in lessee or tenancy agreements which were clearly unreasonable or contrary to the public interest.

Scale of Costs on Assignments, Consents, and Licences.—The fees and costs of the solicitors, agents, or surveyors of lessors, payable by lessees or tenants on their giving notices of assignment or obtaining consents or licences to assign, or consents to alterations or to change in the user of property, should be regulated by a scale to be set up by the Commissioners.

Disputes between Landlord and Tenant.—The Commissioners should be given authority to decide all disputes between landlord and tenant in regard to the tenancy, or arising out of the lease or tenancy agreement, including particularly the question of dilapidations; and there should be transferred to them the powers, now vested in the Chancery Division and the county courts, of relief against forfeiture for breach of covenant.

Transfer to Land Commissioners of all the powers of the Courts to sanction Leasing.—All the powers of the Courts, Government departments, the Charity Commissioners, and other similar bodies, to grant to limited owners, trustees, and corporations, the right to grant leases should be transferred to the Land Commissioners.

Power to the Commissioners to release or vary restrictive Covenants and Conditions.—The Commissioners should be empowered, on the application of any person interested, or on the application of the “responsible

“ authority ” under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, to declare void, or to vary, upon such terms as it thought fit, restrictive and other covenants or conditions as to building or user which were no longer necessary to preserve the amenities of the neighbourhood, or to protect the interests of the persons entitled to enforce them.

Easements.—The Commissioners should be empowered to extinguish, on awarding compensation, easements (*e.g.*, rights of way, light, &c.) which prevent the reasonable improvement of property and the loss of which would not cause undue detriment to the persons entitled to such easements.

Ascertainment of Sums payable for Street-making, &c.—Any provision in a conveyance or lease stipulating that sums payable by the purchaser or lessee shall be left to be ascertained by the vendor or lessor or his agent should be void.

Building Materials.—Any provision in a building lease or agreement for the sale of land to the effect that the building materials and plant and other articles brought on to the land but not actually permanently affixed to it shall vest in the vendor or lessor should be void.

Abolition of the Right of Primogeniture.—On the death of the owner intestate, land and buildings, under whatever tenure, should pass to the next of kin in the same way as if such land and buildings were personal property.

PART IV.

R a t i n g.

As the Committee very rightly point out, no enquiry into the land problem of this country would be complete unless it included local rating among the subjects of its investigation. The importance of this question is emphasised by two facts, namely:—

- (1) That the amount raised in the form of rates from hereditaments is far greater than that raised from any other single source of taxation. The total amount raised by rates in England and Wales during the year 1910-1911 was £65,000,000, while the total amount raised during the same year for excise, which produced the largest sum of all the other sources, was £40,000,000 ;
- (2) That during the past ten years the total amount of rates levied has increased to the extent of 51·5 per cent., although the assessable value upon which the rate is levied has only increased to the extent of 21·9 per cent.

CRITICISMS AS TO THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF RATING.

The Committee quote the opinion of a large number of persons on the working of the present rating system, and sum up the results of their investigation at some length. They severely criticise the present basis of assessment. The main points of criticism which they raise may be summed up as follows:—

- (1) That, owing to the inclusion of buildings and

other improvements in the basis of assessment, a tax is put upon the improvement of the land which very seriously hampers industry, agriculture, and the general development of the land ;

- (2) That the effect of rating land at its annual value according to the use to which it is put relieves some land of its full share of the burden of rates, and puts an unfair burden upon other land ;
- (3) That the cost of certain national services, which should rightly be borne by the Exchequer, is charged upon the rates ;
- (4) That the existing methods of assessment require reform on several grounds, mainly (a) that interested parties frequently have a say in the assessment of properties ; (b) that assessment valuations are often made by untrained persons ; (c) that there is a lack of uniformity in procedure ; and (d) that there are too many authorities concerned.

Space will not permit of more than a general consideration of the criticisms put forward.

1. *Tax upon Improvements.*—With regard to this ground of criticism, the Committee point out that, under the existing system, directly an owner proceeds to improve his land by the erection of buildings or other works his assessment is raised, and this in effect amounts to a heavy tax on improvements, and is, in their view, bound to have the effect of checking the value of land, following the usual experience when an article is taxed.

Answering the criticism that a tax on site values will also have the effect of retarding the development of land, they say: "The economical effects of a rate upon the site are quite different from the economical effects of a rate upon buildings or upon the composite hereditaments. The supply of buildings, like the supply of spirits or tea, can be restricted, and will be restricted if producers are discouraged by means of the imposition of the tax. For in these cases there is not sufficient motive to continue producing unless a price can be realised sufficient to meet the duty as well as the cost of production. But sites are not created by the human agency at all, and therefore the supply of sites cannot be restricted. It is true that a landowner can withhold from the market land that would otherwise be profitably occupied; but by so doing, even if he saves the tax he loses the whole of the rent, which he would be deriving from it if it were being used."

The Committee say that the present system is especially detrimental in the case of housing and agriculture. With regard to the former they quote from the Minority Report of the Royal Commission on local taxation, who were strongly of the same opinion. With regard to effects on agriculture, the Committee refer to a striking passage from the Duke of Bedford's book, *The Story of a Great Agricultural Estate*. The duke, after describing how he had spent considerable sums in laying out and planting a fruit garden, goes on to say, to his astonishment, the effect was to treble the amount of rates on the farm, and adds: "I am now in a position to record an important result. It is this: If you invest your capital in a fruit farm your rates will be trebled before you have any chance of a return of your outlay."

2. *The Unfair Distribution of the Burden.*—Dealing with the question of the unfair distribution of burdens, the Committee state that the present basis of assessing property on the principle of *rebus sic stantibus* has two results, namely :—

- (1) Land which ought to contribute towards the revenue of the district frequently evades payment entirely or only contributes a sum that is quite inadequate.
- (2) A premium is put upon the misuse of the land ; those who put land to its best use are most highly rated ; those who put it to an inferior use pay much smaller rates, and those who do not use it at all pay none.

The arguments on this point will be familiar to Members of this Institution. I do not propose to discuss this further.

3. *Expenditure that should be borne by the Exchequer.*—This point requires no elaboration, for I think it is generally admitted that the time is come when considerable relief should be given to local authorities by grants from the public exchequer, in order to meet the expenses incurred in the provision for what are tantamount to national services.

4. *Valuation Reform.*—Touching upon this point the Committee state that they have received a large number of complaints from all parts of the country that there is a tendency for the control of assessments to get into the hands of one particular class, who very much favour (no doubt unintentionally) their own class, in determining the assessments, *e.g.*, in one place the members on the assessment committee are nearly all

farmers, and their practice is to value farms at a low figure and other properties at a high figure. Besides this, the valuations in many parts of the country are in the hands of entirely ignorant persons. There is a great deal of overlapping; and there is an entire lack of uniformity with regard to methods of valuation throughout the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee having come to the conclusion that the present basis of rating is unsatisfactory, proceed to look for a system that will be more suitable, and in their search for a new system keep two points in view, namely, that the scheme must not (*a*) interfere with existing contracts, or (*b*) put a greater burden upon agriculture.

After considering the proposal to transfer all the rates from the composite value, namely, land and buildings to the value of the land alone, they have come to the conclusion that such a scheme would inflict a considerable injustice as between landowner and landowner, for, as they point out, in some cases landowners would be to some extent relieved of rates, but in others they would have to bear a greater burden. This result, the Committee explain, is due to the fact that the ratio of the value of the site, as compared with the value of the building, varies between property and property.

But they point out that this objection only arises where land has been developed. In an entirely new country this drawback would not exist, and that in such a case land values would be the best basis of assessment. The Committee therefore argue that although a mistake has been made in the past there is no reason why the

mistake should be perpetuated in the future. They accordingly recommend that—

All future increases in local expenditure that are chargeable on the rates should be met by a rate upon site values. In other words, every local authority should be required to raise by a rate on site values the whole amount by which its expenditure out of rates in any future year exceeds its expenditure in the year immediately preceding that in which this proposal comes into force.

To put this into other words, the Committee propose that directly the scheme is put into operation the expenditure of the last preceding year should form a high-water mark for the future, and, if the expenditure ever exceeded that sum, the amount in excess should be raised by a rate on site values. Such a scheme would meet what, in the opinion of the Committee, forms the main objection to the change of the basis of rating, namely, the infliction of an injustice on certain land-owners. The Committee also recommend that—

- (1) Assuming that the subventions paid out of imperial taxation in aid of rates are substantially increased, existing expenditure should be met in part by a penny rate on capital site value;
- (2) Local authorities should be given the option of raising by a rate upon site values such further part of their expenditure from rates as they think fit.

The Committee give in their Report a series of tables to show the effect of their proposals. Three of these tables are given in the Appendix.

Table I. shows the effect that would be produced if the entire basis of assessment were changed from the composite value to the value of the land. If reference is made to the table, it will be seen that the first column describes the class of property, A represents a plot of vacant land; B a plot of undeveloped land; C represents a business property not far removed from the principal business thoroughfare; F and G are properties in outlying residential districts. The second column gives the existing rateable value, and for the purpose of comparison the Committee have assumed that the rateable value of each class of property is the same. The third column gives the site value, or in other words, the annual equivalent of the capital site value, which means, not the sum for which the bare site would let from year to year, but 5 per cent. on the selling value of the site if put upon the market clear of improvements. The fourth column gives the amount of rates which would be obtained on the existing basis. The fifth column gives the amount that would be obtained on the site value basis, and the last column shows the percentage of increase or decrease in the amount of the rates that would have to be paid by such properties if the site value basis were adopted. This column makes clear what a disastrous effect would be brought about if the basis of assessment were entirely changed.

Table II. is to show the result of the Committee's scheme to transfer all future increase in expenditure to site value. The table to a large extent speaks for itself, and I do not think that any explanation is necessary.

Table III. is to demonstrate the effect of transferring part of the existing rates from the composite value to the site value. On reference to the eighth column it will be seen that there would be an increase in the

amount of the rates in the case of A, B, and C, but the Committee point out that they would only recommend this change on the assumption that a grant were made from the Exchequer. Assuming that the grant which they recommend, namely, £5,000,000, were made in relief of rates, the Committee's estimate represents a relief of over 8 per cent. As a result B, instead of having to pay a heavier rate, would be to some extent relieved.

AGRICULTURAL LAND.

The Committee suggest that agricultural land for the purpose of the new site value rate should not be rated on its full value, but at such a fraction of its value as would keep the total contribution from agricultural land proportionately the same in relation to the other hereditaments as was the case before the change. They, therefore, make the following suggestions to meet the difficulty :—

- (1) That in assessing the site value of agricultural land a deduction might be made not merely of the value of all improvements made during the last thirty years, but the unexhausted values of all improvements added to the land ;
- (2) Rates might be levied not upon the whole of the site value thus arrived at, but upon a portion of it.

CONCLUSION.

At the present time the question of land reform is very much in the public mind, and anyone who interests himself in public affairs must know that proposals for reform are not confined to the party which is sometimes

accused of being more than progressive. This feeling may be due to a variety of reasons, but I venture to suggest the foremost of them all is that the people of this country are beginning to recognise the great extent to which the health, progress, and prosperity of the nation is dependent upon the proper use and administration of the land. The rights of the landowner have been fully recognised in the past, but now a more adequate consideration is being given to the rights of the community.

It would be idle to deny that the Urban Report of the Land Enquiry Committee comes from party sources ; but I venture to believe that anyone who troubles to read its pages will not only recognise that it rises far above a mere party document, but that it represents the earnest attempt of a group of men to grapple with some of the more difficult problems connected with the land at present before the country.

If it were only for this reason such a work would be well worthy of the consideration of a great Institution such as this. But there is an additional reason, and that is that some, if not many, of the recommendations put forward may ultimately crystallise into law. The Members of this Institution, I venture to suggest, owe it to the country that they who are so well qualified to deal with such questions should consider this Report on its merits and in an impartial spirit.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Block.	R.V.	S.V.	Amount paid in Rates.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.
			On R.V. basis.	On S.V. basis.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
A.	300	2,100	100	1,557 10 0	+ 1,457
B.	300	210	100	155 15 0	+ 56
C.	300	180	100	133 10 0	+ 33
D.	300	135	100	100 0 0	—
E.	300	190	100	66 15 0	— 33
F.	300	60	100	44 10 0	— 56
G.	300	45	100	33 7 6	— 67

In this table it is assumed that the site value of the district is 45 per cent. of its rateable value, and that the existing rate in the £ is 6s. 8d.; the rate in the £ required to raise existing revenue from annual site value is consequently 14s. 10d.

TABLE II.

Block.	R.V.	S.V.	Yield of rate at 7s. 6d. in £ on R.V.		Yield of rate at 6s. 8d. in £ on R.V.	Yield of rate at 1s. 10¼d. in £ on S.V.		Total of columns 5 and 6.	Increase (+) or decrease (–) in contributions caused by transference.	
			£	s. d.		£	s. d.		Amount.	Per cent.
1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.		7.	8.	9.
	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
B.	300	210	112	10 0	100	19	9 0	119 9 0	+6 19 0	+6
C.	300	180	112	10 0	100	16	14 0	116 14 0	+6 4 0	+6
D.	300	135	112	10 0	100	12	10 0	112 10 0	—	—
E.	300	90	112	10 0	100	8	7 0	108 7 0	–4 3 0	–4
F.	300	60	112	10 0	100	5	11 0	105 11 0	–6 19 0	–6
G.	300	45	112	10 0	100	4	3 0	104 3 0	–8 7 0	–7

In this table it is assumed that the rates are now at 6s. 8d. in the £; that in ten years rates on the present basis would increase by 10d. in the £ (to 7s. 6d. in the £); the site value of the district is taken to be 45 per cent. of its rateable value, so that the increase in expenditure, if imposed on the annual site value, would necessitate a rate of 1s. 10½d. in the £.

TABLE III.

Block.	R.V.	Yield of rate at 6s. 8d. in £ on R.V.	S.V.	Yield of rate at 1s. 8d. in £ on S.V.	Yield of rate at 5s. 11d. in £ on R.V.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in contributions.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.
A.	300	100	2,100	175 0 0	88 15 0	263 15 0	+ 164
B.	300	100	210	17 10 0	88 15 0	106 5 0	+ 6
C.	300	100	180	15 0 0	88 15 0	103 15 0	+ 4
D.	300	100	135	11 5 0	88 15 0.	100 0 0	—
E.	300	100	90	7 10 0	88 15 0	96 5 0	— 4
F.	300	100	60	5 0 0	88 15 0	93 15 0	— 6
G.	300	100	45	3 15 0	88 15 0	92 10 0	— 7

In this table it is assumed that the rates are at present 6s. 8d. in the £, and that the annual site value of the district is 4.5 per cent. of its rateable value; the imposition of 1d. rate on capital site value (= 1s. 8d. on annual site value) will thus relieve the rate on the rateable value by 9d. in the £, reducing it to 5s. 11d. in the £.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. E. W. RUSHWORTH (Member of Council) said it was with great pleasure he rose to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dawbarn Young for the Paper which he had been good enough to read to The Institution. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of so carefully prepared a *resumé* of the Urban Report of the Land Enquiry Committee, as the Report itself was of such enormous length that a busy man, whose time was fully occupied by his ordinary work, would feel repelled at the first glance at it, and might be forgiven if he felt disposed to turn away almost in despair at ever being able to find the time to master it. Busy professional men, however, were the very ones to whom the proposals and suggestions put forward were of the greatest moment. To them—and he was one of them himself—Mr. Dawbarn Young's Paper came as a perfect god-send, and he felt the author was entitled to their genuine gratitude for the great care and very considerable amount of time which he must have expended in gathering together all the most important points in the Report, and putting them before the Members of The Institution in so admirably condensed, yet highly readable, a form. To examine the Paper point by point would take so long that if many speakers were to treat it in that fashion a considerable number of evenings would be required to get through the task and the discussion. For himself he intended to speak only quite generally on the Paper, and to leave the details to subsequent speakers.

A thorough examination of the Report, even though lengthy, would be found to be both interesting and profitable; but he did not think they would be wise to

devote too long a time to dwelling on the hardships which the proposals of the Committee would inflict upon landowners. He supposed nearly everybody in that room was fully alive to those hardships, and most of them deplored the fact that the immediate effect of carrying such proposals into action would be the wholesale reduction of the value of urban property. Those, however, who framed the Report had clearly made up their minds that what they believed to be the just demands of the community must be allowed to override what had hitherto been regarded as the just rights of landowners. The eels were going to be skinned, and he did not think much attention would be paid to their protest that the scheme would inflict hardship upon them, or that it was very unfair that the eels should be selected for that ordeal while the soles and the plaice, and even the sharks and the whales should be allowed to go free.

The criticism of the Report which he thought would be more profitable would be that directed to the question whether the conclusions arrived at by the Committee were sound, and whether the recommendations they made would really be found to benefit the community. Many of them, of course, were revolutionary, but it would be unwise to consider that merely on that ground they might dismiss them as suggestions that would never be carried out. He was not at all sure that even if there were a change of Government that some of those proposals would be altogether abandoned. There had lately been speeches made by members of the Opposition which had contained indications of views which many considered very disquieting.

Personally he was not one of those who were opposed to every recommendation of the Committee, and,

indeed, he thought that there was a good deal to be said in favour of some of them; with others he disagreed, and a good many of the conclusions he thought could only have been come to by the Committee on evidence which was very misleading. With the main objects of the Committee they were all inclined to agree; they all wished that the lot of the poor should be improved, that the industrious should be encouraged, and that some brightness and comfort should be brought into the lives of the masses of the people. The difficulty was to determine in what way that could be brought about effectively and practically without injuring the lot of another portion of the community. How were they to give to the one without taking away from another?

For instance, take the Committee's recommendations in regard to the acquisition of land; running all the way through them was one object, viz., that when an improvement or anything of that sort was considered necessary—no doubt very many of them were necessary and were very good—that one should be able to acquire other people's property more cheaply and more easily. Well, if they were able to buy a property, say, for £600 for which in the ordinary way one would have to pay £1,000, where had the other £400 gone? Were they quite sure they had taken it away from the right people?

On looking through the Committee's remarks and recommendations on leasehold tenure, they heard of landlords who confiscated their tenant's goodwill, or who took his goodwill into consideration in fixing his rent; who made a practice of requiring lessees to pay a fine for making alterations or subletting, or who used restrictive covenants, not as a means of protecting their tenants but as a lever for raising their rent or extorting a fine from them. How often did they, as agents, come across

landlords of that sort? The Committee had come across several, but why? Because every tenant in the country who had had a grievance against his landlord had gone to the Committee and aired it—*ex parte*. But the thousands of tenants who were quite content with the way in which they were being treated by their landlord of course had not troubled and had not come forward.

He maintained, and he thought most of them would agree, that in their practice they did not come across landlords who could be described in that fashion. No doubt there did exist landlords who were extortionate, and who treated their tenants badly, but they were in quite an inconsiderable minority, and he felt strongly that in order to check the misdeeds of that small minority it would be unwise to promote legislation which would have the immediate effect of reducing the value of all urban property, and of severely punishing thousands of good and just landlords.

He had very much pleasure in moving the vote of thanks.

MR. CUTHBERT J. LAKE (Fellow) said he wished to associate himself with all that Mr. Rushworth had said, and agreed that The Institution was deeply indebted to Mr. Dawbarn Young for the extremely fair presentation he had given in the Paper of the contents of that very bright-coloured volume, the Urban Report of the Land Enquiry Committee. The seven hundred pages of that volume which he had had the doubtful privilege of reading through were full of extraordinary matter. One started with being angry, one proceeded by being extremely amused—there was nothing more amusing in their professional literature than the contents of that volume—but at the end one recognised that it was in

fact an honest attempt on the part of a number of serious-minded gentlemen—they could have no sense of humour—to meet grievances which they believed existed.

There was cast upon every earnest surveyor in the country—he was speaking seriously—a duty which they owed to their country and to the community at large, of explaining the flaws in those recommendations, most of which were obvious to any articed pupil in his third year. If an articed pupil read that volume through he would find there an extraordinary number of things which his principal had not taught him, but if he went deeper into the matter and examined them he would find out the fallacies in a very short time. The number of dogmatic assertions in the book was extraordinary, and, so far as he could see, hardly any class connected with the land had escaped condemnation; arbitrators, district surveyors, building authorities, local authorities, assessment committees, and district valuers, were all singled out for censure. The only parties who had escaped reproof so far as he could find were the Government and the Local Government Board.

In his opinion housing was the most serious evil which the Report aimed at remedying, and in the attack made upon the scheme of housing at the present time very many grave mistakes were made. He did not believe that any working-class housing was stopped owing to the price of land, for compared with the cost of land *cum* buildings the cost of the land alone was so small as to be almost negligible. In one place in the Report it was very fairly pointed out how small a proportion the cost of the land bore to the cost of development, drainage, road-making, and so on, and in most cases he thought the cost of the road and sewer development in a housing scheme of any size was far greater than the cost

of the land acquired. It had been his privilege to be connected with a great many housing schemes of recent years around London, and it had been his practice during the last fifteen years, when any new housing scheme had been started, to probe into it and try to learn all about it, and he could say without hesitation that the cost of the land had not stopped one of those schemes to the disadvantage of the community.

It seemed to him, as one who was groping after some better solution of the problem of housing at low rents, that they were aiming at something which was far too good for the purpose. There was a humble old adage which was to the effect that if one had only got a certain amount of cloth then one could only cut a coat of a certain size out of it. There seemed to be a desire to give luxuries which were not necessities, and to recover the cost of those luxuries out of the community. A good deal of modern housing was unnecessarily luxurious; it was not appreciated by the people who occupied the houses, and was only achieved at the cost of bad structural workmanship. A great deal of the plastering, papering, skirting, and woodwork was totally unnecessary, and did not add at all to the amenities of the dwelling occupied, but it added considerably to the cost, and took away from the amount of money which the builder could afford to spend on useful stoves and ranges, on a sound flooring, and on a good heavy watertight roof.

Another great handicap in present day housing, as outlined by many housing and town-planning advocates, was some sort of stipulation that only a certain number of houses should be built upon an acre of land. He found—and his view was held by many other surveyors—that it was no advantage to give large

gardens or large yards to working-class dwellings. He quite agreed that it was advisable, nay, even essential that there should be recreation grounds in such neighbourhoods, and, if necessary, they should be provided for from the estate under development ; but they should not seek to give to each working-class tenant a large piece of ground, for he was unable to cultivate it—the climatic conditions, the smoky atmosphere, and all the conditions of the tenant's life, prevented the growing of cabbages on a plot 60 by 16. It only meant that it would become a place of filth, and one where children were apt to get many more complaints than they would otherwise suffer from.

If one took the whole Report right through, there would be found much which Mr. Dawbarn Young had not given them. He had, however, given them the essence of the whole matter, after pruning off many of the absurdities, and leaving out some really funny parts. Mr. Rushworth had referred to the kind of evidence upon which much of the Report was based. He thought every surveyor should read it, and carefully look through such evidence as appeared, for if the following case were typical it threw a flood of light upon the value of the evidence. A clerk to an urban district council, when answering questions on the working of the existing law of compensation, said—and that official put his name to it: “As evidence of schemes postponed I may mention my local authority has for several years past been desirous of securing land to add to their public recreation grounds, but, owing to the inflated prices asked by the owners, arrangements have not yet been made, and no doubt when they are arrived at the council will have to pay beyond the market value.”

Well now, that was strong condemnation, but at that

particular time that clerk was negotiating with him (the speaker) on the question of adding a piece of land to their recreation grounds for the use of the public, and that piece of land was land which came into his client's possession at a cost of £2,250. It was valued by the district valuer at £1,600. He (the speaker) told his client that the statement made to him was that the land was required for a children's playground, and his client said that in those circumstances he would sell for that purpose at £1,000 and call it a loss, and that he would leave the whole of the purchase money behind on mortgage at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if it was a convenience to the council. The council's offer was £600, which was subsequently increased to £920. His client had an offer of £1,250 from another source and accepted it. They were not informed how the question was framed which produced that reply, but what was the value of the evidence of that clerk?

He (the speaker) was not protecting a particular landlord, but only showing the reverse side of one of the cases actually set out in the Report. If he had one case, those present might know of others, and if that was the class of evidence they had to meet, it could not count for much. It was most dangerous to accept anybody's general statement on a loosely framed question.

In a Royal Commission the position was different. Most of them knew what it meant, for there the Commissioners had their man before them, they put their particular question, and the witness was cross-examined by men who knew something of the subject.

He thought, therefore, one must look with a great deal of suspicion on any statement made before that Committee.

He seconded the vote of thanks with pleasure, and

considered they were all deeply indebted to Mr. Dawbarn Young, who in his valuable *resumé* of the Report had given prominence to a vast number of things they would never have noticed in reading the book through, had it not been for his able help and guidance.

Mr. HAROLD GRIFFIN (Fellow) added his thanks to those already tendered to Mr. Dawbarn Young for the valuable Paper he had given them on the Report. It certainly was very necessary they should study the latter most carefully, and do their utmost to traverse the ill-digested statements in it, so as to show the fallacy of the proposals brought forward on such insufficient evidence.

In the few remarks he wished to make he proposed to confine himself simply to one feature. The Committee appeared to be obsessed with the notion that the community, or certain classes of the community, were to get something from certain individuals without paying for it at all, or by paying less than a proper and reasonable price. The idea was most prominent in Part II. of the Report, but it permeated all the other parts to a greater or less extent. The project was no new one; local authorities and their officials had been engaged for many years in schemes of that kind in connection with improvements, and many Members knew to their cost how easy it was for such authorities to cause loss and inconvenience to individuals by delay and obstruction if they did not submit to what was none the less blackmail because it was done under the pretext of the public good.

He suggested that it was very dangerous to give power to any public authority to purchase property, except for a distinct and specific purpose in each case,

and that to allow them to acquire land generally in advance of requirements was simply an invitation to reckless extravagance and waste. They need not go further than the estates at White Hart Lane, Tottenham, and at Norbury, purchased by the London County Council for the purpose of building houses for the working classes of London, to show what would probably happen if similar opportunities were offered to public bodies generally.

In his opinion it was not so much that facilities were required for enabling local authorities to promote Bills, and carry them through Parliament, as that some effective provision should exist that no such Bills should be promoted at all until after a poll of ratepayers had sanctioned the proposal by a substantial majority. There was a conspiracy on foot at the present time to abolish that democratic safeguard. There ought also to be some relief as to the costs payable by individuals who were bold enough to oppose such Bills, if the Select Committee certified they had legitimate grounds for opposition.

Anyone would think from reading the Report that the community of this wealthy country was so miserably poor that it could not afford to pay a fair price for property required for its needs. The substitution of "market value" for the "value to the owner" as the basis of compensation for property taken compulsorily would result in very great injustice being done to owners with small means. There were thousands of people at the present moment who could not sell their property at the market value without incurring enormous loss. Why should they be forced to do so at some particular time selected by a public body?

Then again, Part III. of the Report was devoted to schemes of compensation for tenants when landlords

declined to renew tenancies and leases. Was the community to deny to such persons the same treatment that the Committee considered they ought to receive from private landlords? It was time that such hypocrisy should be exposed, and that the oppression of individuals by public bodies and the Government should be made known. All the while a Lord of the Treasury was denouncing the greed of landlords, his own department was driving harder bargains with tenants under the Crown than any duke was ever guilty of. He knew of a case where a county council had purchased property of which they did not require possession for several months, and they had given a poor shopkeeper, a yearly tenant, notice to quit instead of acquiring his interest in the usual and proper way.

No doubt there were some useful suggestions in the Report, but they were mixed up with much that was harmful, and it should be the part of The Surveyors' Institution, without fear or favour, to throw its entire influence into the cause of common honesty and fair dealing, so that the individual might be placed in a position of absolute equality with a public body, however powerful, before any tribunal which might be set up to fix the compensation to be paid to him for his property, in just the same way as they knew that he was under the present system, and before the Courts of Law.

Mr. CHATFIELD CLARKE (Vice-President) observed that the matter which Mr. Dawbarn Young had been good enough to bring before them that evening was one of great importance. He much regretted the rather scanty audience, which was doubtless due to the fact that the Urban Report of the Land Enquiry Committee

had only just been published, because any man who had had time to peruse its 700 pages, although perhaps he might be amused, must also be intensely interested with it.

The matter being of such importance, they ought to discuss it further on another occasion, and as he understood that Mr. Wallis, of Manchester, who took a great interest in the matter, would be with them at their next Meeting on 4th May, on his behalf he would move that the discussion be adjourned till that date, when Mr. Wallis would reopen.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. DAWBARN YOUNG thanked the Members for the hearty vote of thanks they had passed to him. He had felt great fear in putting the Paper before The Institution on account of its great length. He had considered that it was no good attempting to summarise the Report without doing the work thoroughly, and that of necessity required considerable space.

He realised that to go through those 700 pages was a heavy task, and hoped that by doing as he had done he had saved some of the Members the trouble of wading through all those pages.

He thanked the Members very much for the kind way in which they had received the Paper.

The discussion on the Paper was adjourned.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, 4th May, 1914.

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President), in the Chair.

The adjourned discussion on the Paper read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, held on Monday, 20th April, 1914, by Mr. Dawbarn Young (Associate), on "The Urban " Report of the Land Enquiry Committee," was resumed by—

Mr. J. D. WALLIS (Member of Council), who said he should like to associate himself with everything that was said at the last Meeting in praise of Mr. Dawbarn Young's Paper. He considered it was a most accurate and lucid summary of the proposals and arguments set forth in the Report; and he thought the Members were greatly indebted to Mr. Young for the care and trouble he had taken in its preparation.

It had been suggested—and he thought that it was a very good suggestion—that he should limit his remarks to one particular part of the Report, and although he should have liked to have referred to other branches, he proposed to confine himself to Part II., dealing with the acquisition of land. In the short time he would have at his disposal it would indeed be

impossible for him to deal fully even with that one portion of the subject.

It was very difficult for those among them who were more or less immersed in the Lands Clauses Act to take an entirely detached attitude towards proposals which threatened to change the methods and the procedure to which they had been so long accustomed. They would all agree, he thought, that the Lands Clauses Act was a most sound and effective measure, and that it had stood the test of time and experience in a most successful manner. Not only did the numerous sections of the Act provide a basis both of compensation and of procedure to meet all kinds of circumstances and conditions of ownership, but the decisions of the Courts over a long series of years had settled the exact interpretation and meaning of the various clauses, so that the procedure and practice were now well established and understood. He thought that was of great importance, because in considering new proposals they had to bear in mind that apparently simple phrases and expressions might later on be held to have legal meanings of quite unexpected significance. They must, however, remember that the Lands Clauses Act was about seventy years old, and in the altered circumstances of the present time it must, he thought, be admitted that changes were inevitable, and they must be prepared for them.

The primary object of that Act was, he supposed, to regulate the purchase of land by railway companies, which were at that time submitting schemes in all parts of the country. The development of local government since the passing of that Act and the activities of local authorities in the direction of public parks, housing, tramways, lighting, water supply, and public improvements of all kinds was entirely unthought of in 1845, and it was

necessary therefore to consider the subject from the point of view of present needs and circumstances. The proposals included in the Report were intended, however, to apply generally to public authorities, railway authorities, and other statutory companies; and if there were to be an alteration of the existing law he hoped it might be by means of an amendment of the Lands Clauses Act, and that they might preserve the provisions in that Act dealing with matters other than compensation, and that particularly the provisions of the Railway Clauses Act as to accommodation works, roads, bridges, fences, and drains, and other practical matters connected with the construction of railways might be preserved.

As he had mentioned the Railway Clauses Act, he ought perhaps to refer to page 286 of the Report, where it was said that greater compensation was paid under the Railway Clauses Act than under the Lands Clauses Act, by reason of the words "full compensation" being used in the former Act. The two Acts were incorporated, and except for that incidental reference, all the provisions for compensation were in the Lands Clauses Act. He, at any rate, had never heard it suggested in a railway arbitration that special weight should be attached to the words "full compensation" appearing in the Railway Clauses Act, and he had not in any way referred to the Railway Clauses Act in order to bring that in, but because of the useful and valuable provisions in that Act in regard to accommodation works and so on.

Before dealing with the Committee's proposals he would like to give the Members of The Institution the opinions he had formed as the result of his own experience of land purchase and arbitration over a long series of years acting on behalf of landowners, railway companies, corporations, and other statutory

companies. With reference to umpires and arbitrators, his experience was that Members of that Institution performed their duties when acting in such positions in a judicial and conscientious spirit, without bias, and with every desire to do justice between the parties ; and for his part, looking back upon a long series of awards in respect to properties of a most diverse character, he had no hesitation in saying that the decisions had been right and just. There were some references in the Report to excessive awards, and he had no doubt that he could give instances in which he thought an award had been too high, and also instances in which he thought the award had been too low ; but when a surveyor of skill and judgment and of undoubted impartiality had given his award, after hearing the evidence on both sides, the opinion of one party to the arbitration was not of very much weight or value.

Possibly fault might be found with some decisions, but speaking of the great majority of the cases in which he had been concerned, he should like to bear testimony to the careful and absolutely fair manner in which umpires had arrived at their decisions.

If, apart from arbitration, he considered the prices paid by negotiation, again dealing with his own experience of the purchase of land for many miles of new railways and other large undertakings, he could not agree that excessive prices had been paid, except perhaps in some few instances. He had settled probably 90 per cent., possibly 95 per cent., of his cases on reasonable terms by friendly negotiations, and although he had no experience of what others had done, he did not think he should exaggerate if he were to say that on the average probably at least 80 per cent. of compensation cases were settled without arbitration at all.

It was said that they had a high standard of value and paid heavy prices in order to avoid arbitration. Well, he did not think so. He had had in his negotiations, whether acting on the one side or the other, a desire to avoid arbitration, but the chief consideration that had influenced him had been the recognition of the fact that there were two sides to a question, and that he could not expect to get all his own way. The fact was, that given two reasonable and experienced surveyors with full authority to act, one on each side, there would be no difficulty in settling any case however difficult or complicated it might be.

In the early days of railways he had no doubt excessive prices were paid; the companies were eager to buy, and were not very particular about the price they paid. But he did not suppose, say during the last twenty-five years, that the railway companies would seriously complain of the cost of land when purchased under compulsory powers, and it was worthy of note that whilst there were many complaints in the Report from town clerks and clerks to district councils, there were, with the exception of the Memorandum of Sir A. Kaye Butterworth, with much of which he agreed, no complaints from railway companies. That might be due to a disinclination of the railway companies to give information, but he thought it was probably largely due to the fact that railway companies had capable surveyors on their staff who exerted great care and skill on their behalf.

It was a strange thing about property that men who had no real knowledge or experience of land did not hesitate to negotiate and settle intricate claims, and acted in every way as if they were experienced at the business. It was a most common thing in urban and

rural districts, and in large corporations as well, for members of the council to negotiate and settle land matters without the assistance of expert advice. Such a custom, he believed, was largely responsible for the complaints from local authorities about high prices having been paid. He could give many instances where authorities acting in that way had paid prices which there was no need to pay and which no skilled surveyor could possibly have recommended them to pay. It was, perhaps, natural that public men should like to take the responsibility and the credit of negotiating, but he thought it was a mistake, and for that reason he was inclined to welcome the suggestion that district valuers should assess the compensation on behalf of the purchasing authority, as that meant that no public authority would be without expert assistance.

He had read carefully the evidence in the Report, and the really serious complaint appeared to him to be that excessive claims were made and high prices paid when property was required without parliamentary powers. The real difficulty was—and it was a difficulty that was not met by the Lands Clauses Act—that small authorities, rather than incur the expense of an Act of Parliament, endeavoured to purchase without powers, and in doing so were frequently compelled to pay more than they should; and if they had powers they hesitated to go to arbitration.

That brought him to the question of costs, in regard to which he had considerable sympathy with the conclusions of the Committee. The arbitration expenses, particularly in small cases where two arbitrators, umpire, counsel and witnesses were engaged, tended to become prohibitive, and the only excuse he had to offer was that all litigation was costly. It was not the fault of the land-

owner, but it was the fault of the system. Indeed, when wealthy railway companies and large corporations briefed leading counsel and engaged eminent witnesses, the landowner was bound for his own protection to do the same, and the authorities were not the only parties who were deterred from proceeding to arbitration on account of the cost. Landowners, although they had less to lose, often had to pay large sums to make up the difference between the actual and the taxed costs. It was necessary that the matter should be considered from the point of view of both buyer and seller. Members would, he thought, agree with him that it was not in the interests of promoters, of landowners, nor of Members of The Institution, that arbitration proceedings should be either unduly prolonged or unduly expensive.

The same general conclusions applied to the procedure for obtaining Parliamentary powers. It was desirable that the great expense of applying to two Houses of Parliament for small and absolutely necessary town improvements should be avoided. He did not know that he could speak with any authority upon the proposals put forward by the Committee upon that point, but what occurred to him was that the power to acquire property by mere resolution of the local authority should be limited to definite purposes, and that the obtaining of compulsory powers by means of an Order of a Government department should be so exercised that the owners of land affected should have reasonable and proper opportunity of being heard, and of obtaining any necessary protective clauses.

The proposal that the value of property should be assessed as at the time of the application for compulsory powers would work very unfairly unless the authority were also to be bound to purchase. Otherwise the

powers might never be exercised, and the owner would be prevented from improving his property in any way. It was necessary that some notice, whether called a notice to treat or by any other name, should be served upon the owner, and that from the date of that notice the promoters should be bound to purchase and the landowner be bound to sell. There might have been instances where property had changed hands or had been developed with the knowledge that it might be required, but such cases were extremely rare, and a great injustice would, in his opinion, be inflicted upon owners if their property could be held up by an application for powers which might never be exercised. Some years ago he happened to be engaged for one of the railway companies upon a proposed new line for which compulsory powers were obtained. Those powers were extended after the original three years for a second term of three years, and for a third and fourth term, and after having been in existence for twelve years, the line was abandoned. If the present proposals had been in force, the owners along a considerable mileage of country would have been prevented from dealing with their property, and would have been left at the end of the twelve years without redress.

On the question of the basis of compensation he did not feel satisfied that the proposal that the value should be the price which might be expected to be realised if the property were sold in its then condition in the open market by a willing seller was the best method in the interests of the community. The present basis was "the value to the owner." That was a value not defined in the Lands Clauses Act, but fixed by decisions of the Courts, and the object of those words was to exclude the value of the property to the pro-

moters. It seemed to him likely that "market value" might include the value to the promoters, and whilst of course he accepted "market value" for the purposes of the Finance Act where it was used for the purpose of comparing the value of a complete hereditament from time to time, it appeared to him that for the purpose of compensation "the value to the owner" was the more equitable definition. It would not be easy to find the "market value" of a narrow strip of land running through an estate and required for the purpose of a new railway, or the market value of a piece of a house or a piece of a manufactory, or of a residence especially constructed to suit the requirements of a particular owner, or of a public institution, or of a school, or of an easement for a sewer. In the latter case he did not know how one would find the "market value" of an easement for a sewer unless one took into account the special purpose for which it was required. If they took the "value to the owner" all they had to consider was the damage done by the construction of the sewer.

He appreciated the fairness of the Committee in dismissing "rateable value" and "total value," and he thought they showed a sincere desire to arrive at a fair definition. In the majority of compensation cases the value to the owner was measured by the market value, and he did not think they need fear the term, but what he did feel was that the term "market value," would have to be determined and finally interpreted by the Courts, that it might be held to include value to the buyer, and that it could not be easily applied to all cases.

As to "special adaptability," he thought it might be more difficult to exclude extreme claims if the basis were "market value" than if the basis were "value to the

“owner,” because the essence of special adaptability was competition, and market value and competition were very much the same thing.

With reference to “injurious affection,” it was true that there was a difference in the case of an owner whose land was taken and an owner whose land was not taken, but it was not quite correct to say that no compensation was payable where no land was taken. He considered that it was only fair that the actual injury sustained should be allowed for. It would be no consolation for an owner to be told that although he suffered severe injury his neighbour would be benefited. And although he was no advocate of betterment, he should be inclined rather to approve of power being given to the tribunal to deduct from the compensation payable an allowance for any benefit they were satisfied the owner might gain rather than that damage should be done without compensation. There were many cases where damage had been done by the construction of works—damage far in excess of the value of the small part of the property taken by the promoters.

He should regret to see the allowance for compulsory sale abolished. He thought the words “compulsory sale” explained themselves. There seemed to be in the Report some doubt as to the meaning of “compulsory sale,” but it did not seem to him to be unreasonable that an owner should receive in addition to the bare value on the basis of sale by a willing seller (he was assuming that the owner received either by negotiation or arbitration a fair value, but nothing more than the fair value of the property) an allowance of 10 per cent. to compensate him for parting with property that he would much rather keep, and that he might have erected for his own particular purpose. Certain excep-

tions had been made with regard to the 10 per cent. in special Acts of Parliament where different considerations applied, but in ordinary cases where land was taken compulsorily, whether by public bodies, railway companies, or other statutory companies, he thought it was only fair that an owner should receive some addition for his unwillingness to sell.

On the question of the tribunal, he might say that he did not consider that a reference to a sheriff's jury or to two justices was satisfactory. For his part he had never advised a private client or a company to go to a jury if they could avoid it. Under the present system he thought a reference to a single arbitrator was the best. He had no fault to find with two arbitrators and an umpire—a method that worked very well—except on the ground of expense. He thought it would be difficult to find a better tribunal than a single arbitrator.

He was not able to criticise the proposed reference to Land Commissioners, as of course he did not know how that body would be formed, but if a tribunal could be formed containing leading members of the profession, men who were recognised by reason of their position, experience, and wide local knowledge as qualified for the position, then he for one thought that such a tribunal should command their confidence.

That matter was of the greatest importance, because it would be of little use defining the basis of compensation and so on if the matter were to be decided by a person who could not be relied upon to do justice between the parties.

With regard to costs, he thought that might be left entirely in the discretion of the tribunal.

In concluding his remarks, he would only say he had been brought up on the Lands Clauses Act, and he

should be very sorry for many reasons to see any very great change. But he agreed with Mr. Rushworth that whatever Government were in power changes were bound to come, and if they recognised the need for a more simple and expeditious procedure by means of which adequate compensation could be assured and excessive compensation prevented, they as an Institution should, by the weight of their knowledge and experience of the problems to be solved, be able to mould the proposals of any party and assist in shaping them into workman-like and practical measures.

Mr. PHILIP E. PILDITCH (Fellow) said there could be no two opinions as to the value of the Paper which had been read, and he hoped also of the discussion which had partly taken place and which was to be continued that evening. Personally he had felt a great interest in reading the Paper, because it was written by the son of a gentleman with whom in the past he had had many fights on the compensation platform, and with whom during the last few years he had had the pleasure of working officially.

The Paper, as a *resumé* of a very difficult and complicated problem, had, it seemed to him, laid them all under a debt of obligation to Mr. Young. As surveyors it was their duty and privilege to study and analyse any subject which was likely to lead to future legislation, and there was little doubt in his own mind that if they as a body gave the matter the very careful consideration it deserved, their views would be of great benefit, possibly to His Majesty's present or future Government, and certainly to the public at large and to the great class of landowners and tenants.

Now, it had been suggested, as Mr. Wallis said, that

of those who spoke that evening each speaker should deal with only one part of the four divisions into which the Report was divided. He thought that was a wise proposition, because obviously they could not deal with the whole, and for his part he imagined that four Papers and four discussions would best have served the occasion.

Mr. Wallis in his admirable speech had opened up the subject of compensation for the acquisition of land in so interesting a way that he had been almost tempted to follow him, especially as although he agreed with a good deal of what Mr. Wallis said, he differed from him in several particulars. He would refrain, however, as he had come there prepared to say a few words on the subject of tenure. Of course, it would be very tempting, too, to deal with either of the other subjects, especially that of rating, but on that The Institution had expressed its opinions not very long ago, and although the suggestions made in the Report were very different to those then discussed, yet no doubt the opinion then formulated fairly covered the ground.

With regard to the question of tenure, it was very difficult to his mind to discuss the Report without at the same time discussing, to some extent at any rate, what was called the Town Tenants Bill, which probably most of them had seen—very difficult, because from some points of view it had become an even more practical matter than that Report. Perhaps most of those present remembered that not long since the Chancellor of the Exchequer swallowed the Town Tenants Bill at a gulp, and expressed himself willing to accept it and to endeavour to pass it into law. Now, that Bill dealt with identically the same subjects as were under discussion in Part III. of the Report, and therefore it was

difficult to avoid dealing with it to some slight extent at the same time as the Part in question.

With regard to the question of tenure in urban property, the two main provisions of the Report were security of tenure to be given to tenants and compensation in certain excepted cases. As he understood the matter, security of tenure, as proposed by the gentlemen who formed the Committee and signed the Report, meant that certain Land Commissioners were to have the right to grant extensions of all new leases for over twenty-one years, except where property was about to be taken by the local authority or where the lessors were about to make a scheme of reconstruction, or about to put the property to some "higher" use; and in the case of existing leases, he understood the same was to apply except that the rent in the case of rent fixed by the Commissioners was to include the value of old improvements in which the lessor had a reversionary interest. And that in the case of business premises, although leased for less than twenty-one years, and although held on future or existing tenancies, they were to be dealt with in the same way as the other properties except when required for lessor's occupation.

Then they came to the alternative right to be given to the lessee. Having been given the right of security of tenure, he was to be given a right of compensation if that right was not exercised. In the excepted cases the tenants had a right to compensation for disturbance for the unexhausted value of any buildings erected, or improvements suitable to the character of the building, if they added to its letting value, less any depreciation which they might be expected to cause to other buildings belonging to the lessor. And in the case of business premises he was to be entitled to compensation for loss

of goodwill, depreciation in trade fixtures, and cost of removal. By the Town Tenants Bill in addition he might be compensated for loss by depreciation of stock.

Those two main items referred to in the Report were to be dealt with as between landlord and tenant by a new body, referred to by Mr. Wallis, called the Land Commissioners. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in referring to the Town Tenants Bill, and dealing with the proposition that difficulties and questions under the Bill should be settled by the county courts, said: "No, no, we will take your Bill, but we shall not settle your disputes in that way; we shall send you down one of our Land Commissioners from London to settle whatever points there are arising."

Now, the first point which occurred to him (the speaker) in regard to those two main proposals of the Report was in regard to the nature of the tribunal which was to settle disputes—of course, there were many other points, too—but that seemed to be the first point which had to be carefully considered by The Institution. He could not help thinking that anything in the nature of such a tribunal as was proposed to be set up by the Report would be exceedingly dangerous and undesirable from the point of view of the community, just as much as from that of the owner of property. It would be deplorable to have a further continuation of the system of difficulties of that kind being settled by Government officials—because in practice that was what it meant—for if there were a set of Land Commissioners who were apparently to be attached to or issuing from the new Ministry of Land, they would, to all intents and purposes, be officials. The Report advocated the complete overhauling of the relations between landlords and tenants, and in the case of so drastic a measure he thought it

only right and just that the tribunal before which appeals would come should have a judicial character. Surely if they had to go to a tribunal they must have one in which the whole community would have the protection of a trained legal mind, of the highest class, at its head. He also agreed with Mr. Wallis that skilled technical assessors should sit with the Courts. In fact, he thought that if the Committee who had framed the Report had consisted more of professionals and less of amateurs, or if one or two of their number had had some knowledge of land and urban property from the professional point of view, possibly some of the proposals that were made in that Report—he did not wish to condemn the Report root and branch by any means—would have been very different. He thought that many existing problems had been misunderstood; that some of the evils described were exaggerated; and that many of the suggested alterations were unnecessary and to some extent out of date. Certainly, if they were to have questions of that kind settled by bodies which were imposed upon the community from above, the community was entitled to ask that that body should be legally trained and a professional body, and not one or more Land Commissioners taken from one of the Public Offices.

That, of course, was quite outside the question as to whether they agreed or did not agree with the general issues as to security of tenure and compensation. For the moment he did not wish to refer more than incidentally to the large number of other points referred to under the heading of tenure in the Report. He would like to clear them out of the way by just reciting one or two of them, and then say just a word or two again about the two main issues.

In the first place there was the implied covenant to keep in repair, which was to be extended to properties leased for not more than three years. Personally he did not see much objection to that. There was the necessity imposed on the landlord to disclose hidden defects; in most cases that would be only a fair proposition, what he thought most of them in practice would agree to, and had already done. The Committee also recommended that the lessee should have the right to assign his lease subject to the right of the lessor to appeal to the Land Commissioners. Fancy the question of whether a man was to be allowed to assign, and on what terms, being left to what were described as Land Commissioners coming from a Ministry of Land.

Again, the right to make structural alterations, which no doubt would come if the proposals raised in the Report were adopted, was to be settled by the Commissioners.

Then there were several propositions relative to dilapidations. He thought that it was very fair and proper that there should be no claim for dilapidations when property was to be pulled down—that was one of the things he was entirely in agreement with.

Certain conditions in leases were to be declared void by statute, and the Commissioners were to be given power to declare void any conditions which they considered unreasonable or contrary to the public interest.

Then all tenancy disputes were to be settled by Commissioners, and restrictive covenants might be varied by the Commissioners—any restrictive covenant. Imagine so far-reaching a question as that being settled other than by a trained legal mind. It was almost inconceivable to think that propositions of such intricacy should be entrusted to any tribunal other

than the very best that could be got and trained in the best possible way.

There was also a proposition that buildings should no longer become the property of the lessor in case of building leases, and finally in a brief note of two and a half lines the law of primogeniture was abolished. He did not propose to deal with that—it was beyond him.

Having casually mentioned those six or eight items in which one must have a good measure of agreement with the Report, it seemed to him that the two he referred to first, viz., security of tenure and compensation for improvements, were the chief issues. Now, the whole case for those had been built up upon the existence of grievances. It was alleged that tenants were very unfairly treated, and it must be admitted that sometimes they were. He had got a case at that moment in which a client was undoubtedly being unfairly treated. But he was bound to say that to his mind that was not a very usual thing. As a general rule to-day, tenants were quite able to take care of themselves, certainly they were in London. But he was informed that in many small towns and in the country there were cases of unfairness where landlords did from time to time practically confiscate improvements and goodwill, and added their value to the rent, and where they dealt with the improvements a tenant had made and his position generally in an unfair manner. There could not, he thought, be any doubt that some grievances of the kind did exist, and had always existed, and it was no good their shutting their eyes to the fact. It was pretty obvious that so far as that matter had become a political one—of course in that hall they did not deal with things in any sense in a partisan way—both political parties in

the State had come to the conclusion that so far as there were grievances they must be redressed, and some steps must be taken to prevent hardship of the kind he had just hinted at. He thought that must be admitted, and so far as he was concerned he was in agreement, but there was one thing he would like to point out, and if their words ever reached the Government or any members of it, he hoped they would take them into account. Anything like the drastic proposals in their entirety of the Report or of the Town Tenants Bill were bound to operate upon property and the community generally in more ways than one. He thought that had happened very largely in the case of the land duties. The passing through Parliament of a Bill, not carefully drafted to deal only with real, admitted and actual hardships, but one taking in the whole of the ground covered by that Report, would mean an immediate drop in the capital value of property. He thought it might, too, paradoxically on the other hand, have the effect of increasing rents. A landlord would, of course, be obliged to try and recoup himself wherever he could by an increased rent for a loss in years' purchase, and also for the anticipation of loss, which was often greater than the actual loss.

They knew that anything like a reduction in the value of property, whether it arose from a report like that, or from fresh land taxes, did seriously jeopardise the operations of a large class of the community who existed by developing land and by private building. That, unless the matter was very carefully handled, would send up the rate of interest. Most of them knew that the rate of interest had gone up since the land taxes came into existence, certainly nearly 1 per cent., which meant a tremendous handicap upon the industry which

devoted itself to land development and the erection of buildings for occupation by the working, as well as other, classes. Unless the whole question was handled by the Government in a careful manner, and certainly, unless people got the security of well-recognised and skilled tribunals for the settlement of disputes, they stood the risk of there being a very serious depreciation of property, and the frightening of capital out of property, which would tend, in the first instance, to the raising of rents, and in the second would tend to a reduction in the number of houses built, which, of course, the Government would be very sorry to see. They all knew that in many parts of the country there was an insufficiency of labourers' and other cottages, and although the Part of the Report with which he was dealing did not touch on that question it was bound to have, either directly or indirectly, very serious influence upon it.

But, as he had said, there were signs that both parties in the State were agreed that something must be done to meet the real cases of hardship which had come to light. And as surveyors they had to consider those matters, for one knew that unless a subject was taken up by the dominant party or by a conjunction of the two parties, it had no chance of becoming a practical proposal, but as soon as it got into that position it was not long before an Act with which they had to deal in everyday life was placed on the Statute Book. Provided a tribunal of the character he had suggested were set up, he thought it would be a great advantage if the central tribunal for the trial of special cases, involving important legal points, were supplemented in local districts throughout the country by some such simple tribunal as that appointed under the London

Building Act, to act as a court of first instance for the settlement of small points, in which important points of law did not arise.

As to the question of hardships which arose owing to unfair actions of landlords, who were no doubt often placed in a position where they could take advantage of their tenants, he thought there would be no harm in some provision for granting something like continuity of tenure to industrial tenants. Personally he saw no earthly reason why such a concession should go beyond industrial tenants, because the average person who took for occupation any ordinary house would not thank them for being granted security of tenure. Where security of tenure was not secured to industrial tenants, he thought some compensation for unexhausted improvements (*i.e.*, improvements of which the lessee had not reaped the full benefit himself), or rather the balance of the benefit after the amount which the lessee had already received had been deducted, might be properly allowed him on fair terms as to consent. He also agreed that it was desirable, in the case of land leased with undue restrictive covenants where circumstances had changed, that there should be some fairly easy procedure by a skilled tribunal for giving relief from them. If that were done in a careful manner, and with due regard to existing rights and contracts of a legitimate kind, the needs of the situation would have been met.

Although only one-fourth of the whole, the question of tenure was an enormous one, and at the time at his disposal he was able to indicate only one or two of the chief points which had struck him in reading as far as the time at his disposal had permitted the Urban Report of the Land Enquiry Committee, but he did not put them forward as a fully considered criticism.

Mr. HERBERT FREYBERG (Fellow) said he should like to open his remarks by joining with the previous speakers in the observations that they had made about Mr. Dawbarn Young's Paper. How he had contrived to extract so much grain from the Report in so short a time was a great puzzle to him.

He thought the suggestion that had been thrown out, that they should confine themselves to one of the divisions of the Report, was an exceedingly good one, and therefore he proposed to limit his remarks to the first one, namely, that of housing. It would be seen that the whole Report was full of one long rumble, not to say grumble, about the existing state of affairs that had been allowed to grow up. In dealing with the question of slums, the Committee, in his view, had not looked the matter fairly in the face. In the first place they had to remedy a neglect of at least one, if not two, centuries, and that was not going to be done in a few years or in the lifetime of any one person. The real difficulty in dealing with slums, in his opinion, and he spoke as one who had had some experience in one of the worst quarters in London, was that there was a very large number of people in the big cities who were accustomed to slum surroundings, and who were not happy unless they got them. That was the first point which had to be recognised. The next point was that if those people were turned out of one set of slums one day they made another set of slums the next.

In the borough that he had to do with they did effect some improvement, but he was sorry to say they had done it at the expense of at least three adjoining boroughs, who did not thank them for it. If those councils also had shifted the people along they

might in time have shown them that they meant business, and that they had to conform to proper surroundings.

The Committee alluded to the long rows of dull houses. Most of London was dull, he thought, at least in appearance, and it was largely due to want of thought and care. How often could they see laid out in London, say, some five rows of working-class dwellings from 50 feet to 60 feet high, with a space of about 35 feet or 40 feet between each row, and all the rows running from east to west. If only they would put them north to south there would be a chance of some sun getting down, but as it was he failed to see how any sunlight at all could get to the ground or even to the first-floor windows. Such blocks of buildings were frequently opened by the Lord Mayor or even somebody higher, and a great deal was said about slums being cleared away.

“A slum, however, was still a slum if without sunlight and air, even if one had the antisiphonage pipe off the trap of every w.c. not nearer than 3 inches or further than 12 inches from the water seal.” Children could not grow up healthy without a certain amount of sunlight. He would rather live in a dwarf house facing east and west, even without modern improvements, than in one of those palatial and expensive blocks fitted with every convenience, but so planned as to be without essentials in the way of pure air.

He felt he had already taken up too much time, but he would like to say one word on the question of the cost of housing. If only they could induce the working classes throughout (he did not accuse them of dishonesty as a body) not to be so forgetful about their rents and so exacting about their repairs (for no lady could be more careful about the white paint in her drawing-room than they were of having their scullery whitewashed

every few months) it would be desirable, for when once a tenant went out, the chances would be that one would lose rent and certainly have to do up the place again. Now, if only a little responsibility could be put on that class they could accept lower rents, and buildings would, in return, become more economical and cheaper to manage.

Mr. DRYLAND HASLAM, Junior (Fellow), said he also wished to say a few words on the housing part of the Report, but he first desired to refer to the way in which the information had been obtained. He had intended making a few observations on the question of the Committee, but that had already received sufficient criticism.

In their preface they pointed out the means by which they obtained their information, which was to be "accurate and impartial," and in order to do so they appointed investigators in 100 towns, scattered about all over the kingdom. They stated that investigators were carefully selected for their knowledge of the subject; secondly, that they had wide professional experience; thirdly, that they were appointed after careful inquiry into qualifications; fourthly, that they had formed, in many cases, a local committee; and, fifthly, that in *all cases* information was obtained from municipal officials, members of local authorities, land agents, solicitors, and others who had first-hand local experience.

He thought they would agree with him that that was a right and proper way to obtain information. The point was whether it was done. Amongst the hundred towns which were investigated was the town of Reading, from which he came? Knowing, as he did, many people

in the town, he thought there would be very little difficulty in finding out from whom the information was obtained, which would be of considerable interest to the Members of The Institution. Those who had studied the Report had no doubt noticed the schedule of far-reaching questions, occupying pages of close print, which had been sent round to the investigators, and they would realise that it would take men of considerable skill and local knowledge to answer those questions. The town clerk, he found, had not been approached in any way by the investigators, and no information or statistics from his office were asked for. The borough engineer was next asked if he had been applied to, and he was full of wrath at the thought that information should have been sent without his being asked! The medical officer of health was still more emphatic in his language when he found that the condition of Reading had been investigated and reported upon without his being asked a single question, and had had some difficulty in understanding why he should have been left out. The chairman of the estates committee, the chairman of the highways committee, the chairman and the clerk to the guardians, and the secretary of the Guild of Help had also been left alone! He then went to his professional brethren, and had an interview with everyone in the town, except two, whom he could not find; and he found, with the exception of one gentleman, at one time chairman of the Radical party, that no one had any questions sent him at all, and that gentleman, thinking the questions far too difficult to answer in the time he could spare, returned them without answers. One gentleman was asked a question as to the number of empty houses, and he referred the questioner to the census returns.

He then tried the lawyers, and found the same thing had happened—nobody had been asked any questions, and the secretary of the local law society assured him that not one question had been asked, as he would be certain to know about it if any had been put to the members of that body.

The point then arose: Who did give the information? He happened to meet a strong enthusiastic Radical in the town, and he (the speaker) said: "Have you seen this large book?" and he said, "Yes, I have had a complimentary copy from the Chancellor of the Exchequer." He (Mr. Haslam) found that that gentleman said he was responsible, and had a good deal to do with the matter. He had been to London a good many times, and had supplied the information required. He (the speaker) asked him about his local committee, and he replied that it was no good, and that the questions were answered off his own bat! That gentleman was an enthusiastic supporter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer! He owned a few houses and cottages in Reading, but as to his general knowledge to answer those exceedingly difficult questions he thought he might justly say he had no qualification whatever!

He asked him how he arrived at the slums, and he said it was very easy; that he had looked up in the directory the number of courts and alleys in the town, and had counted up the number of houses in each place and returned them as slums. He also informed him that a gentleman came down from London to look at two of the slums, and presumably he reported to the Committee what he gathered in reference to those slums. That gentleman stated he was not responsible for the statement as to tenure, which was wrong, as Reading was largely leasehold, and he could not tell him any-

thing else except that an architect from Maidenhead had come over to ask the price of building land.

He (the speaker) thought it possible that he and others had had enquiries on that point, and of course as to the sizes of the plots that were being talked about: but if anyone on behalf of the Committee had made any enquiries they were made secretly and in a very casual manner, and it was clear that in Reading people who could have answered the questions were not approached as they should have been. Unless investigations in other towns were more carefully made he did not think they would be good for much. He sincerely hoped to hear that enquires had been better made than was apparently the case.

He desired to say a word or two on the question of housing. Reference had been made to the long dull rows of houses, but he thought it was sometimes partly the fault of the local authorities that they were so built, for, if one attempted to interfere with the building line, and sent in the plans, one was jumped upon by the authority. Town councils might help to get rid of the monotony by allowing houses to be brought out or set back from the building line sometimes, and so break the dull uniformity of those rows of houses.

The Committee spoke of the difficulties of leaseholds, and at page 420 of Mr. Dawbarn Young's summary he reprinted the statements with reference to the leasehold system. He would refer to only two of them. In reference to the leasehold system it was said: "Even if he (the lessee) is willing to make the alterations necessary to bring the property into line with modern housing requirements, the lessor's consent has to be obtained, and that may be, and often is, refused, or granted only on payment of a sub-

“stantial fine.” He thought, taking it as a general rule, that statement was nonsense. He knew, as far as Reading was concerned, it was absolutely untrue. Then, in paragraph 5, the author said: “Handicapped as “the owner of the leaseholds is in these ways, he “naturally endeavours to throw part of his burden on “to the actual occupiers in the shape of high rents, and “he often succeeds in doing so.” That, again, was a question of supply and demand. In an average town where there were a number of freehold tenements, the leaseholder would not be able to throw the burden on the occupiers owing to the keen competition.

He noticed that reference was made to the shortage of houses. How far that was true it was difficult to say. So far as the census returns went, Reading in 1911 had 1,500 houses empty out of 20,000; they were filling up now because no one was building. But in the case of towns where there was a shortage, he thought if they examined the reason it would be found in the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. The Report admitted that that was one of the reasons, although it stated it was due to political agitation, but no doubt the shortage of houses was due to the loss of confidence that existed as to house property, the feeling of insecurity, and the difficulties in the way of the ordinary speculative builder desirous of carrying on building operations. He thought it would be admitted that where there was a real demand for houses by tenants who could pay an economic rent, they would be supplied, if the builders could obtain the money, and could subsequently sell the houses, but they did not, of course, build them in order to keep them for themselves.

It was stated that the housing difficulty might be got over by increasing the supply of building land, but on

page 22 of the Report they referred to the fact that the cost of the land was really not a controlling factor. He agreed with that remark—the price of the land did not have any serious effect on the weekly rents of tenants, as the Committee showed in their Report at page 116. But they advised that the local authority should be able to acquire land compulsorily and let on lease! Why? The whole tenor of the Report seemed to condemn the leasehold system, and yet they recommended that local authorities should acquire property by compulsory purchase, lease the land at ground rents, and then have the benefit of the increment when the leases fell in.

He agreed that in many cases houses were built too close together, but to suggest that houses *in towns* must have large gardens in order that when a man was out of work he should work on his land, and so lay up a reserve of food, was too ridiculous a proposition to comment upon.

He agreed with the Committee in their observation that the working classes had quite as much right to decent housing and to proper surroundings as anybody else, and that whatever could be rightly and properly done to improve them should be done so that the *morale* and physique of the working classes might be improved, and the strength of the nation built up. But the whole difficulty was not the housing question in connection with those who were *able* to pay an economic rent, but with those who *were unable* to pay one, and he thought the suggestions of the Committee would not get over that difficulty.

Mr. W. H. WELLS (Fellow) said in the first place he desired to add his thanks to those of the other speakers

to Mr. Dawbarn Young for giving them such an early opportunity of discussing the Report, the 700 or 800 pages of which he had so admirably condensed.

He was sure they would all agree that the Committee had done a great service in issuing their Report, for whether they agreed with their conclusions or not, they at least had in a concrete form their views and the evidence upon which they had based them. The Report bristled with evidence and conclusions with which they as a body could not agree; on the other hand, there were of course many matters where they might find common ground.

He supposed they could not hope to change the Committee's view, but they should be able to make the Legislature pause before endorsing the far-reaching and, as he thought, fatal proposals.

He would like to deal with many points, but he proposed to confine the few remarks he had to make to the subject of leaseholds. He was not one of those who considered the leasehold system had been an unmixed blessing. There could be no question that it had been proved in many ways in the past an advantage to the community, and that in the hands of the large landowners it had, for the most part, been carefully and well administered. He did, however, believe that it was the leasehold system that was responsible more than anything else for the support which had been given in many quarters to the present agitations. If they had a much larger number of freeholders, or lessees had the power of obtaining their freehold, he did not think that class of investment would have been singled out for such special attack.

In the eyes of many the payment of rent was the greatest of disadvantages—there were, therefore, more

against the landlord than for him. That was a common objection to all things they enjoyed, but so far as he knew it had not been suggested that they should have a commissioner to fix other values. He objected to his washing bill; why should he have to pay 4*d.* for having a shirt washed when he felt sure a commissioner would say 2*d.* was enough. Why should there not be a meat commissioner to fix the price of meat? He was sure he would find plenty of hardships in the butcher's bill. They might say that had nothing to do with leaseholds; but he thought it pointed to where they might drift when they got away from the practice of fixing values by the standard of supply and demand.

On pages 419 and 420 the chief criticisms to the leasehold system were given. He thought the case had been generally overstated, but he would draw special attention to No. 2, and refer the Committee to Section 3 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act of 1892, which provided: "In all leases containing a covenant, " condition, or agreement against assigning, under- " letting, or parting with the possession, or disposing of " the land or property leased without licence or consent, " such covenant, condition, or agreement shall, unless " the lease contains an expressed provision to the " contrary, be deemed to be subject to a proviso to the " effect that no fine or sum of money in the nature of a " fine shall be payable for or in respect of such licence " or consent; but this proviso shall not preclude the " right to require the payment of a reasonable sum in " respect of any legal or other expense incurred in " relation to such licence or consent."

At page 169 of the Report the Committee stated what they believed would be the effect of their proposals. Were they quite sure that the effect would

not be exactly the reverse? Let them see what they said:—

“ In Part III., Chapter IX., we are recommending
“ drastic changes in the leasehold system, which under
“ normal conditions will ensure to leaseholders complete
“ security of tenure at a reasonable rent, conditioned
“ only by the necessity for giving free scope to public
“ and private improvements; and, when that necessity
“ makes continuity of tenure undesirable, full compensa-
“ tion for the unexhausted value of buildings erected
“ and suitable improvements made by him. We are
“ also recommending remedies which will no longer
“ leave the leaseholder liable to unjustifiable exactions
“ when he desires to make reasonable alterations or to
“ assign his interest in the property. Security of tenure
“ will make it possible for the leaseholder to undertake
“ the demolition of the slum and the reconstruction of
“ worn-out or obsolete houses. It will also make lease-
“ hold property a much more *desirable security for the*
“ *mortgagee*, who will know that the mortgagor will get
“ the benefit of his expenditure either through the
“ extension of his lease or adequate money compensa-
“ tion. The cost of financing building on land of this
“ tenure will, therefore, be considerably reduced. And
“ the leaseholder who pays less for his borrowed
“ capital, and has no longer to pay fines for permission
“ to improve it, will no longer be forced to seek a higher
“ rent from the occupier in order to recoup himself.

“ To sum up, if our hopes of the effect of our tenure
“ reforms are realised, the leasehold system will no
“ longer need to be reckoned among the causes which
“ lead to bad housing conditions, and which make good
“ housing costly.”

Would all that happen? Would the cost of financing

the buildings on land be less? He thought not. The risks to the owner would be increased; financing, he thought they must all agree, would become more difficult, particularly with business premises where there was an unknown liability to the occupier. Would the landlord no longer be forced to seek a higher rent? He thought he would have to get more to meet all his contingent liabilities under the scheme. It might be his last chance of having a say in what he was to receive.

The suggestion as to fixing rents was only to bind the landlord; bargaining was still to be allowed to the tenant. In other words, he need only accept the award if in his favour; would that make for security and low interest?

Was the proposed system likely to assist in the demolition of slums and the reconstruction of old and worn-out houses? He thought not. One of the chief arguments in favour of leaseholds was that it allowed such matters to be periodically taken in hand.

To give a leaseholder the right to renew for a period with compensation if the renewal were refused, would have the effect of keeping old buildings up as long as possible. The landlord was not likely to pay the unexhausted value of the existing buildings in order to enter upon a scheme for rebuilding slum property. The leaseholder was not as a rule the man who rebuilt; most of the poorer class property was in the hands of the middleman.

The proposals would also very much add to the cost of improvements and in some cases make them prohibitive.

There was also, he thought, a root objection to the whole scheme of creating perpetuities of that kind; it was quite a different matter from leasehold enfranchise-

ment; it was giving the tenant a tenant-right which would no doubt be bought and sold, and must tend to a perpetuation of the existing and unsatisfactory state of a great many areas, or force the local authority to step in and clear the same at a large cost to the community.

He had an instance in mind of an estate in the north of England where the leases of a large area of slum property fell in in terms varying from five to fifteen years. They were held by tenants who farmed them out; they were constantly applying for renewals, but these were refused as it was not the desire of the estate to assist in the perpetuation of the existing state of affairs. The houses could not be said to be entirely worn out; in the provisional valuations the total values were in every case considerably above the site values; the local authority did not consider the areas bad enough to assist in a scheme.

If the suggestion of the Committee were in force a number of the lessees would either have to be compensated for what they had never paid, and for which they had no moral right, having for years obtained a large rate of interest out of their poorer brethren.

He ventured to suggest that there had not been sufficient evidence brought forward in making the Report. There had not been scientifically sifted evidence brought forward to justify an alteration in the law at the present time.

Mr. EDWIN SAVILL (Member of Council) said he should first like to add his congratulations to Mr. Young for so ably summarising the Report, but he thought they ought to pass a vote of censure upon him for not having

done it before the book was published. If the Paper had been printed as a preface it would have saved some of them a great deal of heavy reading.

In criticising such a cataclysm of misconceptions it was difficult to know where to start, and perhaps still more difficult to know when to stop, but he proposed to deal with only two points in the chapters dealing with the acquisition of land, and he would illustrate his arguments by means of those popular resorts of the bean-feasting surveyor—sewage works. The Committee were dissatisfied with the present methods of arriving at the price to be paid to an owner when his land was taken compulsorily. They pointed out that under the Lands Clauses Act “value” had been held to mean value to the owner, and they were of opinion that that interpretation had led to owners receiving more than they were justly entitled to. The Committee had received various suggestions from those to whom inquiries were sent for arriving at the fair price to be paid for land when compulsorily acquired. Sixteen were in favour of land being taken at its value as on the 30th April, 1909; eighteen at its capitalised rateable value; twenty-five suggested market value, and a large number (not given) a fixed number of years’ purchase (they did not say upon what).

He did not know what value that evidence had been to the Committee, but he considered it had great value to the public, as showing the extraordinary sources from which the Committee had sought to gain information. That so many of their informants should advocate land being taken at what it had once been worth was bad enough, but for a larger number to advocate its being taken on a calculation which had no pretence of showing its value was even worse. The Committee had adopted the recommendations of the twenty-five who advocated

market value, and they went further and took the formula of the Finance Act : "The price which it might " be expected to realise if the property were sold at the " time in its then condition in the open market by a " willing seller."

He should have thought that they had already had enough of "in its then condition." So the price to be paid was not to be the value to the owner, nor was it to be the value to the promoters; perhaps owners would not quarrel with that, but it was to be its market value in its then condition by a willing seller. The man who had to find that value in the first instance was the district valuer. He (the speaker) found by the way that the district valuers were mentioned four times in the index to the volume, and on looking at the pages referred to he noticed that in each case some recommendation was made that they should be given certain fresh employment. The Departmental Committee that had just reported also made certain similar suggestions. Mr. Lloyd George, in his letter to that Committee, did the same.

He (the speaker) had noticed other writers and speakers equally anxious to find something for them to do—in fact the problem was no longer "What shall we " do with our boys?" but "What *shall* we do with " our district valuers?" Well, the district valuer had to find that value, and let them consider in what circumstances. He would take one of the last cases he had had of land being required for sewage works. The land to be taken was 3 acres in a meadow in the middle of a property of about 300 acres. The 3 acres were three-quarters of a mile from a road, and the owner was such an unwilling seller that he actually obtained an option to purchase another site which he offered to convey to the rural district council.

Now let them see how, in those circumstances, the new formula would help the district valuer. Would it help him to find the correct sum to be paid to that unfortunate owner if he were bound by Act of Parliament to start his deliberations with two entirely wrong assumptions? First he had to find the value in the open market of something which had no market value. There they had 3 acres of grass land unfenced, no road to it, three-quarters of a mile from a road, a thing absolutely unsaleable, and the district valuer had to find the market value of it. In spite of his training in doing the impossible he would surely give that up in despair.

The question of market value did not only apply to isolated sites. What was the market value of a strip of land a few yards wide and a mile or so long, such as was required by a railway company or a canal? What was the market value of half a man's front parlour? And was it fair or sensible that owners from whom such things were being taken compulsorily should be classified as willing sellers? Would it not be better for the Committee to recommend that when land was required from an individual by any public body, or by any person who had no land, that the owner should pay compensation to the purchaser for the honour that had been done him?

There was one other point he wanted to discuss. The Committee considered that when land was taken compulsorily the owner should not be paid any sum in compensation for damage done to the land that was left. They seemed to have had two reasons for arriving at that conclusion. The first was that the owner whose land was taken, although he was paid compensation for damage that might be done by the undertaking, did not have to make any set-off for any increase in the value of

his land which might be derived from the undertaking. The second was that as an adjoining owner could not claim such compensation, although his land might be damaged, there was no reason why the owner whose land was taken should be compensated. He expected there was a third reason, which the Committee did not give but which was probably the true reason for their recommendation—that was that the owner would be paid less in respect of his land.

He would deal with their first reason. When land was required for public local purposes the ratepayers in the locality had to share the expense of acquiring the land and the cost of the undertaking according to their rateable value. That had been considered the fairest method of apportioning the cost of such improvements.

The Committee said that the owner whose land was taken should, in claiming the sum which he should receive, take into account the benefit he received. But if that were done that owner would be paying more than his share towards the undertaking. The other owners in the parish whose property was benefited to a greater or lesser extent were to pay nothing, but only the one man whose land was singled out for acquisition.

The Committee in their second reason said that he was the only man who was compensated for damage done. In that they were misleading. They omitted to state that owners who considered themselves aggrieved could appear and give evidence at the public inquiry, and at those public inquiries every consideration was given to such owners, and they were generally successful if their complaints were justified. Public bodies well knew the strength of such opposition, and were generally particularly careful so to place their works, or whatever

it might be, in such a position that opposition might be avoided.

In the case he had already mentioned, the authority wished to take a piece of land on the extreme boundary of his client's property. They overlooked the opposition from adjoining owners, with the result that they had to alter the position of their site, and put it more in the middle of the property of the man who could claim compensation. The price of the land which his client wished to acquire and offer to the council was in every way suitable, and its acquisition would have saved the council the cost of laying about a mile of sewers, but the opposition of an adjoining owner whose house might have been injuriously affected prevented the council acquiring it.

He had not had to deal with any case where damage had really been done to an adjoining owner's property—that there had been some cases he did not doubt, but that surely could not be a sound reason for curtailing the scope of the compensation given, but for extending it, with any safeguards that might be reasonable. The compensation and purchase price paid to his client amounted to about £300 an acre of the land taken. There was an outcry; it was said that the land was not worth a sixth of it, and that it was an exorbitant price to pay. That only about £50 an acre was actually paid for the land, the balance being for injury to the remainder of the estate, was, of course, ignored.

He believed that the basis of the agitation against the high prices paid for land acquired compulsorily was the fact that the price of the land and the amount of the compensation was lumped together and designated price of land. It would be just as logical to start an outcry against the exorbitant charge demanded for

cardboard, based upon the price one had to pay for a railway ticket from London to York !

In conclusion, there were one or two questions he would like to ask Mr. Dawbarn Young, or perhaps some Member of the Committee would be kind enough to answer them. (1) Would it assist the district valuer, or whoever had to fix the price of land taken compulsorily, to arrive at the proper price to be paid, to be bound by Act of Parliament to start with the false assumption that the owner was a willing seller ? (2) How was it proposed that he should find the market value of something which in fact had no market value ? (3) If under the present system a hardship arose owing to owners whose land was not taken being unable to claim compensation for damage done to their property, was that a reason for curtailing or extending the basis of compensation ? (4) What had the Committee in its mind when it recommended that because an owner happened to have his land taken compulsorily for certain public improvements, he should pay more in proportion towards the cost of such improvements than other owners whose land did not happen to be taken.

Mr. ANDREW YOUNG (Member of Council) said he should not detain the Meeting more than a few minutes, but he wanted to express his pleasure with the general spirit displayed in the discussion which had taken place.

He, like Mr. Wallis, was very fond of the old Lands Clauses Act, but at the same time, after working with it for forty-three years, he was convinced that room for great improvement existed, and not only in the Lands Clauses Act, but in other matters dealt with in the very elaborate Report under discussion.

Mr. Wallis and other speakers had admitted that there were grievances which should be remedied and alterations which should be made; and although Mr. Wells said he did not think it likely that the views of The Institution would influence the legislators, he for one believed that if they approached subjects of that kind in the right spirit, and not quite in the spirit in which their friends Mr. Haslam and Mr. Savill had done, they might win for themselves great influence with the present or any future Government.

He saw before him for the most part young men in whose keeping lay the future of their profession. If the Legislature felt that they as an Institution represented only vested interests and were biassed in their views, they were not likely to be instrumental in the achievement of any useful reforms. If they took a sympathetic attitude they would be more likely to have greater influence in shaping any necessary changes in the direction of the Report. Let it not be said that proposals honestly made were liable to be discussed in a jeering spirit. He desired to assure the young men, if they would approach those matters in the right spirit, they would find that the influence which The Institution ought to have would be felt.

Mr. S. F. BARTON (Fellow) said he should like to say a few words, although Mr. Young had almost taken what he was going to say out of his mouth. He thought that they, as an Institution, should decide definitely what attitude they proposed to take up in the matter of legislation which they might deem inimical to land-owners. It was out of the question that a body like themselves should take up a merely passive attitude,

and to adopt an attitude of purely destructive criticism they must agree would be unworthy.

They were bound to admit that there were grievances requiring remedy, and some, such as overcrowding and so forth, existed which were a disgrace to the country. To deal with those real evils they, as a body, must be anxious that certain proposals to alleviate them should be introduced. Above all things, they must keep out of party politics, and instead of condemning outright any proposal put forward by upright, if, in their eyes, wrongly informed gentlemen, they should endeavour to bring forward better proposals that would in their opinion meet the difficulty.

It would be much to be deplored if the Legislature brought into being measures with that object without the assistance and advice of their Institution. But if they as an Institution endeavoured to secure that end and let it be understood by their actions that they were an unbiassed body and that their experience was at the beck and call of either party desirous of introducing legislation for the betterment of the people, he felt sure they would find that they had a very considerable weight both in Parliament and with the country at large.

Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS (Professional Associate) asked the President whether it would not be possible to have a further night allotted to the discussion of the subject. There were, he felt sure, still many who wished to speak, and the subject was so large, and the hour so late, that he thought, if it could possibly be adjourned to another Meeting, it would be a great benefit.

The PRESIDENT said he hardly thought it was possible

to devote another evening during the present Session to the discussion of the subject in its present form, but it had been suggested that next Session the various heads of the Report might be discussed upon different evenings; possibly that might meet the case. Of course the subject was an enormous one, and it had only been possible to touch the fringe of it at two meetings they had had, but he thought it was a beginning which might well have set them thinking, and if they devoted the recess to reading and studying the subject in all its aspects they would be able to approach it next Session with renewed vigour.

Mr. Dawbarn Young had consented to send his reply in writing to be included in the *Transactions*, as it would be impossible, unless they suspended the 10 o'clock rule, for him to sum up at all adequately in the few remaining minutes.

Mr. A. GODDARD (Secretary) said the President had asked him to say that although the ordinary Meetings for the present Session were over, if there were a very strong wish shown on the part of the Members to have a further opportunity for the discussion of that particular Paper, it might be possible to arrange another evening—he was afraid not that month, but some time in June.

Some time ago when the Report was first published it was discussed at the Committee responsible for arranging the programme for the Session, and they decided to have a Paper on the Report, followed by a general discussion, but it was recognised that such a discussion could not be a complete one as the ground to be covered was too wide. The Council felt that next Session, after Members had had their holidays and time to get through the 700 pages of the Report, it would be possible perhaps to have a series

of Papers dealing with each heading separately, such as land acquisition, housing, &c., and in that way to get a more complete discussion than would be possible on a Paper which dealt with the whole of the Report. If it were felt that would not meet the case, and that a further evening should be given to the general discussion, then no doubt an application to the Council would meet with a sympathetic response.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Mr. DAWBARN YOUNG has forwarded the following reply in writing :—

There is one point that I should like to deal with before attempting to join in the discussion on the main questions, and that is the criticism that has been offered by two or three Members with regard to the reliability of the evidence adduced by the Land Enquiry Committee.

I have had the privilege of coming in close contact with the more active members of the Committee, and I have been impressed with the keen desire that they have shown to get at the truth, and the great pains that they have taken to ensure that the information which they have obtained was accurate. Personally I feel that the name of Seeböhm Rowntree, with his reputation for accuracy and reliability, is some guarantee as to the accuracy of the evidence.

Mr. Cuthbert Lake on the last occasion read a passage from the Report, where the clerk to an urban district council had stated that his council had for some years past been desirous of securing land to add to their

recreation grounds, but had been prevented from so doing owing to the inflated prices asked by owners. Mr. Lake then informed Members that he had only just made an offer on his client's behalf to sell some land to this very district council for the purpose of a recreation ground, and the price at which he offered the land was less than his client had paid for it and less than the price fixed by the district valuer. Mr. Lake then went on to say that if this were the class of evidence they had to meet it could not count for much. But the land referred to by the clerk was quite a different piece of land, for in a letter which he has written to me he says, with reference to Mr. Lake's comments, "the remarks are so couched " that anyone reading the statement made might be under " the impression that they related to the same transaction, " but such is not the case, as would appear from even a " casual perusal of my evidence. I state in the said page " that the council had been desirous of securing land " to *add* to this public recreation, whereas the land " referred to by Mr. Lake is at least half a mile " from any public recreation ground belonging to the " council. It could not, therefore, and did not in fact, " have reference at all to the land referred to by " Mr. Lake."

It follows that the mere fact that the land in one instance could be got at a reasonable price does not go to prove that the statement made by the clerk was inaccurate.

I think it will be conceded that the fact that the clerk has given his name adds to the value of the evidence.

Mr. Dryland Haslam seems to argue in the case of the Reading inquiry that because some local officers had not

been consulted, therefore none were conferred with, and that anyone who is a Radical is *ipso facto* incapacitated from forming a reliable opinion on the housing question.

It seems to me that The Institution would have derived much more benefit from Mr. Dryland Haslam's contribution to the discussion if he had given us the benefit of his opinion on the Committee's proposals, rather than occupying his time with a criticism of the Committee's methods in investigating the housing conditions, especially as everyone is agreed that housing conditions require radical remedies. After all, the question to consider is not whether the Committee of investigation was conducted on desirable lines, but whether their proposals for remedying admitted evils are practical and suitable.

Turning to the rest of the discussion, I venture to suggest that no one can fail to be impressed with the high tone that has been sustained throughout, and the impartial attitude in which the matters under consideration have been dealt with.

The Paper only purports to be a summarisation of the Committee's Report. Although such has been the suggestion, I am not a member of the Committee, and I could not therefore answer for that body with any authority, even if I had the arrogance to attempt to do so.

There are, however, one or two points that are of more especial interest to me personally, which perhaps I may be permitted to touch upon very shortly.

I quite agree with Mr. Wallis that some allowance should be made for compulsory purchase, but this I suggest should be done only when loss would otherwise be sustained, and in such a case it seems to me the measure of the compensation should be the actual loss and not the stereotyped figure of 10 per cent.

Mr. Pilditch wondered what would be the position of a tenant who did not choose to exercise his right of obtaining an extension of his lease. In my view, according to what the Committee say, the tenant would not be entitled to any compensation at all, for on reference to their Report it will be seen that it is proposed that compensation should be payable only when the Commissioners have refused to grant an extension of the tenancy, and of course where no application is made there can be no refusal.

Mr. Pilditch favours the appointment of a tribunal provided that it is a skilled tribunal. The Committee's views on this point coincide with those of Mr. Pilditch, for in describing the tribunal they recommend, they say : " Such a tribunal would take the form of a court or a " commission combining a strong judicial element with " expert members."

Mr. Wells makes what I respectfully believe to be an error in regarding articles such as his shirt in the same category as land, and says that if commissioners are appointed to fix the value of land, why not appoint commissioners to fix the price he has to pay for meat. When a corner is made in meat and it in a sense becomes a monopoly, I quite think that it will be desirable to appoint commissioners to fix the price of meat, but until then it seems to me that it cannot be placed in the same category as land.

Mr. Wells refers to Section 3 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1892. The Committee in making the criticism they have, have fully considered the point that Mr. Wells has raised, for in page 385 they say : " It is obvious that such a provision is not water-tight ; the landlord can contract out of it, and can " practically get what he wants by refusing his consent

“until a new tenant agrees to take the new lease or
“tenancy at an increased rent or in payment of a fine.”

Mr. Savill puts to me categorically four questions.
I give my answers for what they are worth:—

1. I should certainly think it would be more easy for the district valuer to fix the market price of a property rather than fix the value of that property to some particular individual, for the former could to some extent be supported by a comparison with other market prices, whereas the latter would be purely hypothetical.

2. Mr. Savill, in the course of attending to his large practice, must constantly have to value properties for which there is no immediate demand at the time, and I feel sure in such circumstances with his well-known skill he has no great difficulty in arriving at a figure which is the equivalent of the market value.

3. I should say, taken alone, it would not be a reason except in so far as the curtailment or extension of the loss of compensation relieved the owner in question.

4. Who am I that I should know what was in the Committee's mind?

I will draw my remarks to a conclusion by again thanking the Members for the exceedingly kind reception they have given to my Paper.

THE YORK VISIT.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held in the Guildhall, York, on Friday, 22nd May, 1914.

The Members visiting York were received in the ancient and historic Guildhall by the LORD MAYOR OF YORK (Councillor Henry Rhodes Brown), His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, and the TOWN CLERK OF YORK (Mr. Percy J. Spalding).

The Lord Mayor, in welcoming the delegates, said it gave him great pleasure as the chief magistrate and head of the historic city of York to offer them a warm welcome. To many of them, probably, York was familiar, and it would be out of place for him to tell them much about the city. Still, there might be one or two who were strangers, and he could assure them that in the city they had historic traditions that were bound up with the history of the country.

York at the present day did not figure largely in the life and work of the nation, but in olden times, as their guide book would tell them, and as those who resided in York knew, it played a great part in making the history of the land, so much so that they were told

that Ebrancus was king 983 years before the birth of Christ. People differed on that point, and argued that he as king in York was contemporary with King David of Israel, 1,069 years before the birth of Christ.

In later days they had a fairly complete account of the Roman occupation, which continued there for a great many years. Many of the old English kings figured very prominently in the life of the city, and in that of the northern part of the kingdom.

They would find much to interest them in York, and he felt convinced they would find their visit would prove a source of great pleasure and profit. Immediately behind the Guildhall there was the old river—the River Ouse which, in ancient times, was tidal, and at the point where they were then sitting the Roman galleys came up and anchored by what was then called “The Island.” Crossing the river was the old Roman ford, where the Roman legions forded the river. The whole of the stone for the Minster was landed from barges on the river, placed on trucks, and taken to the Minster along Commonhall Lane and Stonegate, the latter of which derived its name from the fact that all stone for the Minster was taken along that thoroughfare.

There were many other interesting things that might be told them about the city, but they had their business to transact, and it would not be advisable for him to detain them any longer. He hoped to see them at the Mansion House after they had concluded their deliberations, and he would have great pleasure in showing them the silver plate belonging to the city of York.

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK said it gave him real pleasure to be allowed to join with the Lord Mayor in

extending a welcome to the delegates and to their Institution. He represented, with the Lord Mayor, the ancient traditions of the city, and he hoped that he might claim that he represented one at least of those traditions which still had a considerable part in making the history and moulding the life even of modern England.

Perhaps he might also speak to them as representing the outside body of citizens who were naturally keenly interested in the work of the surveying profession. He was afraid that in a very real sense he must describe himself as an outsider, partly because of the exigencies of his engagements that day, and the fact that he had to leave for London in the evening, which prevented him from assisting in their deliberations; but also, partly, he must confess, because there was probably no man in the room who was less qualified than himself to pass the most elementary examination which would be imposed upon the very youngest of those who desired to enter that profession. He could not understand the language which they habitually used; he could make nothing of the simplest of their instruments; and he would indeed be sorry to have even to begin their most elementary calculations. But the very fact that he was so completely an outsider made him bow his head in admiration to the high standard of accuracy which it was the glory of the profession to follow.

As a surveyor of human nature, indeed, he envied their power of reducing everything to exact measurements, because human nature, with which he in particular had to deal, lent itself to no such accurate measurement. He was not sorry for that, indeed he was glad to think that there was one thing which would always defy analysis and refuse to be measured, and decline to submit to any of the standards which an

accurate, scientific profession such as theirs demanded. In human nature there were depths which man never would be able to plumb and heights which man would never be able to measure.

They would not be able to go through any of the streets of the city without being abundantly reminded of the fact that those who built them would not have satisfied the requirements which many of those present would impose. And yet he ventured to think that while none of them would have built the city exactly as it was, none of them would now desire to alter it. The very fact that it was without set plan added so much to its picturesqueness. He ventured to hope that in the present ultra-scientific days some of them would be able to bring into the planning and measuring and creating of new towns just something of the picturesqueness and the element of unexpectedness and surprise which gave its abiding charms to cities such as York.

He was struck by the fact that during the five years he had been in York no less than six large and important bodies had chosen the city as the place for their annual conference, and in each case a singularly large proportion of their time was devoted not to the severer subjects with which they were concerned, but to excursions in the neighbourhood. That proved the wisdom of the visiting bodies, because there was much to be learned in York by the most scientific body both outside and inside the walls of the building. He hoped their excursions would be as profitable as their deliberations, and that they would go back to their important work encouraged and refreshed.

The PRESIDENT, in response to the welcome on

behalf of The Institution, thanked the Lord Mayor and the Archbishop most warmly for the kind way in which they had received the Members of The Institution. He was sure that all that had been said would sink into their hearts, and they would take every opportunity of seeing as much as possible of the ancient city. It was a city with which, he was proud to say, he had had the honour of being more or less associated with socially for the last forty years. He had not had the pleasure of being in York very much lately, but he had pleasant recollections of the time he spent in their city in years gone by.

He was sure all Members of The Institution would make the most of the time in York. From the description given by the Lord Mayor, and from the handbook which had been prepared, they would gather how much time might profitably be spent in so interesting and historic a centre. Indeed, the time at their disposal was all too short, as on Saturday they would have to leave in order to see something of the beauties of the broad acres of Yorkshire. He felt sure that they would all return to their everyday work feeling that they had done something to broaden their outlook by historical research and by the study of modern problems during their visit.

FIRST PAPER.

LIBERTY AND THE LAND.

BY SIR ALFRED E. PEASE, BART.

I.

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE LAND QUESTION.

The argument which I put forward in this Paper is, that the line of political, social and economic progress is the advance from communal society to individual liberty, through the transformation of tenure in community to private property in land.

The form of our social and legal institutions is the result of many influences working through many centuries. Each race has a distinct character. Communities of similar race origin develop variations in character according to the influences of their environment. Every race which develops an organised nationality works more or less consciously towards some ideal.

In England various races have invaded and departed, or conquered and settled, on our land, each host of invaders bringing its own character and institutions, begotten by its racial and historical antecedents. Some of these foreign characteristics and institutions have taken deep root in our soil and there developed—others have withered or died. The distinctive forms of this development are due to the influences of geographical position, climate, and the course of our internal and

exterior history. National character makes national history, and national history influences national character, and induces certain qualities in it to expand.

England passed from the very primitive institutions of the Celtic aborigines under the Roman civilisation. The Roman civilisation departed with the Roman conquerors; few traces of it survived in our institutions. Any Roman influence that can be detected in later times must be ascribed to the more indirect sources of Christian civilisation and the effect of Roman institutions and law on the character and forms of Norman institutions.

Roman institutions were replaced by Teutonic, and, except in the outlying parts of our island, our racial characteristics as well as our institutions became almost entirely Teutonic.

Our land system is in its origin Teutonic, and has followed a special line of development.

In considering the effect of the Norman Conquest it must be remembered that the race origin of the Normans was similar to our own, *i.e.*, Teutonic and Scandinavian. Norman institutions had, however, absorbed more of the Roman influence than had the English, and the influence of the Norman system and of feudalism had already been felt before the arrival of William the Conqueror.

All authorities agree as to this noteworthy fact, namely, that in spite of the feudal system, owing to certain race characteristics common to the Normans and English, and the natural adherence of both races to Teutonic institutions, our national character and our institutions remained in a great degree such as the Normans found them. This is one of the most illuminating examples of the proposition, that politicians cannot uproot the character and the firmly established institutions of our race.

The ideals of different races exhibit differences, but there are certain objects which the whole family of man struggles after, such as animal comfort and moral content. The seat of moral happiness is the mind; moral happiness may exist with physical discomfort, though, generally speaking, animal comfort ministers to moral content, and moral content adds to physical ease. The more enlightened the moral sense and the higher the general standard of conduct in any community, the less employment there is for the ingenuity of politicians in discovering cures for the ills of society.

To understand the distinctive character of our own institutions and the logical progress of their growth, it is necessary to discover what has been the ideal and aim of our race, what has been the guiding light, on which we have kept our eyes during our march through the Dark Ages. Towards what kind of "Promised Land" have we set our faces throughout our wanderings in the wilderness? Is there the least doubt that our guiding star has been Liberty?

But what is Liberty? What has been our national conception of it? How can it be assured? And how has our struggle for liberty affected our relationship to the land?

There are few greater illusions than to imagine that one form of government or another can assure liberty. Liberty can be assured, in theory, by a multitude of forms of government or by no form at all. The nearer the manners of a people approach perfection the less need they have of laws. Perfect liberty can only be attained by a community of perfectly wise and perfectly just individuals, each fully fit to govern himself and to do his duty to his neighbour. The best substitute for this ideal state of things is the control of the common-

wealth by a ruler who the most nearly approaches the perfection of wisdom and justice, or by a body of rulers who are the wisest and the most just the community can provide. A community will always have just that amount of liberty which those who compose it have, and will be fettered or free in the degree in which its units are. Judging from history there is no form of authority more inimical in the end to liberty than that acquired by those who trade on the false conceptions of liberty which are always to be found among the more ignorant and the most discontented of mankind. During the great American struggle for freedom the American champion of liberty, Alexander Hamilton, declared: "Of those men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their careers by paying obsequious court to the people—commencing demagogues and ending tyrants."

What, then, is the liberty on which we as a race set our hearts? *Liberty* means now what it always has meant, and always will mean. It is what the great French idealists, in the eighteenth century, defined it to be, but which they failed so terribly in realising, because they acted in direct contravention of the principles they had laid down, and made the colossal mistake of regarding the past history of their country as one long gigantic error, and embarked on the impossible task of remaking society by law—impossible, for *you cannot change the character and traditions of a race by decree.*

Yet their definition of liberty was as the lighting of a torch in the darkness of Europe. What did *The Declaration of the Rights of Man* proclaim liberty to be as regards the person and property?

"ARTICLE 4.—'LIBERTY consists in the power of doing whatever does not injure another.'

“ARTICLE 17.—‘ALL PROPERTY being an inviolable and sacred RIGHT, no one can be deprived of it save where the public necessity requires it, and on condition of a just and previous indemnity.’”

No talk here of robbing Peter to pay Paul, nor of expropriating landowners by taxation. These revolutionary atheists, the most extravagant in action the world has ever seen placed in power, saw clearly enough what were the only foundations on which society can exist, just as the greatest of all law-givers, Moses, saw them, when he proclaimed from the mountain:—

“Thou shalt love thy neighbour ;

“Thou shalt not steal ;

“Thou shalt not covet,”

as the commands of the Ruler of the Universe. Liberty means, then, for Englishmen “that every man, provided “he does not injure his neighbour, shall own his own “body, shall own his own mind and his own soul, and “shall possess the fruits of his own labour without interference from others.” With this conception of liberty we can appreciate the evolution of our land system and decide how far suggested alterations in it conform to our race ideal.

The inhabitants of cities and towns may be listened to with great respect upon trade and industry and other matters within their province, but with regard to anything which concerns rural economy and agricultural land “with the same reverence we pay to ignorance and prejudice elsewhere.” Unhappily they are listened to by politicians on account of their multitude and power of combination, and the man who bids for power tunes his voice to their cry. There is a favourite word in the vocabulary of these urban outsiders who have taken

upon themselves the task of explaining the land system and teaching the rural community its business. This word is "feudalism." What they mean by feudalism is the subordination of rural society—what they dislike to see is the labourer, the farmer, the landowner, and other members of the rural community all interdependent, bound together by a common interest. Now there is no conceivable state of society without subordination. You may have classification of men by rank, by caste, by wealth and land, or by combinations of these things—defined or undefined—or if you can succeed in irradiating from human nature every kind of attention to these differences you will still be left with the State functionaries, and those without a job—the big jobbers, the small jobbers, and the no jobbers.

What is the truth about feudalism? Feudalism embodied the root principle of socialism; the king represented the State—"I am the 'State.'" In the socialist's jargon all the land, all the means of distribution and exchange, belonged to him as the State. The land and the people were alike the property of the State. The chain of social slavery was complete. It is the nearest we have been to socialism, and the nearest we shall ever be. For almost a thousand years we have been fighting against feudalism and the root principle of socialism.

It appears useless to me to consider theories for the improvement of our land system of agriculture, and of the lot of those who live on or by the land without a clear view as to what ideals and objects we have been pursuing, without estimating the value of what we have achieved, and without considering whence we have come, or whither we are going.

We started our journey in huge wastes, our road

passed through folklands to boclands, traversed the devastated lands of feudalism and entered the promised land. Are we to turn back on the road we have travelled, and if so, how far?

One of the most exasperating notions that is fixed in the mind of the city multitude, on whose attitude the future of agriculture in this country so largely depends, is that they look on agricultural land as if it was created in the condition in which they behold it. It seems all but impossible to make them understand that the cultivated meadow and pasture lands of England are as much articles of manufacture, as distinct in their finished condition from the raw material, as pieces of cotton cloth are from the pods of cotton fibre on the cotton plants. Nay, much more distinct, for the manufactured land, unless there is a continuous expenditure of capital and labour, reverts to the raw article, whereas the cotton cloth does not so revert.

To the student of history the evolution is most clear. Could we but have the pictures of the past thrown upon a screen, among them the following would follow one another:—

First Picture:—

Scene:—Central Europe; a wild land with swamps and bush-covered plains seamed with rivers and spotted with lakes, broken by forest-clad hills and mountain ranges; wild men living in caves, hunting and trapping the wild cattle and wild beasts for meat and clothing. The cave-man's possessions are his stone implements and trophies of the chase; he has, perhaps, some prescriptive right to a corner of a cave—his security of tenure there depends on muscular strength to defend it.

Note.—Private personal property already exists.

Second Picture :—

The descendants of the cave-men have tamed and domesticated the wild cattle; they have to move with their herds in search of pastures; they have become nomads, supplementing the shelter of caves with tents and huts; cattle have multiplied and are accumulated; in fact, capital and the capitalist have appeared on the scene; that envy of wealth, which is akin to respect for it, has arisen in the desire to accumulate and to defend it; the tribes arm and organise; they raid each other, and fight for the occupation of the best feeding grounds. Those of us who have travelled in Africa are familiar with these conditions in real life.

Note.—Capital has arisen—we have now accumulations of private wealth, and armies have arrived on the scene.

Third Picture :—

Behold the descendants of these last now restricted to tribal orbits and defined territories for purposes of defence; the beasts of the chase have diminished; the population depends more and more on its cattle and the produce of the soil; it is settled in villages of huts and hovels, and slaves, prisoners of war or men self-sold for debt, till patches of the tribal lands.

Note.—Our ancestors have now begun to tame the wild earth as their forbears tamed the wild cattle. We are now in the presence of organised armed hosts and forts; we have reached the stage of property in land, but it is common-hold land (folkland)—the arable land is common to the village community. But mark, that although the institution of elective chiefs or kings continues, the unequal distribution of wealth in cattle, and the subordination of ranks in the armies, and the

distinctions won by heroes for themselves and their descendants, have brought into existence classes and nobility.

Fourth Picture :—

The warrior descendants of these last have crossed the seas ; they have conquered and overrun our island ; they have settled themselves, their customs and social institutions here, where we now are. You see now the Teutonic system in its entirety planted on our soil, the common arable fields and pastures around the villages ; the folklands or national lands which provide the national revenues ; and with the progress of society something more has developed, namely, private property in land—this land is called bocland (bookland)—it has been granted as freehold by the popular assemblies to the distinguished men of the nation, to great leaders of the army, to principal men among the people.

The series of views might be continued of the country and its land system after the advent of Christianity, and the consolidation of the petty kingdoms under one elective king ; of the presence of the Norman conquerors when all land was confiscated to the State, when private property in land no longer existed, and society was in chains down to the labourer, who was a slave. Time will not allow us even to glance at the scenes in the long conflict to free the land and the people on it from feudal socialism. There are pictures that might be given of attempts to fix wages and prices by the State, of the desolation and misery wrought by these well-meant but disastrous efforts to burst immutable laws. We must be satisfied to look at the result, namely, that before the nineteenth century had run its course the land and its people were free ; men were practically secure in their possession of land, of the fruits of their own

labour, to hold their own opinions, and to worship as they saw right. This is the fact which stands out in our history, that as the tyranny and interference of the State decreased and as liberty increased, so did the land get free, the tenant free, the labourer free. The old tenures, oppressive and insecure, made way for freehold and copyhold. With this change capital poured into the land and agriculture advanced. At the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries the ill-cultivated arable lands, and the miserable pastures of the common fields, were transformed by the Inclosure Acts into freeholds; millions of acres were thus transformed, because the magic of liberty and of ownership brought in a flood of enterprise and capital. The enlightened and popular policy of inclosure* yielded a rich reward to all classes of the rural community, cheaper and more abundant food for the whole population, and a vast accession of wealth to the nation.

It is instructive to note that to-day anyone who attempts to lead barbarous communities into a higher civilisation has to take the same road, viz., through tribal lands to common land, and thence to private lands, *e.g.* :—

In South Africa the Progressive Party in Cape Colony have, after long experience and prolonged discussion, found no other way than this to advance the social and economic condition of the native communities. The process may be briefly described thus: the tribal land is divided up amongst individuals. In the first instance the land is divided into arable land and common pastures. The arable land is subdivided into allotments of about nine acres each, and assigned to tribesmen on a perpetual quit-rent title; for the present alienation,

* See Appendix, p. 564.

transfer, mortgage, sub-division, and subletting, are alike prohibited. To secure success and native progress it is found necessary to institute the rule of primogeniture. If an heir is already an owner of an allotment he has the option of succeeding or not, but cannot own two allotments; he is, however, entitled to the value of the improvements effected by the man he is heir to if he declines succession. The introduction of individual tenure has proved to be the one means of detaching the native from the tribal system, and bringing him under a civilised system of law; for henceforth laws and courts and a direct share in local administration take the place of the rule of the chief and tribal custom; though ancient tribal institutions are still regarded in framing and administering regulations. The social and economic effects are great, individual responsibility and capacity for business is developed; it gives the native personal liberty, it brings about an immediate and great improvement in the methods of agriculture, and transforms the condition of the soil. The landless men have to seek employment, and are driven, to develop their energies and skill, to find employment in the industries of the country, and to enter the civilised order of things. It thus is clear in the light of history, and by the results of a method applied in our own day by the wise and really progressive, that the best line of advance, economic and social, is through the institution of private property in land in the place of communal society and communal tenure.

Is it conceivable that a few political or social doctrinaires confronted with the problem of dealing with evils that arise partly from the imperfection of human nature and partly from abuse of the functions of government, can formulate a practical plan which sets at naught our

racial character, traditional institutions, our existing system of tenure and of agriculture, which defies the laws of supply and demand and must turn us back on the road towards those dreary places we have escaped from, back to State wages, State prices, State lands, where the rural population has no choice of employment, no liberty as to their time, back in the direction of barbarism and wastes?

II.

WORK.

Having noted that history records the progressive development of our land system to be a logical advance in pursuit of liberty during our evolution from barbarism, let us look into the mental attitude of those who seek to revolutionise our institutions connected with the land.

One of the most startling of the ideas of the new school, and one reflected in the writings, speeches, and programmes of those who belong to it, is the new conception of work. It may be represented in these words: "Work is a detestable burden." I do not think it an exaggeration to describe this mental attitude to work thus: "If work is a necessity it is an evil one. Let us have the least possible amount of this evil thing. Let us make the least possible effort consistent with procuring the greatest possible amount of repose and leisure. Let us shorten the time for work. Let us stop the young from beginning to work and the old from continuing to work. Let the State provide for us all. Let us all be equally well off and all equally content. Let us be all equally State slaves if only we can be equally lazy."

Now for a sound understanding of the relationship

between work and wages, or of other labour problems, we must have a true conception of what work is. You can no more change the real meaning of work than the meaning of history, or eradicate the human nature of mankind.

Work for man means health ; work is a duty ; work is a law of nature. Repose is a means to work ; work is not a means to idleness. The less work a man does the lazier he becomes ; the lazier he becomes, the nearer he approaches the savage, the more useless mentally, and the softer physically. In youth physical movement is necessary to our muscular growth—for muscles only grow in using them—in middle life it is necessary for the maintenance of activity and dexterity—without it our lungs cannot obtain sufficient oxygen for health, nor our stomachs sufficient appetite for nourishment. Inaction is injurious to health, whether the inaction be physical or mental, and is always detrimental to our will power and sensibility. Fatigue is the call for rest. There is wholesome and unwholesome fatigue. The former gives the desire to eat and the desire to rest. Its consequences, eating and sleeping, are agreeable, and renew in the healthy man his keenness for work. Work should be of that kind and in that proportion which is suited to individual capacity. Is the individual worker or the State the best judge of this capacity ? Are we to be deprived of the liberty which we have won, to judge each man for himself as to his capacity ? This capacity is of infinite variety, varying in degree according to age, sex, strength, race, climate, local conditions, disposition, the nature of the object on which it is employed, and in the variety of the employments required of any one individual. Can any idea be more absurd than that Parliament can decree for men the equitable and suitable

minimum of time, or of work or of remuneration, which shall fit each case in this vast variety of capacities and needs ?

The power to work grows in working, the difficult task becomes easier, and the habit of work diminishes fatigue. The ideal is, the maximum of work short of unwholesome fatigue. Any policy which tends to throw out of work those past middle age is to be deprecated on humane grounds. Health of body and of mind demands that a man should not altogether abandon work till the last possible moment. Even with the old, the entire cessation of work, as a rule, spells ill health, and mental depression, and too often a premature death.

Nature has decreed, not only discontent, but ill health and other punishments for the idle, be they rich or poor ; but happiness, or at least satisfaction, to the man who eats the labour of his hands. Hard work and good work is always held in honour and compels respect. To discourage hard work, to encourage idleness, to attempt to apportion the hours and the prices for labour, and to regulate the amount of work for men is a policy that is unsound for the individual and for the public, and must prove to be so.

III.

WAGES.

Having considered the infinite variety of capacity among workers, and shown the impossibility of the Legislature decreeing a just and proper minimum of work for the individual, I now come to the proposal to regulate the price at which the labourer shall sell his work. Burke declared that " for Government to fix the price of " labour is deliberate, however artful, theft of the

“subject’s substance.” To fix a wage below the price a labourer’s work is worth in the market is to rob the labourer; to fix a wage above the market value of his work is to rob the man who pays the wage.

But let us understand what is meant by the advocates of a minimum wage. Are they really after a minimum wage or a minimum income? The first difficulty we come to is this: that Parliament cannot secure that a labourer shall have even a minimum wage, far more impossible is it for the Legislature to secure a minimum income, averaging the fixed minimum wage. All that Parliament can do is, in effect, to enact this: that a man shall not work at less than a stated wage-rate. The State is therefore required to issue a new commandment, “Thou shalt not earn thy living nor take any wages at all, unless thou find a man who will pay the rate of wage we have fixed.” But even so, this wage-rate will not secure an income; in fact it tends to diminish the possibilities of income. Yet it is clear that the advocates of State wages are after, not only a minimum standard of income, but a similar State standard of leisure, and also of work. Surely a State minimum wage without guarantee of continuous employment is useless; it certainly is impossible of equitable application, *e.g.*, What uniform standard can be devised which will be equitable, even supposing continuity of employment can be guaranteed for

- (1) The very efficient labourer,
- (2) The moderately efficient labourer,
- (3) The barely efficient labourer,

to the man in each of these classes who is single, married without children, the man with one child, the man with two children, and so on, up to the man with

twelve or more children? And that is not all, the contrasts are extraordinary; compare, for instance, the barely efficient labourer with an invalid wife, with ten children under fifteen years of age, and a labourer with a working wife with three sons eighteen to twenty-two years of age, living under one roof.

One really requires plain answers to these questions.

Is the farmer to pay for work done, or is he to pay to keep someone else's family? If the latter, what is the minimum family he has to provide for?

Is the State to attempt to secure a minimum income for a labourer, or for a labourer plus a family? If the latter, on what principle is the agricultural labourer differentiated from other employees? What is the time standard to be? Is it to be by the hour, the day, or the week? If piece-work is allowed, what is the piece-standard to be for each separate crop, and for each of such crops on heavy, medium, and light soils, on clean or dirty land, when heavy or light?

We also require the scientific formula for a standard of fair wage and of subsistence applicable to every race, every locality, every soil, every individual, and every family. Some fix a sum of 20s. to 25s. per week as the minimum on which the average labourer can subsist at the passing moment in the rural districts. That he exists often with a large family on 15s. or less per week is a fact now; as a fact, he existed when the cost of necessities was much higher, and wages far below 15s.; he existed when wages were less than 6s. But he did more than exist, for the rural population in all these times has produced the greatest number of virile and healthy men, and manned the navy, the army, the police, and those industries which require the maximum of strength and health among the workers.

When in any place at any time an individual labourer failed to subsist on his wage, his subsistence was guaranteed by the rates. Nothing but the prosperity of the industry in which he is engaged can long assure the labourer of sufficient wages. It is obvious that a minimum wage cannot better the class, or obtain for any class as a whole more than the market value of its labour. It is a deplorable thing when a wage is so low that the individual has to be partially supported out of the rates, but it is an even more deplorable thing if a man cannot obtain the minimum wage that he is to be deprived from contributing to his own maintenance at all, and is to become entirely dependent on the rates or taxes.

The mere cash wage is no guide to the family wage of any individual labourer, and it leaves out of account the large advantageous wage received in kind, for the agricultural labourer's remuneration in kind is a great boon; it is an economy for the farmer to supply provisions below even wholesale values, and an immense advantage to the labourer to obtain these necessities at his door, and in quantities and of qualities he could not afford if he received in their place the small cash addition to his wages which represents the cost of these articles to the farmer.

We know that there are districts where labourers are receiving a wage that is so low that it brings many of them down to and below the poverty line. We know that the extreme want of the man who desires to sell his labour will tend to cheapen the price he obtains for it. We know that agricultural wages rise with agricultural prosperity. We know that at present it is work that is paid for, and that the labour sold for, say, 20s. or 25s. per week in the north of

England is, both in respect of time given and quality, at the very least 7s. to 10s. per week more valuable than that sold for 13s. or 15s. per week in the south of England. There are many reasons for this difference in value; undoubtedly both the difference in climate and the difference in the physical features of the land has something to do with it; there is a great deal in the different habits and traditions of the northern hind and of the southern agricultural labourer. But there is another important reason which accounts for the difference. At the beginning of the last century wages were low, and the price of provisions was high. In the Midlands and South, especially in times of distress, it became the custom to make the labourer an allowance out of the rates in proportion to the number of his family. Thus at a period when there was insufficient employment for the rural population direct encouragement was given to multiply this class, and, what was much more serious, the labourer's independence of character was destroyed, for he learned very quickly that his subsistence did not depend on his labour, but on the rates. Whole parishes were bankrupt under this cursed system, which is, by-the-bye, an illustration of pure socialism when every working man depended for his subsistence on the State, and British love of independence and self-reliance were destroyed. This system became less observable the further you went north, until you reached Scotland, where it did not exist. The value of independence of character cannot be exaggerated, and it was the destruction of this independence by teaching the labourers of the south to look to the rates and to the State that made them, and still makes them, find it difficult to claim a sufficient standard of wages. The northern labourer was undoubtedly helped by the

demand for labour in the industries peculiar to the north, but to-day all markets for labour are so accessible that were it not that a cruel system of socialism had destroyed self-reliance in the southern rural districts, and made a vast number of labourers slow, dull, and unwilling to work more than a limited number of hours per day, they also would have had the direct benefit arising from the great industrial demand for labour. Therefore it is evident that for a fair adjustment between north and south, if we are to have a minimum wage, one of two things must be done; either—

- (1) The hours and standard of work in the south must be brought up to the northern standard; or
- (2) The northern labourer's wage should have a proportional advance, *i.e.*, if the southerner is advanced from, say, 15s. to a 20s. minimum, the northerner should be advanced from 21s. to a 28s. minimum.

One may perceive a number of difficulties which might result from different scales, such as the tendency of workers to leave the low-scale districts for the higher-scale districts, and the refusal of the northern and superior labourer to put his foot in a low-scale district, where his advent would be especially desirable. It comes to this, that a single fair minimum wage-rate cannot be fixed for all England, and any minimum wage fixed by the State is an interference with the liberty of the man to work.

I must allude to the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee. The Committee propose that the landowner should contribute to the increased wage his tenant is compelled to pay. The Committee say in one place that

this is necessary because the increased wage otherwise will mean a burden to the farmer of 5s. or 6s. per acre. In another place the Committee state that the increased wage will not be a burden to the farmer owing to the increased efficiency it will produce in the labourer. The contention of a theorist like Mr. S. Rowntree is this: "That it is not because one man (say the northerner) is " better than another that a farmer gives one 21s., and " another 15s., but that the man who gets the 21s. is better " because he gets 21s." This appears to me contrary to known experience. If it were true, all you have to do is to fix the number of shillings per week that will make a perfect husbandman, and order it to be paid all round, and behold a perfect population, and there you have the Millennium in about five minutes. Under the Committee's proposal to make the landowner contribute, they place the heaviest contributions from the owners of the lowest rents, that is, on the poorest land. The owning farmer is provided with no landlord from whom he can recoup himself for additional wages. Folly and injustice cannot go much further than they go in such proposals.

When Parliament, in what is called its wisdom, adopted a State minimum wage for mines, it was quite evident that the process of a State regulation of prices for the produce of mines must follow sooner or later. Labour this year has already formulated this demand. We have of late seen a period of great mining prosperity. I doubt if the miners have had the share in this prosperity that they would have obtained without the minimum wage, but, at any rate, it is easy to predict what will happen when we enter a period of trade depression. The manual workers are the majority in the community, the State is within their control; they understand less than nothing of immutable economic laws, little of

history, nor can they see the end from the beginning ; but they are intelligent, and perceive that the price of what they produce regulates the minimum wage, and that the State, which they control, must be made to keep up the price of what they produce to a certain level, or down will come their wages. What do they care for the fact that, with a decreasing demand and falling market, the State, by attempting to keep up prices, can only still further decrease the demand. The State may fix 7s. a day wage for pitmen, and 20s. a ton as the price for coal, but it cannot create a demand by decree. In any application of these unsound principles to agriculture, we seem urged forward on the vicious course of first fixing a standard minimum wage, then to fixing the price for the raw material on which the labour is employed (viz., the land) by means of land courts, then fixing the price of whatever articles the land produces, till we run our heads against the hard wall of this fact, that in tuning down the price of the land and tuning up the price of its produce the State has discouraged capital from entering the industry, and decreased the demand for its produce, and therefore the demand for labour.

IV.

HOUSING.

As regards the provision of cottages for agricultural labourers, it appears that it has been generally the policy hitherto to supply these without much regard to an economic rent. The tied cottage where it exists is part of the general equipment of a farm. It is denounced by the new school of land reformers as an instrument of feudal tyranny, though as a matter of fact it is of very great advantage to the labourer who can take himself

and his family to the best employer he can find, who can thus offer the labourer a home at a low rent or at no rent, and a home, moreover, where he is "handy" to his work. The system is of great advantage to the farmer. It is no more a piece of tyranny than it is to have a house attached to a post office, to a mine, to a stable, or to the Prime Minister in Downing Street.

There is, of course, a shortage of houses in the country, and as long as the present policy of bleeding the land by imposing high taxation and rates upon it, and the devastating policy of withdrawing vast sums of capital from land in the shape of death duties continues, the shortage will become more and more evident. No one can misread the effect of the Budget of 1909 on building operations; it has been enormous and immediate.

In 1909 the number of new buildings was 114,420

In 1910	„	„	„	48,899
---------	---	---	---	--------

and there are few symptoms of recovery from the blow.

If the shortage is due to the feudal system it is evident that feudalism has become a more powerful engine than ever.

What are the remedies proposed which are to undo these evil results of recent legislation? The State is to provide the houses that are no longer forthcoming. The State is to compel a wage that will furnish to the State an interest on its outlay by enabling the tenant of a cottage to pay an economic rent. It is not clear that a tenant of a cottage, who now earns 18s. a week, and pays 1s. 6d. a week rent, is going to make a very fat thing out of a minimum wage of 20s. a week, and having a rent to pay of, say, 4s. He is to have an acre of land with his cottage, but that will take the whole time of a very industrious man every day in every

week to cultivate properly. Now, if public money is advanced for these housing schemes it is proposed that it should be a first charge on the land. This means that it will not be forthcoming and cannot be applied precisely where it is most required, namely, on the estates of the poorer and smaller owners, whose estates are already charged with mortgages, and who, subjected in recent years to additional burdens, risks, and rates, have not been able to build cottages.

Local authorities have the power to supply dwellings out of the rates, but they have made but little use of these powers. It is now proposed to compel these democratically elected bodies to do so, and also to force them to use their compulsory powers for acquiring land. The principle of this is that the ratepayers and taxpayers who do not want houses should build houses for those who do.

The effect of such a policy may be considered good or bad, but it must certainly follow that (1) private enterprise in building on the part of owners will be discouraged; (2) that the private builder's business will be strangled in a competition with the State; (3) it is almost impossible that the State can, even with cheap capital, build as cheaply as the private builder or with the same knowledge of local requirements; therefore one of two results must ensue, either rents will tend to be higher, and consequently rates, if an economic rent is exacted, or, the rents being lower than economic, there will be a State loss, which means that ratepayers or taxpayers, A, B, C, &c., will provide out of their means housing for X, Y, Z, &c. If this principle is extended logically and equitably to the limit of its application, it results in this obvious absurdity, that every man shall build a house for his neighbour. We can imagine even

a socialist, under this logical application of his principles, asking himself the question, "Why should I build a house for my neighbour and not for myself?"

It is suggested that employers should be compelled to build houses for married workmen. It is certainly desirable, but of late they have been discouraged from doing so. In the industrial districts, had industrial companies done so, much of the shortage of houses for agricultural workers in villages and towns would not have existed; but to compel landowners and employers in rural districts to build houses for married labourers would simply encourage the employment of celibates, would place a premium on sterility, and could not make for morality. The Land Enquiry Committee make this recommendation: "It should be made a definite statutory duty of every rural district council for every person permanently employed in a rural district for whom a cottage is not otherwise provided" to provide one. Who can guarantee "permanent" employment? Even if the State decreed that no man might quit his employment, and that no man might dismiss the man employed; death, accident, or disease, may lay hands on employer or employed and make such provision abortive. If leaving men liberty to select their own homes is sin, the employers of miners and industrial hands in factories are sinners along with landowners, and among the worst culprits are the employers of postmen, roadmen, of tax-collectors, and of the ever-increasing army of functionaries. It is also seriously demanded that the dismissed agricultural labourer should be allowed to retain his cottage. If this is to be, let us have the same privileges attached to all other employees, and let the Government begin with its own servants.

What is the use of describing the shortage of houses

to the feudal system when we know the real causes and the State refuses to remove them? The evil is far worse in France, in America, in the Transvaal, and elsewhere, where at any rate there is no feudal system.

The housing question is no new one; it is really less acute now than 100 years ago, when there were fewer houses per head of the population than to-day. It is not possible that the question can be finally solved. It must always be present in any country where there is progress, and which possesses resources. Houses do not breed and multiply; population does—it is liquid, flowing in all directions in rivulets, streams, or torrents towards new fields, new industries, and new markets for labour. To meet the ever-increasing and changing demand the State can do this much; it can protect instead of threaten capital invested in land and buildings, and cheapen construction by removing many absurd by-laws and restrictions, and last, but not least, relieve the land of a large proportion of those heavy burdens which cripple the resources of those who have heavy responsibilities towards the land.

V.

FARMERS.

The agricultural labourer is menaced by the minimum wage, which must tend to lessen the demand for the labour he brings to the labour market for sale—the general effect of raising the price of any article in any market being to lessen the demand. The landowner at the other end of the scale is menaced to such an extent that large quantities of land are being brought into the market. The tenant farmer who hitherto has enjoyed in practice security of tenure to an extent that perhaps

exceeds that which any legislation could procure for him has already begun to feel less secure through this tendency to break up large estates; he sees also that he is to be compelled to add to his labour bill or change his methods of farming so as to dispense with some of the labour he now employs. Apart from the charge against him that he underpays labour there is the charge that he undercultivates the land.

Compared with the results of agricultural operations in other countries this charge falls to the ground. The British farmer, judged by the quantity and quality of what he produces of crops and stock per acre, is *facile princeps*. A land system may of course encourage or discourage good farming. But given any practical system, good and bad farming must depend on the individual, and as long as there are any men less capable than the best, as farmers, there must always be under cultivation somewhere. You cannot make a man a good man of business by Act of Parliament.

The new school of land reformers appear to think that because small holdings are highly cultivated in some places that they can be applied everywhere with the same results. All who understand the subject know that high farming on large holdings gives the best results in some parts of the country, and small holdings, or partly small and partly larger holdings, give the best results in other parts. The advocates of a general system of small holdings do not understand that the question is one of quality of the soil as well as one of individual capacity. But if we follow the false assumption that all land is just land, equally capable of being made into land of high quality, and that to obtain intensive cultivation it should be split up into small holdings, this result must follow, that you will have a greater waste of effort in

management and a lower average ability in farming, because the average ability and resource (from education and a wider practical and scientific experience) of the larger farmers is superior to the average ability of the poorer and smaller farmer.

I desire for a moment to examine the question of small ownership. We cannot leave out of account the sentimental bearing of questions, and there is undoubtedly in the condition of proprietorship an additional pleasure in work and a spur to effort. It is doubtful if there is a greater average sense of security among small owners than among tenant farmers. I could instance a case in my own parish where it is believed a single family have been occupiers of the land as farmers for about four hundred years, certainly for two hundred, under various tenures and successive owners. When interest clashes with sentiment, and worry and pressure destroys the pleasure of ownership, self-interest dominates. In each country there is a minimum area of land which can support an industrious husbandman. In one it may be a small patch of good vineyard, in another a plot ten times as large suited for a less valuable crop. The extent of this minimum area depends on quality of the soil, climate, the racial character and individual taste of the tiller, the cost and the standard of living, the situation of the land in relation to markets, its capital value, the fiscal systems, local and national, which obtain, and the laws which affect the industry. For these and other reasons it is impossible for politicians to formulate any uniform scheme which shall apply beneficially to all localities and to all soils and to all men. Agriculture free from undue interference adapts itself to all these varying conditions, and has done so. Historically the small free-

holds multiplied rapidly under inclosure and decreased rapidly in each period of abnormal depression. A study of the question will show that these abnormal periods of depression have hit yeomen farmers as hard under Protection as under Free Trade:—

- (1) 1800 to 1815 was practically a Free Trade period—with 89s. 3d. per quarter as the average price of wheat;
- (2) 1815 to 1850 was the Corn Law period, when the average price of wheat fell to 62s. 8d. per quarter.

Authorities agree that the most terrible moment was about 1822, when Protection was at its height—it could go no further, for corn could not enter under 80s. per quarter.

- (3) During the years immediately preceding 1895 under Free Trade agriculture again suffered most severely;
- (4) We appear now to have entered on a period of better conditions if we can leave out the danger of legislative interference.

The depression from which agriculture (period 3) is now recovering was due to bad seasons, fall in prices, and the great appreciation of gold. The improvement is due to better seasons, higher prices, and the depreciation of gold.

Many of the old freehold farms survived the earlier periods of calamity through the credit given under the old-fashioned system of country banking. The credit of a yeoman then was not confined to his mortgageable security, but included his reputation. Bad times combined with the effects of another system of great joint stock banks brought down a host of the smaller agri-

cultural owners. It was the large landowners who then saved British agriculture to a great extent by taking a share of the failure of the farming business on their shoulders by rent reductions, aids, and buying up ruined owners' lands. Many an ex-yeoman farmer retained his home as a tenant with a greater security of tenure than when he was the worried owner living under liability to foreclosure. Another influence which adversely affects small ownership is the difficulty of a distribution of real property among children while protecting the future efficiency of the farm.

Credit must ever be a most valuable asset to the farmer. The difference between the small owner and the small occupier as regards credit is this: the owner's credit is a purely business one, he can borrow only on market values and at market rates of interest, and is subject to foreclosure. The tenant farmer has a reserve of credit in his reputation, in the goodwill of his landlord, and in the fact of his interest being at one with that of his landlord's. Even if a system of State credit, or of agricultural banks, is instituted as a means of improving the position of the small owner, the tenant has still some advantages of situation as regards credit.

He has other advantages, his capital is not locked up so tightly, he is really more independent, and has a freer choice of selecting the field for his capital and enterprise. One of the most sustaining relationships, apart from family ties, in the battle of life is that one which we term "neighbourly." All that tends to loosen this most pleasing and useful bond is an evil. The path of life without this sympathy and friendship is a hard and dreary road. The more there is of this relationship the less need of courts, of decrees and penalties to regulate the relation of man to man. The more laws are called

into existence to define our duties to our neighbours, and to create new offences, the more certain is it that we are falling and not rising in social civilisation. The new proposals, if carried into effect, will place the small owner at a further disadvantage compared with the tenant. The latter will be able to recoup himself for the cost of his labour under the minimum wage out of his landlord's pocket, but the owning farmer is left to his own resources.

I now turn to the artificial system of State small holdings created by the Small Holdings Act. The advocates of this legislation appear to consider that a small holding is always better cultivated than a large one. Any reason for such an assumption arises from the fact that a man cannot live on a small holding unless the land is good land. On a large holding, under present free conditions, where farming is allowed to follow its own intelligent course without State interference, the moderate or poor land is made worth cultivating by the presence of good land in its midst. To pick the eyes out of the larger farms is to put out of cultivation the large areas of moderate and poor land and a number of labourers out of work. But when the ignorant politician talks of land, it is just land, simple land, as a pack of hounds is to the man who knows nothing about hunting—just a lot of spotted dogs. As a matter of fact the line of progress in agriculture has been rather in the direction of a decrease in the number of small holders than otherwise; the incorporation of the good land of a small holding with inferior land renders practicable the farming profitably a larger area; small holders have more often than not small capital, and go down sooner in adverse times; the larger farmer is in a better position as regards markets and access to them, can give a more

regular and continuous supply to regular customers, and the equipment, expenses, and repairs connected with small holdings is proportionately larger.

The county councils have purchased the land for the small holdings as a rule at bare market values, sometimes below them ; they have done so with very cheap capital, and have exacted the lowest economic rent they could, in many cases less than an economic rent. Yet these rents are about 30 per cent. higher than the rents charged before. But I want to indicate one or two of the complications which ensue from State interference in the business of private citizens. We have new State tenants on small holdings alongside the free tenants on small holdings. In the North Riding there are about 7,800 holdings of under 50 acres each, farmed by free tenants and some 40 farmed by State tenants. The State tenant pays a much higher rent, and must do so unless the ratepayers are to pay part of his rent for him. To give the State tenants an equal chance with the free tenants the free tenant must be rented up to the level of the State tenant.

There must be a standard of rent to secure fair play. But a standard of rent is impossible as you cannot equalise the conditions or qualities of holdings, nor accessibility of markets, nor the capital expended on each. The advocates of State tenantry will probably reply " Oh, no ! we will reduce the rents of the State tenants " to the level of the free tenants, and cease talking about " economic rents." The meaning of this in plain English is that the free tenants as ratepayers and competitors in the same business will have to pay for the State tenants the balances of rent due. The free tenants will contribute first to setting up competitors in their own business, and then to the rents of their competitors.

But the complications only begin here. Are the State tenants to have access to the land court to obtain reductions of their rents so that their landlords, the county ratepayers, and the free tenants, shall help them to pay their labour bill under the minimum wage law? On what principle is the State tenant to be refused the same right as the free tenant to take part of the wages he is compelled to pay out of his landlord. The further we go in the direction of this kind of State interference with liberty, the relations of man to the land, and of men to one another, the nearer we approach economic and social anarchy.

VI.

LANDOWNERS.

To the advocates of the new order landlords as a class are undesirable. The story told to the urban population in hundreds of speeches and lectures which I have read is something like this: the landowners possess powers of oppression; they raise rents on tenants' improvements; any they themselves carry out are paid for out of the rack-rents they exact; they stick to their estates out of a spirit of snobbery, for the social distinction that landowning bestows, and divert themselves in hunting and shooting at the farmer's expense, who is intimidated into feeding game on his crops, and foxes on his poultry. If the land question could be settled by the farmers and labourers of England without interference from politicians, there would be little fear of any great injustice being done. Those who know the facts and have had practical experience know that the price charged for agricultural land is a bare interest on the capital invested in the land by the owners.

They know that if the landlord in addition to the taxes he is now called on to pay is to be compelled to reduce his rents in order to provide higher wages to men who are not employed by him, that he will be in a worse position as regards expenditure on building, draining, roads, and repairs. A farmer's idea is to "live and let live," and as long as he can continue in such security as the present system still affords him, even with the risk of having his farm seized for small holdings, and the less he is troubled by officials, forms, courts, and papers, in fact the less he is worried and interfered with, the happier and more courageous he is in his business.

A landlord does not necessarily let his land to the highest bidder; he is generally in search of a good farmer, and those who have this reputation are in great demand. Farmers, as a class, would probably admit that landlords suffer more from having their land deteriorated by bad farming than they themselves suffer by landlords taking advantage of them in any way. As for rack-renting, nearly in every case the rent paid by a farmer is a bare interest on the capital invested in buildings, draining, fencing, roads, and water supply, and he therefore really pays no rent for the land, or if he does, he pays none for the greater part of the equipment. If a man sells his estate at from £30 to £40 an acre he does not sell more than the buildings, draining, fencing, and roads, and gives the land away. After looking into the question of what the original cost would be of transforming the raw article of land in its natural condition into the manufactured article suitable for agriculture, I estimate it would run to about £60 to £100 per acre with operations spread over many years. It must take a very great number of years, indeed, before fine pasture and meadow lands can be manufactured,

and years again before experience has taught the cultivator what particular pieces of land are best capable of producing crops or of carrying stock.

As regards the question of game I have little doubt that farmers would prefer to have the right to it; but the smaller farmers know very well that in two or three seasons there would be very little left for any one. A great many farmers see that the pleasure a landowner has in shooting over his land is one of the great inducements to him to reside on his property, and to take an active interest in his estate. The same may be said of hunting. Residence on a property means much to the rural community, and a larger capital expenditure on farms and villages. What Tuke wrote when he made his survey in 1800 is true to-day; after remarking on the enterprise and great improvements made by landowners, he states: "The cultivation and improvement of these estates may generally be estimated according to the time their proprietors reside on them." Not only the farmer's record, and the labourer's, but also the landlord's will bear comparison with the record of any other system of land ownership in any other country, he has done infinitely more for the improvement of land, its equipment, and for the agricultural interest than any state or potentate that has owned the land of any country.

As for social distinction and the respect of neighbours, no man can buy these with a property, he cannot acquire them until he has proved himself worthy of the traditions of the class he has entered. A bad landlord is not honoured by his fellow-men, and is the enemy of his own class. So far as any social distinction attaches to a good landlord, or to a good officer, or to a good minister, or to a good man of business, it is an incitement to good

conduct. It is difficult to imagine where agriculture can obtain the benefits derived from the capital and interest of the landlord class if this inducement is removed. Whatever fate is in store for this class, it appears to me more than doubtful that any other land system can ever yield practical results superior to those ours has given, results which have placed our agriculturists of all classes, and our stock breeders, far in front of all others throughout the wide world.

Gentlemen, a passing generation, like the one I belong to, must not expect the new one to feel exactly as the old one does. What we found on our arrival here of good we owed to our fathers and forefathers. What those who come after us find good they will owe to us and our predecessors. We can do no more than be true to our own convictions as to the *principles* on which the greatest amount of happiness may be secured for those who take our places.

APPENDIX.

THE INCLOSURE ACTS.

At an early period of our history communities were permitted by the State to enjoy their land in exchange for military or other defined services. Further, the State granted land to individuals for military services, and for maintaining armed forces at the disposition of the State at their own charges. These feudal services were during the reign of Charles II. commuted for a money charge. They are represented to-day by the land tax. This land tax which replaced the ancient services of feudalism, has been

commuted on many estates, both large and small, by capital payments disbursed by landowners. Where this has not yet been done the land tax is still levied and still paid. The State has therefore had its full return through nearly a thousand years, and on its own terms, for the rights to the land which it transferred—first in services, afterwards in cash. The owners of the land owe no more money to the State for their territorial possessions.

Yet there remained up to almost the end of the eighteenth century large areas of land held in community. It must always be remembered that the common land, save for certain manorial rights conferred by the State for services rendered or for money payments, were vested in the body of individuals composing the community, and in this body alone—not in the public. A large proportion of the feeling that stimulates political agitation against our land system is due to the absurd error that the common lands were public lands. They were nothing of the sort. When they were inclosed by Acts of Parliament they were inclosed not only for the benefit of the rural communities but of the public.

In the eighteenth century inclosure of common lands proceeded thus:—

During the reign of—

Anne	...	1,439	acres inclosed.	2	Acts.
George I.	...	17,660	„ „	16	„
George II.	...	318,778	„ „	226	„
George III.	...	2,804,197	„ „	1,532	„

In 1797 there remained 7,800,000 acres waste or in common fields, much of which soon went the way of the rest.

The evidence is overwhelming of the fact, and history records it, that the rights of all, including those of the humblest cottagers, were scrupulously protected. Under the limited inclosure that took place under George II. the lord of the manor was only allowed to inclose land that was waste for the purpose of planting timber, at a time when timber for the fleet and other national purposes, and fuel for the population, were great public necessities. Afterwards only when the consent of a three-fourths majority of the

commoners had been obtained was inclosure possible. The English peasant with common rights got full compensation in land or money. It stands to reason that whatever were the causes which induced the commoners to give their assent in the early days of this policy, the consent of the commoners subsequently would have been withheld had they not seen the advantage to themselves from the results already obtained by others under the Acts already passed. The great historian Lecky says that "the cultivation of the common lands was the worst, the most wasteful and the most exhausting in England, the greater part of them almost wholly unproductive; there was no drainage and no manure." Long before the beneficial effects of the inclosure policy was fully felt the inclosure of common lands had increased the production at least five-fold.

The direct result on the soil was to increase enormously its fertility, and to bring to even the wastes and poor lands improved methods of husbandry. Capital, intelligence, and industry were lavished so abundantly that the great objects of the policy were achieved in the most rapid and astonishing manner. The agricultural community gained enormously in wealth and prosperity; the working classes obtained far better employment, higher wages, more and cheaper bread and meat. The effect on social order was no less remarkable. These wastes and commons had been the refuge and hiding-places of the lawless, the fugitives from justice, tramps, smugglers, gipsies and other thieving squatters, as well as the favourite haunts of footpads and highwaymen. The inclosure brought about improved conditions of health through the draining of the land, and a marked improvement in the climate.

Arthur Young declared "Without inclosures there can be no good husbandry," and showed how they changed a country of poverty, idleness, and crime into one of fertility and thriving homes. What is there to set against this picture? Only this, that through the weakness of human nature a certain number of the common holders sold the freeholds they had received too readily, and that a proportion of the peasants dissipated their compensation.

How did the radicals of the time regard the policy? Bentham declared inclosure "one of the greatest and best "understood improvements of the age." He speaks of "this happy change"; he points out that harvests, flocks, and smiling habitations have under it succeeded to the sterility and sadness of the desert; he is no less emphatic on the interest of the poor in the new state of things.

The Hon. EDWARD G. STRUTT (Past-President) said he had much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Alfred Pease. Having come to the ancient city of York, they were very grateful that one of the most distinguished Yorkshiremen should have taken the trouble to read a Paper of such interest on a subject which was attracting a great deal of attention at that time. The Paper was full of valuable facts, and also contained much of historical interest, clear logic, and original thought, while it set out the points on the present situation in a most convincing manner. It was a tremendous indictment of some of the land proposals put forward by the Government.

Still, as Members of The Institution, they were aware that everything was not perfect at the present time, and it was their duty to put their backs into the work, and see if something could not be done to guide public opinion into the right direction, and to strive to improve matters for the agricultural industry throughout the country. He wished that Sir Alfred Pease with his vast practical knowledge would tell them how the matters to which he had referred could be remedied. Liberty which had hitherto been the cherished possession of the Englishman was now being threatened. It now seemed that if fifty-one men thought one thing, and forty-nine another, the fifty-one considered they had a

perfect right to compel the forty-nine to do everything which the fifty-one thought desirable, and the forty-nine were allowed no views whatever. He often wondered if some of the reasons why there were so many emigrants to the over-sea dominions was because the best people felt that they had neither the opportunities nor the free hand to shape their own career which they had in the past.

He was glad Sir Alfred had paid special attention to the question of the value to-day of cultivated land and pasture apart from the outlay on buildings, fences, roads, and drainage. A certain school of thought had lately arisen which seemed to think that the land of the country was in the same condition at the beginning as it was at the present day. They, however, knew that the present value of the land was due to generations of cultivation and good management, and it was their duty to enlighten the general mass of the people on that point. Might he quote the well-known story of the American who walked across the lawn of one of the great Colleges, and asked the porter how it was that the grass was in such beautiful order. The porter told the American that they had mown it and rolled it for over three hundred years, and that statement was fairly applicable to most agricultural land in England to-day. It would soon go back again if the cultivation were neglected.

Sir Alfred had severely criticised the idea of having a flat minimum wage all over the country, and he, personally, thought there was no doubt that it would cause much disturbance, and would bring great trouble to the agricultural labourer. At the same time those who understood agriculture had realised that there were counties in England where the wage of the agricultural

labourer was not as high as they would like it to be, and he hoped that by inquiries and round-table conferences between farmers and labourers with an independent chairman, the wages in those districts would rise of their own accord.

Mr. Rowntree, in one of his books, had referred to the living wage, but there were one or two things which Mr. Rowntree seemed to forget. The labourer had either to be paid his worth, or they had to pay him what he could live on. Mr. Rowntree, in the system he had propounded, gave an average of three children to every labourer, and stated that every man ought to have 23s. a week to live in decency. Supposing a man had ten children, they were not, according to Mr. Rowntree's idea, going to give him a living wage. Again, if they gave a man 23s. a week, and he had no children, they were giving him more than he ought to have if a living wage was the ideal. That point had been put to Mr. Rowntree, but he had never answered it.

He cordially agreed with Sir Alfred Pease who, when referring to the housing question, had said that at all events everybody who was connected with agriculture would agree that the tied cottage was absolutely necessary in certain cases. It was impossible for a farmer to conduct his business if he had not a certain number of tied cottages for the people attending his stock. Whenever people condemned the existence of tied cottages in his hearing, he asked them whether they had cottages for their gardener and chauffeur. They usually contended that it was only right that they should have tied cottages for their own servants, but, if so, why should not the farmer have them also?

He would like to see more cottages built, as he could not help feeling that the greatest trouble of the

agricultural districts was the want of them, and one of the reasons for emigration to the towns was because young men could not find good cottages to go into when they got married. Although he would prefer that assistance should be given to the landowners by cheap capital for building cottages or that facilities should be given to the local authorities, yet if that could not be, he was prepared to agree to the Government building cottages. In any case it was essential that those bodies who employed men in the country districts, such as county councils, local authorities, police authorities and other bodies of a like nature, should build their own cottages and not expect landowners to do it for them.

He was aware that the cultivation of some land in England was on a higher plane than in any other country of the world. They had the finest farmers, and undoubtedly they bred the best stock. It was true, however, that there were a great many districts in England in which the land, owing to want of capital, was not worked as well as it might be, and he believed that much of the inferior grass land of the eastern and midland counties could be ploughed up and cultivated with great advantage, and a larger profit obtained than they got now.

One of the most important things he would like to see was an increase in the number of landowners. The reason why taxes on agriculture and the land were so large was because the owners were so small in numbers. Sir Alfred made a very strong indictment of the land courts, and he was sure every Member of that Institution would agree with him. The establishment of land courts would drive landowners' capital out of the country districts and the tenant farmer off the land.

Sir Alfred had laid great stress on the neighbourliness which existed between farmers and landowners. When he was young he came in contact a good deal with Mr. Albert Pell. That gentleman once told him that, as one who lived in the country, he had a great duty towards his neighbours who were the farmers and the labourers. He must not detain them any longer, but he hoped that they, as Members of The Institution, would urge landowners to take a more and more active interest in their property and in the political questions which arose from time to time. There was a great danger of many of the landowners not troubling themselves about such matters. He had been struck recently in talking to them how little they realised the attack which had been made upon them during the last few years. If they would take the lead, good results were sure to follow. If, however, they did not lead, the townsmen who were very ignorant of agricultural matters, would do so, and they, as a class, would stand a great chance of being wiped out, and legislation would be passed which would do still greater harm to agriculture, and bring it back to a state of barbarism.

Mr. H. TRUSTRAM EVE (Fellow), in seconding the vote of thanks, said they were very grateful to Sir Alfred Pease for his practical and thoughtful Paper. Surveyors were practical people, and the reason why they liked the Paper was because it was both practical and intellectual. They often met intellectual people, and complained that they were not practical, and there was a great risk of practical men not taking the trouble to be as intellectual as they might be. It was the duty of surveyors to get to the bottom of things, and to weigh up all the arguments of the political world. Present-day

legislation only brought forward Bills that were based on materialism, in the one hope of getting votes. He did not think the State should be a wet nurse. It should be the duty of the State to raise the ladder and, when it was raised, to let the people climb it themselves. They were inclined in the present age to tie up the individual in red tape and then have a number of officials to carry him up the ladder. When at the top of the ladder, his limbs were so stiff through being tied by red tape that he was unable to reassert the individuality he possessed when at the bottom. If those who made the laws had the good of the country in view, and invited the aid of those who knew something about rural life and conditions, it would be better for everyone.

Thoughtful papers, based upon a true economic standpoint, which went down to the beginning of things, were much wanted, and if they could get a few such as they had listened to that morning, it would help to educate public opinion and make things better than they were at the present time.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,—

Sir ALFRED PEASE, in reply, said in the first place he wished to thank them for the very kind and hearty manner in which they had received his Paper, and secondly he would like to make one or two observations in regard to what had been said.

Mr. Strutt, by way of criticism, had invited him to give them his views of what was required in the way of remedies for the present position of the land question and agriculture. He thought he had been courageous enough in accepting their invitation to read a Paper

before an Institution which contained so great a number of experts on the question, and he would much like to hear what The Institution might propose as a remedy for all the ills. If people really understood the land question they might be prepared to leave the whole question of agricultural and land reform in the hands of The Institution.

Personally he believed that the best remedy for the present evils would be a great reduction of the burdens placed upon land. Nothing had done greater harm to agriculture and more retarded the building of houses than the enormous drain on capital out of the land by means of death duties, succession duties, and other increasing burdens that had been piled upon it. When he was in Egypt he remembered Lord Cromer saying that what he had kept in view in the regeneration of that country was low taxation. He had worked for that end and had achieved it; he had raised the lowest class out of the dust, and had brought happiness and prosperity to the people, and by those means the regeneration of Egypt was accomplished. He thought the regeneration of the land in their own country might be brought about by the same means.

He thanked them for their great kindness, which was enhanced by the fact that he received it in that historic room where he had spent some very pleasant hours and also some unpleasant ones. He had twice, in that room, heard himself declared at the head of the poll at the York Parliamentary Elections, and twice had found himself the defeated candidate at the bottom of the poll. He had on the present occasion spent a very pleasant morning in the old Guildhall at York, and he thanked them for having given him the opportunity of enjoying it.

SECOND PAPER.

NOTES ON THE TOP HARD SEAM OF
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE,

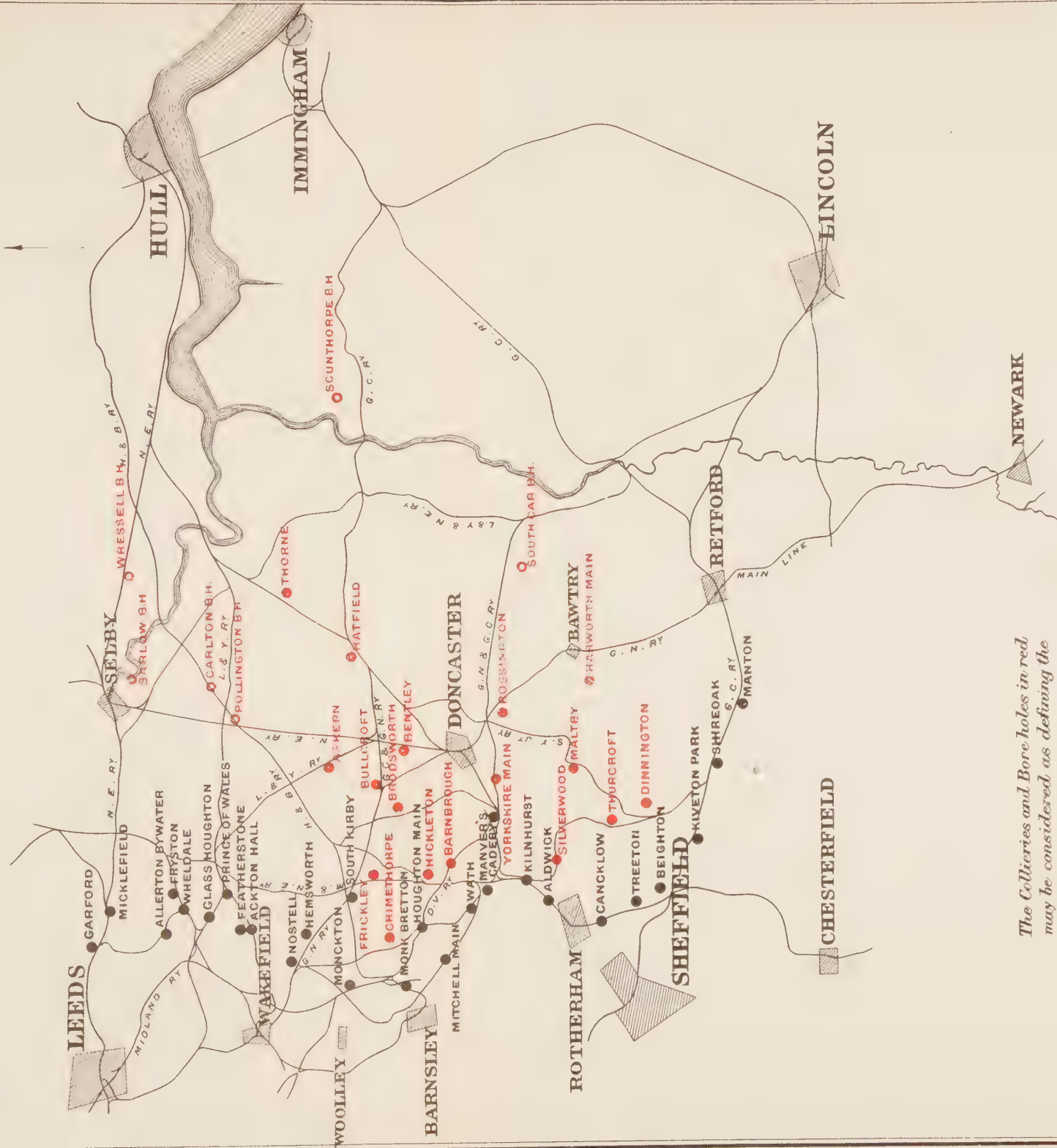
AND THE SAME SEAM WHERE IT IS KNOWN AS THE
BARNSELY BED OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE, AND THE
WARREN HOUSE OF WEST YORKSHIRE.

BY MR. H. S. CHILDE, M.INST.C.E., F.G.S.

The Top Hard Seam of Nottinghamshire, the Barnsley Bed of South Yorkshire, and the Warren House Seam of West Yorkshire exists over a very large area of country, commencing at Nottingham to the south and terminating in West Yorkshire, at Wheldale and Fryston Collieries, near Castleford.

Beginning from a westerly direction, it has been worked from the outcrop for the last hundred years or over, until now it is being exploited so far to the east as Mansfield, Manton, near Worksop, Bentley, near Doncaster, Bullcroft, and Askern, to the east of Frickley, and to the east of South Kirkby.

The seam, however, has been proved to exist over a still larger area lying to the east, and at Newark it has been proved to lie at a depth of under 600 yards from the surface, and to have a section of 6 feet in thickness. At Southcar, eight miles south-east of Doncaster, the same seam was proved at a depth of over 1,000 yards, and at Thorne, ten miles north-east of Doncaster, about the same depth.



*The Collieries and Bore holes in red
may be considered as defining the
Doncaster Coalfield.*

Scale of Eight Miles to One Inch.

Miles 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

10 Miles

The depth of the seam from the surface varies very considerably in various parts of the district, owing to the action of certain large faults which intersect the coal-field, notably to the south and north of a line drawn from Rotherham to Doncaster.

A curious state of things exists in connection also with the depth of this seam from the surface, and that is that the upper measures going in a southerly direction are denuded and disappear, and that the Permian measures come down within a very short distance of the seam itself, and, as a matter of fact, at Nottingham the Top Hard Seam of coal is not being worked owing to the red measures coming within such a short distance of the coal that the tubbing to keep the water back is put in below the Top Hard level.

Within the last twenty years districts under which it was deemed to be practically impossible for coal to exist at a workable depth have been proved to contain vast stores of mineral wealth, and it may be taken that the whole of the district from Newark right up to Thorne on the westerly side of a line drawn between these two points contains coal at a workable depth, and of good thickness and quality.

One very curious feature in connection with this famous seam is that, although it is continuous for a distance of over forty miles from Nottingham to Castleford, it alters in character and quality in an extraordinary way in a very short distance. For instance, commencing at the southern limit near Nottingham the seam, which is known as the Top Hard Seam of coal, continues of uniform thickness and quality over a very large area of country until it reaches a line drawn between Sheffield and Worksop. The seam for a short distance there, although it maintains its full quality, is

thinner than it is to the south, and over the whole area up to that point it is purely a steam coal and non-coking. Going in a northerly direction for a distance of five or six miles the seam becomes thinner, not averaging more than 4 feet in thickness, but the quality of the coal becomes more bituminous; and drawing a line from Rotherham to Dinnington it would appear that the Top Hard Seam of coal begins to assimilate with the Barnsley Seam pure and simple, so far as quality is concerned, and becomes more bituminous and with a greater percentage of free hydrocarbons, and consequently more of a coking coal.

To the north of Rotherham the seam increases in thickness, and from a section of 4 feet to 4 feet 2 inches reaches 7 feet 6 inches, the curious thing being that the hard portion of the seam practically retains its thickness, but the increased section of the whole seam is brought about by the Top Softs, which are a few inches thick in the neighbourhood of Treeton, rapidly becoming a seam of from 3 to 4 feet in thickness. This condition of things continues all the way from a line, as I have said, lying to the north of Rotherham right across to the new collieries which are now being opened out at Doncaster on the one hand, and the collieries which are being exhausted to the extreme west at Wath, and in that vicinity, on the other, and this section continues until you reach a point in the neighbourhood of Darton, or immediately adjacent to the Monckton Main Collieries.

There the Top Softs, which I have referred to, and which are separated by a thin band of dirt at the southern extremity of the coalfield, are gradually cut off from the hard portion of the seam by the dirt increasing in thickness; dirt of 12 inches in thickness

between the Hards and the Softs at Carlton Main Colliery having increased to 20 feet by the time Monekton is reached, the Softs and the Hards being divided absolutely by this dirt stratus.

Going in a northerly direction, the seam, although it continues uniformly, begins again to lose its character, and becomes known as the Warren House Seam of West Yorkshire, being split up by a number of small dirt bands, and gradually losing the qualities for which it has been famous.

The opening out and development of such an important coalfield may fairly be described as one of national interest, by reason of the employment of, at least, 50,000 men and boys in the new area, and a capital expenditure of not less than between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 of money.

So far as one can judge, as a minimum, there is sufficient Barnsley Bed Coal to provide for an outturn of (say) 10,000,000 tons per year, for at least the next century, and, in addition to this (the principal bed), there are four or five other seams, which eventually will be worked, and will produce coal for perhaps 200 years after the Barnsley Bed is exhausted.

Several of these seams lie above the Barnsley Bed and three below, so that the problem will have to be solved how to work at a depth of 1,300 or 1,400 yards below the surface, but I have little doubt but that with the use of compressed air as a ventilating medium this will be done.

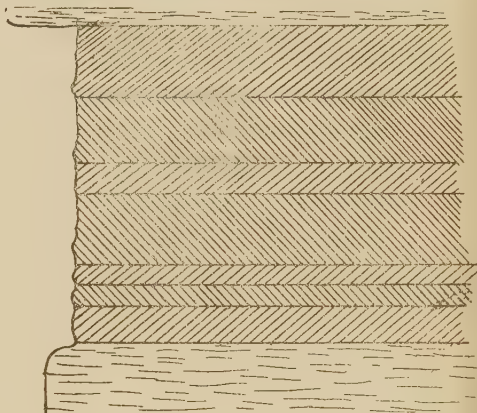
The chief difficulty will be the lifting of coal from a depth of (say) 1,300 or 1,400 yards, but as during the last 50 years many difficult mining problems have been solved, it is only fair to assume that the future generation will get over this difficulty.

The following are the three representative sections :—

DINNINGTON MAIN COLLIERY.

Softs	...	...	—	9 ins.
Hards	...	...	1 ft.	0 ins
Brights	...	...	—	3 ins.
Hards	...	...	1 ft	6 ins.
Brights	...	...	—	2½ ins.
Branch	..	...	—	1½ ins
Softs	...	...	—	4 ins.

Total Coal 4 ft. 2 ins.

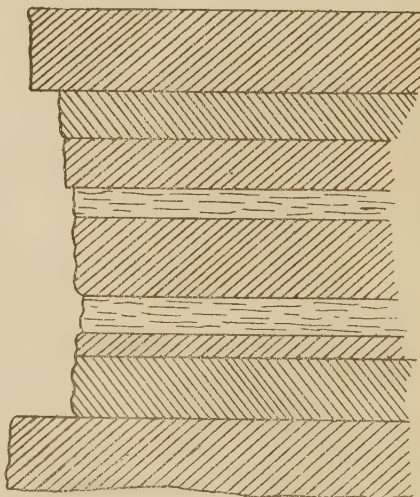


NORTH GAWBER COLLIERY, Near BARNSELEY.

Day Bed	...	1 ft.	1½ ins.
Batten	...	—	6½ ins.
Middle Bed	...	—	9½ ins.
Parting	...	—	2 ins.
Low Bed	...	1 ft.	6 ins.
Dirt	...	—	10½ ins.
Clay Seam	...	—	6 ins.
Hards	...	2 ft.	0 ins.

Slotting Coal ... 2 ft. 1 in.

Total Coal 8 ft. 0 ins.



WHELDALE COLLIERY.

nd ... 3 to 5 feet.

al ... 1 ft. 1 in.

Dirt ... — 3 ins.

al ... 1 ft. 2 ins.

Dirt ... — 1 in.

al ... — 11 ins.

Dirt ... — 4 ins.

Dross Coal ... — 4 ins.

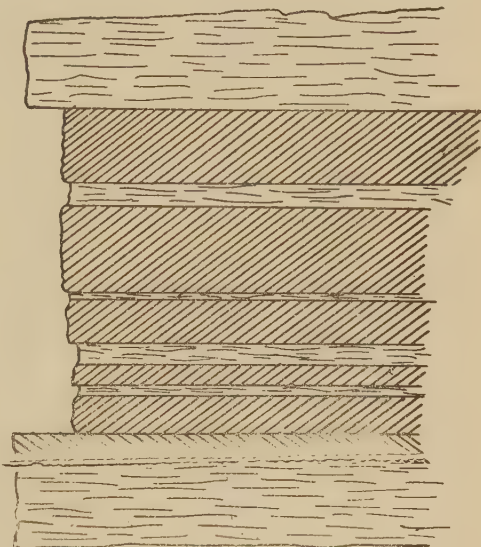
Dirt ... — 3 ins.

al ... — 6 ins.

al Drug ... 4 to 6 ins.

ft Bind

Total Coal 4 ft. 0 in.



One question that will be interesting to the Members of this Institution is the effect on the surface of taking out, first of all, the Barnsley Bed, and subsequently the other seams.

Whatever the depth from which coal is mined, the ultimate effect on the surface is a subsiding or sinking equal approximately to 50 per cent. of the thickness of the coal removed from the mine.

This is sure to happen sooner or later, that is to say, in the case of a thick mine at a shallow depth, it happens very soon after the mine is removed, but where you have a thinner mine at a great depth the subsidence is

very slow and gradual, but ultimately it amounts to the 50 per cent. I have referred to.

A great deal of the land overlying the Doncaster coalfield is only about 10 feet above sea level, and the water is collected in dykes and drains. The suggested method for dealing with the question is to heighten the banks of the dykes and drains in advance of the faces, so as to provide for a subsidence of, say, 5 feet. By this means the water will be kept in the dykes and drains, but, of course, the surface on either side will subside and form swamps in many cases, and in that case shallow sumps or pits will be sunk, and by means of a motor pump the water will be lifted into the dykes, and as the lift will only be a few feet the expense is not regarded as of much moment.

The average royalty that will be paid to the landlord for these beds of coal is equal to about four pence per ton, which does not seem a very serious figure, when it is considered that the average selling price of all classes of coal got out of the mines will be about eight shillings per ton.

The following are general particulars of the principal collieries in what may be called the Doncaster Coalfield :—

ASKERN COLLIERY.

This colliery may be described as the last word in mining practice in this country, and is situated seven miles north of Doncaster on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

Royalty 7,000 acres, with a further 7,000 available.

Sinking proper was commenced in May, 1911, two pits being put down, each 21 feet 6 inches in diameter.

Barnsley Bed reached at 568 yards or 100 yards inside anticipations in September, 1912.

Sinking for the first 60 yards the ground was very heavily watered, and they had to pump 5,000 gallons per minute, but tubbing was put in, and when once below this depth no water was met with.

A record was created in sinking 29 yards 2 feet in the downcast shaft in a week, and the average rate of sinking and finishing the upcast shaft after passing through the water was $22\frac{1}{2}$ yards per week.

Whilst the Barnsley Bed is being developed, the downcast shaft is being sunk to the Parkgate Seam, estimated to lie at 820 yards, and an excellent deep soft seam 3 feet 4 inches has been passed through at 723 yards.

Both shafts are intended to wind coal, and capable of dealing with an output of 4,000 tons per day.

Up-to-date surface arrangements, and the whole plant is driven electrically.

BRODSWORTH MAIN COLLIERY.

Upcast and downcast shafts 20 feet 6 inches, 595 yards deep, and bricked the whole length. Steam pump in upcast shaft side 62 yards from the surface, which pumps water required for colliery and village, but only used as a stand-by. A Sulzer pump driven by motor in the downcast shaft is in daily service.

Equipment of colliery quite up to date, and consists of winding appliances, screens, fans, power-houses, boilers, weighing machines, air compressors, gas plant, underground motors, electric miners' lamp-house, water softeners, and brick plant, &c.

Model village, the property of the company, was

commenced in 1907, and at present there are 950 houses covering an area of 120 acres, and skirted by an additional 40 acres of shrubberies and plantations.

The houses average eight per acre, and accommodate 6,600 people, being entirely employees of the company. The rents vary from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. clear, with accommodation accordingly. The water for domestic purposes is supplied from the colliery and distributed in mains over the entire village. Each house is provided with flush-down water-closet, and ashbin emptied not less than twice a week.

BULLCROFT MAIN COLLIERY.

Upcast and downcast shafts 16 feet 6 inches diameter, commenced in November, 1909, depth 659 yards. Big feeders of water met with 20 yards from surface, totalling 3,500 gallons per minute. At 80 yards this had increased to 6,000 gallons, when freezing was decided upon to a depth of 100 yards. This proved successful, and on recommencing operations the shafts were tubbed with Staveley tubbing to a depth of 120 yards. Afterwards sinking proceeded rapidly, the Barnsley Bed being reached in December, 1911. Below this the Dunsil Seam was proved 24 yards deeper.

The average weekly output is 20,000 tons.

The equipment of Bullcroft is excellent in the way of pumping, winding, and hauling appliances; and everything necessary for meeting requirements and contingencies that foresight can suggest is represented on the site. The colliery abuts on the village of Carcroft, which has extended its housing accommodation east, west, and north, the south being occupied by the collieries.

Unlike its neighbour Brodsworth, it boasts of no

model village. The speculative builder has been to the fore, and met all requirements.

There is no lack of water for domestic purposes, an abundant supply coming out of the limestones. This is collected into reservoirs, and distributed to the village in the ordinary manner.

DINNINGTON MAIN COLLIERY.

Company formed in 1900 by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company, Limited, and the Sheffield Coal Company, Limited, to work about 9,000 acres of Barnsley Bed.

The Take lies to the immediate east of Dalton Main and the Rother Vale Companies' royalties, and south of the Maltby Main Coalfield.

Site of colliery is on the coal measures, but some short distance away to the east the magnesian limestone appears, and still further to the east the Permian, both of which overlie the eastern part of the property.

Sinking commenced in September, 1902, and coal reached at No. 2 Shaft at 667 yards in August, 1904, which period probably forms a record for fast sinking in this kingdom.

There are two shafts 19 feet diameter, lined with 9-inch and 14-inch brickwork throughout, with the exception of 73 yards of tubbing in each shaft to keep back the water met with to the extent of 45,000 gallons an hour.

Output 3,400 tons a day, and it is intended to increase it to 4,000 tons a day.

Various classes of screens, and great care is taken in the preparation of the coals for the market.

Screens electrically worked.

Coal yields about 11,000 cubic feet of gas per ton.

Fine coking coal.

"Baum" coal-washing plant.

Coke Ovens.—Eighty, producing about 80,000 tons of coke per annum, and in connection with these ovens there is the by-product plant.

Model Village.—550 workmen's dwellings arranged on modern principles. Workmen's institute.

HATFIELD MAIN SINKING.

Sinking proceeding on a new system, owing to the heavily watered strata, the process being the "Francois" "System of Cementation," which consists of drilling vertical and inclined holes in the shaft bottom to find the fissures from which the water is given off. As each fissure is discovered drilling operations are suspended, and the bore hole is connected up to the pumps, the liquid cement is forced into the fissures under high pressure and at different mixtures according to circumstances.

They found that the injection of cement stopped approximately 50 per cent. of the water, but after the fissures were filled with cement the water found its way into the shaft through the porosity of the stone, but to a much less degree. The cementation process by itself could not be carried on in the new red sandstone except in conjunction with heavy pumping, and in order to stop this they injected two chemicals, which, on meeting the ground, causes a reaction to take place, and chokes the porosity of the stone, and by the addition of this process 90 per cent. of the water has been kept back.

This process is expensive and slow, and they believe

it is the first time it has ever been used in the world, and it is much quicker and cheaper than by freezing.

Ninety-seven tons of cement have been put into one fissure, and 220 tons in treating 80 feet of ground, and in dealing with this particular length of ground they frequently had 300 gallons of water per minute in the pit bottom.

The reason the cementation process was persevered with through the red sandstone was that when they got through it, it was an ideal method of treating marls and limestones below in case they were heavily watered, and therefore the use of cast-iron tubbing would be avoided, effecting great economy.

Shaft lining consists of ferro-concrete.

Since the cementation process was taken up by them, it has been successfully used in Northumberland, Durham, South Wales, and other parts of Yorkshire, and is contemplated for Kent.

HICKLETON COLLIERY.

Sinking commenced December 28th, 1892.

Barnsley Bed reached:—

No. 2 Shaft on 28th June, 1894, at 534 yards;

No. 1 Shaft on 25th July, 1894, at 538 yards

(No. 1 Shaft east of No. 2 Shaft).

Centre of shafts 63 yards distance apart.

Finished diameters of shafts 18 feet.

Coal-winding commenced (opening out) in August, 1894, and during the month 95 tons 19 cwts. raised.

Coal-winding commenced for outside markets January 1st, 1896.

Day's largest output (6 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., 5,430 tons.

Week's largest output 27,508 tons.

Year's largest output 1,190,347 tons.

MALTBY MAIN COLLIERY.

Six miles to the south of Doncaster, and adjoins the Dalton, and Denaby and Cadeby royalties.

Sinking commenced in March, 1908, and Barnsley coal reached June, 1910: a period of two years and three months.

Two shafts 20 feet diameter, depth 820 yards.

Royalty about 9,000 acres.

The coal is of the highest quality.

Colliery equipped for an output of 6,000 tons a day.

Surface arrangements most modern.

Coke ovens 120, and by-product plant in course of erection.

Railway accommodation South Yorkshire Joint Lines.

A village is being erected, and 600 houses have been completed, and specially laid out. Church in the Norman style, schools, workmen's institute, football, cricket, and tennis grounds, and a bowling green.

ROSSINGTON MAIN COLLIERY.

Owned by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company, Limited, and Messrs. John Brown & Company, Limited.

Royalty of 9,000 acres of Barnsley coal, south of Doncaster, adjoined on the south by the Maltby Main royalty, and on the west by the Yorkshire Main royalty.

Sinking of two shafts has been commenced, and reached a depth of about 250 yards, and it is estimated that it will be completed by 1915.

Colliery to be equipped for 5,000 or 6,000 tons per day, and is connected with the main line of the Great Northern Railway.

Site of colliery on Permian measures.

Water in red measures dealt with by means of cemented boreholes and cast-iron tubing, of which 155 yards have been put in each shaft.

Soil below the surface for a depth of 19 to 20 feet consisted of sand and clay, which necessitated the foundations for the heavy plant being excavated for about 20 feet, thus adding to the cost of the plant about £20,000.

In course of erection 100 houses, towards about 1,000 on the modern village principle, for the workmen.

THURCROFT COLLIERY.

Position of the colliery four miles west of Maltby, and lies between Dinnington and Silverwood, and is ten miles to the west of Doncaster.

Two shafts 20 feet finished diameter.

In sinking a fault was passed through, the hade of which crossed both shafts, the Barnsley Seam being found by drifting in either side. To the south it is 670 yards from the surface, and the north 820 yards. The fault is roughly east and west, and is a downthrow to the north of 150 yards.

Equipment of the colliery consists of winding appliances, screens, washery, fans, power-house, boilers, and shops.

It is the intention to put down carbonising plant and subsidiary works.

The coal on both the top and bottom sides of the fault is of good quality.

The area on the top side is at present being developed, but slowly owing to a number of small faults.

It is the intention to deepen the upcast shaft, when

it can be spared from its development work, to the necessary depth to connect it with the coal on the north side of the fault proved from the downcast shaft.

Model village within three-quarters of a mile of the colliery in course of erection of 450 houses, and providing space for recreation ground, church, and other purposes. It is being laid out on the lines of 15 houses per acre, including roads.

THORNE COLLIERY.

It may be of interest to state that at the new colliery at Thorne the method of sinking in order to get over the water difficulties is what is known as the "freezing process," the main ingredient being ammonia at a pressure of 150 lbs. per square inch, which is passed to refrigerating tanks containing brine; these tanks reduce the temperature to $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees Fahrenheit, or $30\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of frost.

Mr. JOHN H. HANSON (Vice-President) said the duty had been entrusted to him of proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Childe for the statistics and the information he had put before them. They were much indebted to Mr. Childe for calling their attention to a development which was quite unique, at any rate in their time, in the history of the country. The development of the Yorkshire Coalfield was one of such interest that, as Mr. Childe put it, it could only be described as of national importance. In fact, it had created so much interest that the Germans had thought it worth while to bring capital over and invest it in the development of the Doncaster Coalfield. Another factor in connec-

tion with the development, apart from the change in the face of some 400 or 500 square miles of country, was that the district was changing from an agricultural one, pure and simple, into a commercial district.

One of the difficulties of sinking had been the question of water. Water in large quantities had been found, and in the early history of the development it was thought it would interfere with the operations. However, their enterprising friends across the Channel, the French and the German scientists, had come to their aid in that respect, and had introduced means and methods of freezing water, and dealing with it by a process which had enabled pits to be sunk and coal to be got.

Another interesting fact had been the extraordinary development which the coalfield had caused in railways throughout that part of the country. The railway companies had been alive to the possibilities of the new coalfield, and had obtained powers to construct new lines. Let them look at Doncaster. He remembered it as a sleepy, charming agricultural town, aroused on only two or three times in the year—on race days and flower shows—to anything like activity. To-day they read in the newspapers that the Corporation had got an extension of the borough, and they now found that the population of Doncaster was 50,000, and seven or eight railway companies had found their way into it. A sleepy town had now become a big commercial centre. That was a development which, he was sure, was interesting to all.

Mr. E. HOLMES (Fellow), in seconding the vote of thanks, said that with regard to the technical side of the subject he had neither the ability nor had he the

termernity to say anything, except that it was one of absorbing interest. They could not but feel interested in a Paper which in a great measure touched the very root of their industrial wealth, and their producing capacity as a manufacturing nation.

Let them look at the enormous development which Mr. Childe had outlined from two points of view: (1) as citizens of a great empire, and (2) as members of a great profession. In the once rural district of Doncaster there were now developed, developing, or projected, from fifteen to twenty modern collieries, each of which with its attendant coke ovens, by-product and power plants, and the numerous small industries and trades which followed in their train represented about 10,000 persons; and thus they had to face the fact that they would have within a very short period an added population of from 150,000 to 200,000 persons.

Let them look at the main questions which had to be dealt with. First of all there was the human side. Many of them knew the characteristic energy with which his Grace the Archbishop of York had dealt with the question of providing for the spiritual needs of the population. His energy had been contagious, and had infected not only his own clergy, but the ministers of other denominations, for they were all working with one aim and one view. Then there was the question of providing for the education of the children, and almost equally important for the amusements and recreations of the people, for he did not think much of the man who had not learned to play. If a man could not play fairly well at times he was better off the world in his opinion.

They must also look at the professional side. Let them take, for instance, the subject of land values. He

had known land which before the development of the coalfield was worth only £30 per acre, sold in plots at £1 per square yard, while the land over the fence was still worth only £30 per acre. The provision of the necessary houses was being rendered increasingly difficult on account of the continuous rise in the price of materials and labour. It was a problem which was being grappled with by the colliery companies by their agreeing to take houses on lease for forty years or so, paying all the rates and taxes, and doing all the repairs, and then handing over a net rental to the owner each quarter. That was becoming a favourite investment, because people knew they would get a safe return.

With regard to the means of communication : tramways, light railways, trackless trams, and motor-buses were working a wonderful development in the work of the colliery districts. A few years ago collieries were isolated from one another, and had no means of communicating except by horse traction or shanks' mare. The result was that the development of large towns in the centres of colliery districts was very slow. They all knew towns in the centre of colliery districts that had not progressed. There was a vast difference in Doncaster. The collieries were linked up either by tramways, light railways, or motor-buses, and if a collier was working within ten miles of Doncaster he could still live in Doncaster, and some of them did do so, for colliers and their wives loved towns, and considering the monotony of the lives no one would blame them for that.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,—

Mr. CHILDE, in reply, said he was much obliged to them for their cordial reception of his Paper. It had been a great pleasure to him to read it before The Institution. On some future occasion if they would like him to tell them what had been done during the next four or five years, he would be only too pleased to do so.

The Meeting then concluded.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Monday, 25th May, 1914.

W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (President) in the Chair.

The Report of the Scrutineers, appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, 4th May, 1914, under the provisions of Article XLII. of the By-Laws, was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following were elected a

COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

HOWARD CHATFEILD CLARKE.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN HENRY HANSON	ARTHUR LYON RYDE
GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART	JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY

Members of Council.

JOHN GERMAN	JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON
FREDERICK GEORGE CHINNOCK	EDWIN SAVILL
ALFRED MICHELMORE	EDMUND WALTER RUSH- WORTH
SIR ROBERT JAMES THOMPSON	JOHN DAVID WALLIS
ANDREW YOUNG	DENDY WATNEY
JOHN WILLMOT	GEORGE CORDEROY
JOSEPH HENRY SABIN	ERNEST ALFRED RAWLENCE
JOHN McCCLARE CLARK	HERBERT MANSFIELD COBB

Professional Associates of Council.

STANLEY HICKS.

JOHN MAUGHAN.

Associates of Council.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT ALVERSTONE,
G.C.M.G.

SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of The Institution, and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1913 were read.

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the *Transactions*."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. H. C. NEWMARCH and EDMUND HOWARD for the efficient performance of their duties as Auditors, and that Mr. NEWMARCH and Mr. SCOBLE, who was prevented by absence abroad from acting this year, be requested to continue their services for the ensuing year."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and the other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of The Institution."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to Mr. PERCIVALL CURREY (the Honorary Secretary), to Mr. ALEXANDER GODDARD (the Secretary), and the other Officers of The Institution, for the able manner in which they have executed their several duties."

THE CHAIRMAN presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Professional and Preliminary Examinations, 1914:—

THE "PRELIMINARY" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £2 2s.

for the highest number of marks in the Preliminary Examination, 1914, to FRANK LAMBERTH, who obtained 410 marks out of 500.

THE "QUANTITIES" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £5 5s.

for the best work in the subject of "Quantities" in the Intermediate Examination, 1914, to LEWIS WILLIAM JUKES, who obtained full marks in this subject.

THE "CONSTRUCTIVE AND WORKING
DRAWINGS" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5 5s.

to REGINALD PERCY CHAMBERLAIN, who obtained full marks in the subject of "Constructive and Working Drawings" in the Intermediate Examination, 1914.

THE "BEADEL" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5

for the best work in the subject "Agriculture" in the Intermediate Examination, 1914, to ROBERT GRAFTON GALE, who obtained 95 per cent. of the maximum marks in this subject.

"THE INSTITUTION" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £15 15s.

to OSCAR ALLEN CHAPMAN, first of the Student Candidates in the Intermediate Examination, 1914, with a total of 745 out of 1,000 marks.

THE SPECIAL PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £10 10s.

to EDMUND LOUIS HARRISON, second on the pass list of the Student Candidates in the Intermediate Examination, 1914, with a total of 722 out of 1,000 marks.

THE "PENFOLD" SILVER MEDAL

for the highest percentage of marks (over 75 % of the maximum) in the Students' and Non-Students' Divisions of the Intermediate Examination, 1914, to ALFRED SCHOFIELD, who also won

THE "DRIVER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15

for the highest marks gained by a Non-Student Candidate in the Intermediate Examination, 1914. Mr. Schofield obtained 800 marks out of a possible 1,000.

THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £10

for the best work in the subject "Principles and Practice of Valuation" in the Final Examination, 1914, to LEONARD A. HEMPSON, who obtained 87 % of the maximum marks in the subject.

THE "PENFOLD" GOLD MEDAL

for the highest marks (over 75 % of the maximum) in the Final Examination, 1914, to HUBERT JOHN SMITH, who obtained 869 marks out of a maximum of 1,000; he also won

THE "GALSWORTHY" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £15.

awarded to the Candidate in the Final Examination, who, having passed the previous Examination as a Student, is found to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks in the two Examinations combined.

THE "SCOTTISH COMMITTEE" PRIZE OF THE
VALUE OF £10 10s.

for the best work in the Intermediate Examination in Glasgow, 1914, to JAMES S. MORRISON, who obtained 734 marks out of 1,000 maximum.

It was resolved—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Messrs. C. J. LAKE, H. FREYBERG, H. W. CUBITT, and GEOFFREY L. VIGERS for their services as Scrutineers."

A vote of thanks to Mr. WOOLLEY for his conduct in the chair during his year of office was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Annual General Meeting, 25th May, 1914.

The statistics, with which it has become customary to open the Annual Report of the Council, again show a substantial addition to the membership, the total for 1914 exceeding that of the previous year by 381, an increase which has only once been exceeded. The growth of over 700 in two years must to a considerable extent be looked upon as exceptional, having been mainly caused by the desire of intending Professional Associates to enter prior to the closing of the doors to those who have not passed the Final as well as the Intermediate Examination.

TABLE A.

	Honorary Members.	Fellows.	Professional Associates.	Associate.	Students.	Colonial Fellows.	Total.
May, 1912	24	1937	2271	62	355	56	4705
May, 1913	24	1963	2633	61	354	65	5100
May, 1914	23	2000	2967	57	363	71	5481
	-1	+37*	+334†	-4	+9	+6	+381

* New Fellows ...	...	93	† New Professional Associates...	466
Resigned or died	...	56	Transferred, resigned, or died	132
Balance	...	<u>37</u>	Balance	<u>334</u>

TABLE B.

	Members (or "Fellows" after 1881).	Associates.		Students.	Total.
		Professional.	Ordinary.		
May, 1869 ...	162		38	2	202
" 1870 ...	180		59	2	241
" 1871 ...	190		65	2	259
" 1872 ...	205		67	4	276
" 1873 ...	225		74	5	304
" 1874 ...	247		89	6	332
" 1875 ...	275		101	11	387
" 1876 ...	300		119	8	427
" 1877 ...	310		133	11	454
" 1878 ...	312		134	8	454
" 1879 ...	330		146	10	486
" 1880 ...	342		155	10	507
" *1881 ...	357		164	14	535
" 1882 ...	480		235	7	722
" 1883 ...	557	218	74	38	887
" 1884 ...	666	307	80	58	1121
" 1885 ...	703	317	86	86	1192
" 1886 ...	716	316	84	80	1196
" 1887 ...	741	339	89	108	1277
" 1888 ...	798	333	90	102	1323
" 1889 ...	910	334	89	110	1443
" 1890 ...	1095	310	89	123	1617
" 1891 ...	1374	336	96	140	1946
" 1892 ...	1646	342	97	172	2268
" 1893 ...	1629	353	93	181	2269
" 1894 ...	1626	381	84	204	2309
" 1895 ...	1629	430	83	210	2352
" 1896 ...	1802	465	86	220	2573
" 1897 ...	1808	540	84	252	2684
" 1898 ...	1835	615	85	272	2807
" 1899 ...	1887	686	84	308	2965
" 1900 ...	1883	757	88	336	3064
" 1901 ...	1883	834	89	364	3170
" 1902 ...	1891	906	86	392	3275
" 1903 ...	1897	1025	86	396	3404
" 1904 ...	1886	1140	80	409	3515
" 1905 ...	1893	1312	80	384	3669
" 1906 ...	1878	1502	74	361	3815
" 1907 ...	1832	1638	74	345	3889
" 1908 ...	1819	1786	77	350	4032
" 1909 ...	1821	1876	76	385	4158
" 1910 ...	1862	1970	75	365	4272
" 1911 ...	1904	2105	73	338	4420
" 1912 ...	1937	2271	62	355	4625
" 1913 ...	1963	2633	61	354	5011
" 1914 ...	2000	2967	57	363	5387
Honorary Members ...					23
Colonial Fellows ...					71
1914 Grand Total...					5481

* Since August, 1881, "Members" have been designated "Fellows," and, in 1883, "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

One new name will be found among the Honorary Members, that of Lord Parmoor of Frieth, so long and well known to surveyors as Sir Alfred Cripps, K.C. Lord Parmoor first became connected with The Institution as an Associate in 1885, and Members will have heard with pleasure of the well-deserved honour conferred upon him by His Majesty.

Honours were also conferred upon Lord Alverstone, who was raised to the dignity of a Viscount on retirement from the position of Lord Chief Justice of England, which he had held since 1900 with great distinction to himself and advantage to the nation; and on Sir David Burnett, who was created a Baronet on the termination of his year of office as Lord Mayor of London. Knight-hoods were conferred upon Sir Lumley Smith, K.C., on retiring from the Judgeship of the City of London and Central Criminal Courts, and upon Sir Howard Frank.

Members will have noted with satisfaction the reappearance of a well-known name among the Associates, Sir Edward Boyle, Bart., the son of the distinguished K.C., having been elected to that class in October last.

The Council have to deplore the loss by death of several Members whose places it will be difficult to fill. In October last died Mr. H. Herbert Smith, Vice-President, whose connection with The Institution commenced in 1875, and who it was hoped would have occupied the Presidential Chair within the next year or two. Those who knew him best realise most fully how great a loss it must prove to The Institution that he was not spared to occupy that position.

A few months later died Mr. Thomas Silk Wilson, Member of Council from 1909 to 1913, when he retired owing to ill health; Lieut-Colonel Sir George A. Leach, K.C.B., who became an Associate in 1869, and was elected

an Honorary Member in 1871; Mr. Pembroke Stephens, K.C. (1882); Mr. C. C. Hutchinson, K.C. (1904); and within the last few weeks Mr. Otto Danckwerts, K.C. (1900).

Of other practising Members whose deaths have been recorded during the year it would be impossible here to give in any way an exhaustive list, but the Council feel called upon to make special mention of Mr. Hugh E. Raynbird (1868); Mr. W. H. Warner (1869); Mr. A. L. Cooper (1884), Reading, for many years a Member of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee; Mr. Charles Jones (1885), Ealing; Mr. Henry Hendricks (1886), Birmingham; Mr. W. H. Salter (1888), Attleborough; Mr. R. W. Wordsworth (1890); Mr. T. H. Norton (1891), London; and Mr. Robert Hamilton (1898), for forty years assessor of Greenock.

The Council cannot conclude this part of their Report without reference to George Andrews, who served The Institution faithfully as hall porter from 1874 to 1908, when he retired on a pension. Many Members will have experienced a sense of personal loss in hearing of his death.

FINANCE.

The policy of endowing The Institution Scholarships has been continued by the investment in New Zealand 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock of £2,339 from the Examinations Account to the credit of the Scholarship Account.

The Capital Investment Account also has benefited to the extent of £1,800 invested in New South Wales 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock.

Donations of two hundred guineas were made respectively towards the new Forestry Laboratory of Oxford

University and the new buildings extension of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

There has been a satisfactory increase of £104 in the receipts during the year from the hire of rooms, the total for 1913 being £411.

TABLE C.

RECEIPTS.	<i>£ s. d.</i>	PAYMENTS.	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Revenue Balance—		Total Payments out of Revenue (Current Expenses)	12,297 19 1
1st January, 1913 . . .	1,529 19 9	Purchase of £1,811 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	
Total Receipts on Revenue .	13,344 6 11	New South Wales 4% Inscribed Stock at 99½	
Examinations Account . . .	1,797 11 7	(Capital Account) . .	1,800 0 0
Capital Account	1,830 3 0	Purchase of £2,324 14 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
		New Zealand 4% Inscribed Stock (Scholarship Account)	2,339 9 10
		Furniture	142 1 11
		Examinations Suspense Account	510 6 0
		Petty Cash in hands of Secretary	50 0 0
		Cash on Current Account at Bankers	1,362 4 5
	£18,502 1 3		£18,502 1 3

NOTE.—For details of these accounts see pp. 632 and 633.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

The number of candidates presenting themselves for the Intermediate and Final Examinations in March last was again large, the total being 1,095, compared with 1,266 in 1913, and 1,102 in 1912. The drop in the number of candidates for the Intermediate Examination shows signs of a return to more normal conditions. It is true that the total of those who sat for the Final was increased by 49, but the factors influencing the

numbers, which were referred to in detail in previous Reports, would necessarily affect the Intermediate Examination, whether by way of increase or decrease, more quickly than the Final.

TABLE D.

Years.	Preliminary Examinations.			Professional Examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.
1881	13	6	46·15	2	1	50·00
1882	30	17	56·66	—	—	—
1883	44	22	50·00	25	22	88·00
1884	51	30	58·82	36	23	63·89
1885	46	37	80·43	43	31	72·09
1886	46	34	78·26	56	38	67·85
1887	53	39	73·58	58	45	77·59
1888	48	39	81·25	73	52	71·23
1889	51	41	80·39	71	51	71·83
1890	53	44	83·01	96	70	72·91
1891	76	60	78·94	92	68	73·91
1892	83	64	77·10	125	93	74·40
1893	77	57	74·00	149	100	67·11
1894	97	66	68·00	182	129	70·87
1895	121	80	66·11	196	141	71·93
1896	117	78	68·37	212	143	67·45
1897	133	91	68·42	236	151	63·97
1898	127	95	74·80	265	169	63·77
1899	145	112	77·25	290	184	63·44
1900	131	102	77·86	325	193	59·38
1901	142	111	78·45	362	246	67·95
1902	165	133	80·06	369	241	65·30
1903	151	108	71·52	424	294	69·34
1904	152	108	71·05	480	370	77·08
1905	132	88	66·66	505	399	79·00
1906	190	106	55·78	535	349	65·23
1907	171	102	59·64	554	422	76·17
1908	160	106	66·25	468	351	75·00
1909	137	95	69·34	540	356	65·93
1910	130	95	73·08	623	437	70·14
1911	137	92	67·15	763	516	67·18
1912	121	78	64·46	1,102	738	68·76
1913	146	93	63·69	1,266	724	57·19
1914	145	100	68·96	1,095	670	61·19
TOTALS	3,621	2,529	69·79	11,623	7,817	67·25

Seventy candidates out of the total of 970 who came up for the Professional Examinations in London sat for

the typical subject in which they had been referred back on a previous occasion.

Of the 9 "Land Agency" candidates 1 again failed; of the 26 candidates in the "Valuation" Division 24 passed; of the 35 "Building" and "Quantity Surveyor" candidates 2 again failed to obtain their pass marks.

TABLE E.

England and Wales.

	Sub-Division I. Land Agency.			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building and Quantities.			Percentage of Candidates who Passed.
	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	
Intermediate Examination, Students	27	19	2	76	41	8	26	14	5	57.36
Intermediate Examination, Non-Students	62	28	—	314	142	12	98	58	8	48.10
Final Examination	46	22	4	200	160	8	54	50	2	77.33
Direct Fellowship Examination	—	—	—	4	2	—	3	2	—	57.14
Totals	135	69	6	594	345	28	181	124	15	59.12

Table E shows the number of English candidates who sat in the different Sub-Divisions of the Professional Examinations, the number who succeeded in passing,

the number who were referred back in their typical subject, and the percentage of candidates who passed. Those candidates who merely came up for re-examination in their typical subject are not included.

Table F is similar to Table E, except that it deals with the Scottish candidates.

TABLE F.

Scotland.

	Sub-Division I. Land Agency.			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building and Quantities.			Percentage of Candidates who Passed.
	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	
Intermediate Examination, Students	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	50·0
Intermediate Examination, Non-Students	11	9	—	52	26	4	22	12	4	55·29
Final Examination	2	1	1	14	9	3	12	8	—	64·29
Totals	14	11	1	67	35	8	34	20	4	57·39

SPECIAL DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

The triennial examinations for Special Diplomas in Forestry and Sanitary Science were held in June.

In the former subject nine candidates presented

themselves, four of whom passed. The Daniel Watney First Prize was obtained by Mr. W. L. Taylor with 73 per cent. of the total marks, Mr. M. C. Duchesne obtaining the Second Daniel Watney Prize with 71 per cent.

In Sanitary Science the number of candidates who sat was twelve, and of these four satisfied the examiner and obtained the Diploma.

The rule, referred to in the last Annual Report, under which these examinations will in future be held annually, provided that by the beginning of the year eight candidates have intimated their intention of sitting, has now come into force, and that condition having been fulfilled in the case of Sanitary Science candidates, a Special Diploma Examination in that subject will again be held in June next.

NEW MINING SUB-DIVISION.

In response to representations from mining surveyors in different parts of Great Britain, the Council have decided to establish an additional sub-division of The Institution Examinations for that branch of the profession.

They have reason to believe that by thus enabling mining surveyors to possess the qualifications attaching to membership of a professional society, obtained after a searching examination test, they will benefit that branch of the profession and strengthen The Institution.

The syllabus of examination is already in draft, and has been submitted to the Home Office, to ascertain whether it fulfils the conditions necessary for its approval under the Order of 27th Feb., 1912, prescribing the qualifications of surveyors. On this point being settled, the syllabus will at once be published.

THE EXAMINERS.

Messrs. H. CHESTON, R. F. GRANTHAM, W. F. LANGRIDGE, F. LEE, and R. G. G. REED, having retired from the position of examiner in "Constructive and Working Drawings," "Land Drainage," "Report" (Sub-Division I.), "Quantities," and the "Application and Use of Valuation Tables," respectively, the Council desire to express their appreciation of the important services they have rendered to The Institution. The large increase in the number of examinees which has recently taken place has thrown a specially heavy burden upon the examiners, and the Council feel that The Institution has been fortunate in filling the vacancies caused by these resignations by such efficient substitutes as Messrs. F. W. HUNT, H. J. JOHNSON, W. G. S. ROLLESTON, D. T. THRING, and DENDY WATNEY. Messrs. H. COURTHOPE-MUNROE, W. VAUX GRAHAM, and E. J. SILCOCK have kindly undertaken to act as examiners for the Special Diploma in Sanitary Science.

The following is the list of the examiners, to whom the Council and Members of The Institution are greatly indebted: Mr. J. E. BIDWELL, Mr. G. T. BROWN, Mr. E. F. BUCKLEY, Mr. J. W. WILLIS BUND, Mr. J. BURY, Mr. H. COURTHOPE-MUNROE, Mr. PERCIVALL CURREY, Mr. J. J. DONE, Mr. J. E. DROWER, Mr. W. H. EVE, Mr. J. GRIMWOOD, Mr. M. L. GWYER, Mr. F. H. A. HARDCASTLE, Mr. T. W. A. HAYWARD, Mr. EUSTACE HILLS, Mr. F. HUDLESTON, Mr. F. W. HUNT, Mr. H. J. JOHNSON, Mr. W. F. LANGRIDGE, Mr. F. J. LLOYD, Mr. W. McCracken, Mr. R. B. MANN, Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL, Mr. J. D. MATHEWS, Mr. P. T. MAW, Mr. W. MENZIES, Mr. R. E. MIDDLETON, Mr. H. P. MONCKTON, Mr. GRAHAM MOULD, Mr. E. C. PINKS, Professor H. ROBINSON,

Mr. W. G. S. ROLLESTON, Mr. E. SAVILL, Mr. W. T. SCRUBY, Mr. S. A. SMITH, Professor SOMERVILLE, Mr. D. T. THRING, Mr. A. VERNON, Mr. A. T. WALMISLEY, Mr. C. WALSH, K.C., Mr. DANIEL WATNEY, Mr. DENDY WATNEY, Mr. J. WILSON, Mr. J. DAWBARN YOUNG, and Mr. M. H. YOUNG.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

The competition for The Institution Scholarships for 1913 was again disappointing, only one candidate of sufficient merit presenting himself for examination. This was Mr. R. H. Jerman, to whom a scholarship of £80 per annum tenable at Oxford University was awarded.

It has been a matter of regret to the Council that the competition for these scholarships has not been greater, and they have come to the conclusion that the conditions, upon which they have been held up to the present, were perhaps unduly stringent.

As there is reason to think that young men with the education these scholars have received might hope to enter the offices of well-established surveyors, either as improvers without premium, or even at a small salary, the requirement that every holder of a scholarship shall on completion of his course enter into articles with a Member of The Institution will not in future be enforced.

A conference between representatives of the Universities and Public Schools, and members of the Education Committee, on the subject generally of the conditions governing the scholarships, has recently taken place, and valuable suggestions for the consideration of the Council have been made.

The following list gives particulars of The Institution Scholarships held during the year: Messrs. P. D. Sturge

and B. C. Adkin at Cambridge, the former having now completed his course, obtaining an Honours Degree and the National Diploma in Agriculture; Messrs. R. R. Davis and R. H. Jerman at Oxford, the former completing his course with an Honours Degree; Mr. P. W. Walley, Manchester University; Messrs. C. F. Hill, who obtained the B.Sc. in Agriculture, and W. E. Lloyd, University of Wales; Mr. T. B. Manson, Glasgow University, taking B.Sc. in Agriculture, and obtaining first place at the head of the list of successful candidates for the National Diploma in Agriculture; Mr. G. O. Searle, London University, completing his course with B.Sc. in Agriculture.

The Council are pleased to note that a late holder of The Institution Scholarship at Cambridge, Mr. H. S. Morton, has been appointed to the responsible position of Assistant Bursar for the management of the King's College Estates.

THE PUBLICATIONS.

The Gold Medal for the best Paper read during the Session 1912-13, was awarded to Mr. M. C. Duchesne for his thoughtful and original Paper on "English Timber; its Markets, Value, and Production." Mr. Duchesne has given much time to this question, and his proposals for reviving and improving silviculture in Great Britain are worthy of careful study.

The interest of the Papers read during the current Session has been well sustained, Mr. Fearnside, the Sorby Professor of Geology at Sheffield University, opening with a Paper "On the part played by Water in "Macadam Road Construction," followed by Professor Ainsworth Davis, the Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, on "Modern Science and Modern Agriculture."

More immediately professional subjects were dealt with by Mr. George Corderoy in "Measuring and Quantity Surveying," Mr. F. W. Hunt in "Value as applied to Real Estate," and Mr. Graham Mould in "The Law of Dilapidations"; while Mr. W. W. Jenkinson supplied a more distinctly literary character to the Session by a charming Paper on "London before the Fire, as referred to in sixteenth and seventeenth century literature."

The Rural and Urban Reports of the semi-official Land Enquiry Committee necessarily came up for discussion, being introduced by Mr. Christopher Turnor and Mr. J. Dawbarn Young respectively. In each case it was found necessary to allot a second evening to the discussion of the proposals.

The attendances at the evening meetings have been up to the average of previous Sessions, but the Council would like to see a larger number of Members taking advantage of these opportunities of discussing professional subjects. They would remind Members that advance proofs of the Papers to be read may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and that the participation of junior as well as senior Members in the discussions is welcomed.

The President's Prize for the best Paper read at a Junior Meeting was awarded to Mr. Bernard Briant for his "Notes on Sanitary Science." Mr. Briant is a holder of the Special Diploma in the subject of his Paper, and is therefore in a position to write with authority thereon.

The Council have decided, as a further inducement to junior Members to prepare Papers for discussion at these Meetings, that the readers of accepted Papers will be looked upon as having fulfilled their Library obligation under By-law 32.

THE LIBRARY.

No works calling for special mention have been added to the Library during the year, but, as usual, new editions of old books and many new books on professional subjects have been added, both the Reference and Loan Departments being kept carefully up to date.

There has, however, been another interesting addition to the Portrait Gallery, which is now becoming a feature of The Institution, in a water-colour portrait by Miss Norah Fulcher of the late John Horatio Lloyd, Associate of Council from 1868 to 1876, and one of the founders of The Institution. Those old enough to remember Mr. Lloyd praise highly the "speaking likeness in this beautiful piece of work.

THE FORESTRY MUSEUM.

The work of reorganising the Forestry Collection has made considerable progress during the year, and further interesting exhibits will be added after structural alterations to the Museum are completed. The Council has arranged to extend the floor space of the gallery, so that more room will be available for exhibits, and especially those relating to the commercial utilisation of English timber and underwood.

A feature will be made of the commercial side of forestry, illustrating the uses to which English timber and underwood are put, and the valuable properties possessed by the different varieties for special purposes. It is also proposed to illustrate the conversion of underwood by means of rural industries, and examples are already included of wooden barrel hoops, clogs, oak swill baskets, helves, handles, sprags, &c.

A complete exhibit of the timbers used in building is being installed. This should interest many branches of

the profession, not only the building surveyors and architects, but also those concerned in the management of estates and woodlands, as showing comparisons between the timber grown in other countries and that grown from the same species in our woods. In this exhibit the common and botanical names of the trees from which the timber is grown will be given, and also the trade names of the timber. There has always been considerable confusion of these trade terms—influenced often by the port of origin or arrival—and this exhibit of building timbers should help to throw considerable light on the subject.

The cases of injurious insects have been remounted, and the information on the labels has been brought up to date. Cases illustrating the cones and seeds of trees have also been mounted, and an exhibit of wrest planks for pianos made from the finest English quartered beech has been added.

A fine collection of the illustrations of the trees in Great Britain and Ireland has been set up, the plates being taken from Messrs. Elwes and Henry's well-known book on the subject.

The Council again appeal to Members to assist in making the collection a valuable place of reference, for the completion of which specimens of practical interest in connection with forestry and timber will be welcomed.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

Recent proposals with regard to rural and urban land reform, which received official support in the speech of the Prime Minister on the 9th December last, made it necessary for the Council to take immediate steps to put themselves in possession of the professional opinion thereon throughout the country. This has thrown a great deal of extra work upon the Provincial Committees, and the Council

desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Chairmen, Secretaries, and Members of those Committees for the thoroughness with which they have dealt with the questions submitted to them, and for the useful information which they placed at the disposal of the Council. Much of this has already proved of value to a deputation of The Institution received by the President of the Board of Agriculture, and the whole will be collated for immediate use on the necessity arising.

The following table gives particulars of the Chairmen, Honorary Secretaries, and membership of the several Provincial Committees.

TABLE G.

Committee.	Chairman.	Hon. Secretary.	Number of Members.
Northumberland and Durham	William Townend	C. McGhie	105
Cumberland and Westmorland	F. B. Punchard	T. Brown, Jun.	40
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	H. S. Batey	J. H. Hall	311
Yorkshire	G. Renton	R. E. Horsfall	244
Salop and Hereford and Mid-Wales	W. F. Addie	A. M. Hickman	61
Derby and Stafford	J. S. Rowland	A. J. Hooley	106
Nottingham and Lincoln ...	R. Smith Woolley	E. J. Turton	90
Monmouth and South Wales	E. W. M. Corbett	F. H. Osmond-Smith	135
Warwick and Worcester ...	R. E. Couchman	H. S. Mathews	156
Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland	C. B. Fisher	M. T. Woolley	73
Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk	John Looker	L. G. Hawkins	135
Berks, Bucks, and Oxon ...	J. A. Rutherford	J. S. Rutherford	116
Beds, Essex, Herts, and Middlesex	A. Rumball	A. W. Merry	321
Devon and Cornwall ...	H. A. Drew	J. F. Bowden	108
Somerset, Glo'ster, and North Wilts	J. J. Harle	R. H. King Price	142
Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts	Edward Waters	H. E. Duke	207
Kent	Henry Dann	R. Cobb	192
Surrey	R. M. Chart	T. Brent	223
Sussex	O. N. Wyatt	J. C. Lucas	115
North Wales	W. E. Jones	J. M. Porter	28
Irish Committee	Col. J. R. Baillie	B. J. Newcombe	173
Scottish Committee	J. I. Davidson	W. H. Howatt	220

The following schedule gives particulars of the addresses on professional subjects which have been provided by the Council for Local Meetings. Provincial secretaries are reminded that as long a notice as possible should be given to the Secretary if lectures are desired, as it is often impossible to arrange for them at short notice.

Provincial Committee.			Subject.
Beds, Essex, and Herts	...	...	Points arising on the National Valuation under the Finance Act.
Derby and Staffordshire	...	...	The Problem of Rural Housing.
Lancashire and Cheshire	...	...	Agricultural Land Valuations under the Finance Act.
Derby and Staffordshire	...	...	Leasehold Enfranchisement.

The number of lectures arranged has been small owing to the time of the Local Committees having been fully occupied in discussing the problems of land policy, to which reference has already been made; but the importance attached to these meetings is indicated by the fact that the President and Secretary have attended meetings at Lichfield, Kendal, Plymouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Brighton; the President by himself at Leicester and Southampton, and the Secretary by himself at Reading, Leeds, Shrewsbury, and Derby.

The Council recognise the extreme importance that all Members of The Institution, however distant from headquarters, should feel themselves part of a great professional body, and they are ready to do all in their power to assist the Local Committees to achieve that end.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

At the instance of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee a circular was issued to ascertain what Members of The Institution practised mainly in that branch of the profession; and it is hoped that the replies to that circular, and the fact that the attention of Members has been specially drawn to the existence of that Committee, may have the effect of leading Quantity Surveyors to bring their difficulties and problems to The Institution for solution.

Meetings of the Special Diploma Sections in Forestry and Sanitary Science have been held; the latter have done good work in drawing up suggestions for the amendment of the London County Council Sanitary By-laws, and have since been engaged in considering in detail the draft model by-laws of the Local Government Board.

It is unnecessary to deal specifically with the work of the other Standing Committees, a list of which will be found on page ii. of the List of Members.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

The formation of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society has been fully justified, the membership totalling 1,850.

The anticipation that the health of those insured, as a class, would prove above the average has been shown to be correct by the year's working, the sickness benefit paid being only about one-third that calculated by the Government actuaries. This means that funds are accumulating, which will be available later for the provision of additional benefits.

The Society is one which Members may safely be recommended to bring to the notice of their insurable assistants.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The benefits conferred by the Fund became yearly more apparent, and the calls upon it of a more extended character. The Council, therefore, view with satisfaction the active interest evinced by various Provincial Committees and other bodies in the objects of the Association. In particular they feel indebted to the Devon and Yorkshire Committees, and to the Junior Members through the Surveyors' 1913 Club, for valuable and representative donations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The area covered by the work of The Institution during the year has been wide. In July last the Council joined with the Royal Institute of British Architects in a deputation to the Prime Minister for the purpose of impressing upon him the necessity for immediate concerted action in connection with the provision of arterial roads and town-planning schemes for Greater London. As a result of this deputation, a conference was called by the President of the Local Government Board at which local authorities, institutions, and other bodies interested were represented; sub-committees have been set up, upon which Members of The Institution have been included, and there is reason to hope that a way out of the existing chaos may be evolved.

The Council have for some time recognised the importance of greater scientific study being given to the

construction of arterial and other roads. The change in the traffic passing along roads, and its ever-increasing weight and speed, clearly indicate that road engineers and surveyors of the future will have to be far more fully and scientifically equipped than was necessary in the past. Apart from pupillage in a practising surveyor's office, little or no provision is made for the more advanced training now required, and the Council have therefore thought it desirable to bring this need to the notice of the Universities, who have done so much to advance the scientific side of professional knowledge in other directions.

The Finance Act, 1910, having been long enough in operation for its machinery in working to be tested, a Memorandum drawing attention to difficulties which had become evident was addressed to the authorities by the Council shortly before the issue of the last Annual Report. This was later in the year supplemented by a lengthy statement on the working of that statute, drawn up and issued by The Institution and the other bodies comprising the Land Conference. (*Professional Notes*, vol. xix., p. 263.)

The draft regulations of the London County Council with regard to the erection of reinforced concrete buildings, of which statutory notice must be given to this Institution under Section 23 (4) of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, have received detailed consideration, and the recommendations of the Council thereon have been addressed to the Local Government Board.

The Reports of the Land Enquiry Committee, together with the policy foreshadowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and approved by the Prime Minister in his speech already referred to, have, as already

indicated, received close attention from the Council. On the rural question a Memorandum has been drawn up (*Professional Notes*, vol. xx., p. 85), which was presented to the Minister of Agriculture at a deputation from The Institution, when he was good enough to give very considerable time and attention for the purpose of ascertaining the views held by the profession on farm labourers' wages, rural housing, and the tenure of agricultural land.

The Council are greatly indebted to Messrs. J. F. Bowden, H. W. Bruton, E. U. David, E. A. Rawlence, and W. G. S. Rolleston for their assistance in drawing up the Memorandum and preparing the facts for the deputation.

The Urban Report of the Committee is still under consideration.

The Council have also given attention to the Real Property Bill of the Lord Chancellor, and have embodied their views in a Memorandum, dealing particularly with Parts II. and III. of the Bill, which provides for the abolition of copyhold and special tenures, and perpetually renewable leaseholds, and for the extinguishment of manorial incidents.

The Auctioneers and Estate Agents Registration Bill is one in which Members of The Surveyors' Institution must naturally take a keen interest. Its provisions were carefully considered by the Council, who, however, felt unable to accord it their support, because in their opinion it would give a definite and recognised qualification to certain practitioners, which at present they do not possess, without subjecting them to any effective discipline with regard to carrying on their business in a professional manner.

Mr. Sabin has again represented The Institution on the Rural Agricultural Education Conference, which has

now been established on a permanent basis by the Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Henry Hartley, of Liverpool, was good enough to represent The Institution before the Departmental Committee on Factory Lighting, set up by the Home Secretary.

ADDENDUM.

The following are the points specially referred to in the examiners' reports on the subjects taken by them in the recent professional examinations.

SUB-DIVISION I.

Agriculture.—Although the standard on the whole was good, a number of candidates proved ignorant in elementary questions, such as the proper quantities of seed required per acre in sowing ordinary farm crops.

Agricultural Valuations.—The standard reached was not so high as it should be. Candidates showed a lack of knowledge with regard to valuations on changes of tenancy taking place at times other than those prevalent in their own districts.

The Construction and Arrangement of Farm Homesteads.—Further attention should be given to economy of materials, calculations of cost, and proportional strengths.

Forestry.—Outdoor: A large number of candidates could not be trusted to make a timber valuation of a simple character with any degree of accuracy.

Indoor: The Final Paper was well done, but in the Intermediate Examination many candidates showed an ignorance of the elementary principles upon which the art of forestry is based, and which are indicated in the syllabus.

Land Drainage.—Further attention should be given

to the practical work in connection with the laying of drains, and to the indications presented by herbage that drainage is required.

Report.—The detailed figures of the valuations were usually not so good as the reports, and in many cases hardly bore out the facts as stated in the reports.

SUB-DIVISION II.

The Application and Use of Valuation Tables.—The Paper this year included three innovations:—

- (a) Requiring each candidate to attempt a number of questions on general principles relating to the subject.
- (b) Awarding a percentage for clearness, neatness, and accuracy.
- (c) Indicating by the percentage of marks carried by each question the relative value of the question.

The novelty of the Paper apparently caused some perturbation, for which there was, in the question themselves, no justification: but it was not considered by the examiner fair to insist upon such a high standard in the compulsory questions and in neatness as should easily be attained by examinees at this examination. It is recommended that in future more importance should be attached to these two aspects of the work.

A small proportion of the examinees possessed a good knowledge of their subject, and acquitted themselves well; but these were limited to some 20 per cent. of those sitting. A larger number, while reaching the qualifying standard, did not much exceed it, and as this Paper is the typical subject, and as candidates for admission to The Institution should in their earlier years

be well grounded in the principles and use of valuation tables, a much higher standard should be reached by the majority of those satisfying the examiner in the future. It is a truism that if a young surveyor in his early days does not learn the mathematics of his profession he will not do so in later years, although his experience and judgment in values will extend.

Many examinees, while capable of performing the more simple calculations, had obviously only a hazy notion of what they were doing; and many mistakes were made in valuing reversionary interests as if in possession, and in treating capital sums, produced by multiplying an annual sum by a small multiplier, as an annual payment. In too many cases the present value of an annual payment for a limited number of years was attempted to be obtained by multiplying the rental by the number of years unexpired, and then discounting the result for that number of years.

The examinees' knowledge of the principle underlying the tables relating to life interests was extremely slight, and too many considered that the value of a life interest was equivalent to the value of a term certain based upon the expectation of life at any moment. In future greater attention should be devoted to this section of the tables.

In working out problems, including certain simple operations, there were examples of great carelessness in examinees not distinguishing between expenditure incurred at the beginning of a term, and a sum to be provided at the end of the term.

There appeared to be a general practice to pay too little attention to the term "unexpired." Questions contain information which, so far as it is material, is to be duly weighed. Where dates for commencement of

terms of leases and for that of the valuation are given, it is for use. Many examinees ignored this and dealt only with the year. In this way, apart from the carelessness involved in the method, the result may be serious, and in practice would lead to much trouble. Many examinees overlooked the basis on which tables are prepared, and failed to understand that when payments are to be considered as made quarterly an adjustment is necessary. Only a few appear to have been aware of the method of converting the multiplier as given in the tables into one suited to the circumstances.

I think it should be urged upon all candidates that they are about entering into a profession which requires judgment, accuracy, and readiness in forming an opinion.

Copyholds.—A good knowledge of the history and nature of copyhold tenure was shown, but less acquaintance with the duties of valuers under the Copyhold Act and with the principles and methods of enfranchisement.

SUB-DIVISION III.

Quantities.—Intermediate: Pricing and valuing were poor, and a general failure was exhibited in taking off and properly describing steel-work.

Final: Candidates were lacking in a practical knowledge of construction, and were poor in the estimating.

Constructive and Working Drawings.—Intermediate: A greater knowledge of elementary construction and better draughtsmanship are desirable.

Final: Draughtsmanship should be of a higher standard.

Iron and Timber Roofs.—The knowledge of the strength of joints in iron roofs is still somewhat deficient.

Report.—An unnecessary elaboration of trivial details is noticeable.

LEGAL SUBJECTS.

The Law of Vendors and Purchasers.—There was a want of preparation in the principles of contract.

The Law of Landlord and Tenant.—A good deal of ignorance was shown about the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, and there was a failure to appreciate the difference between a lease and an agreement for a lease.

Law of Fixtures, Dilapidations, and Easements.—Weakness was shown as to the rules a surveyor would be governed by in determining whether a fixture was a landlord's or a tenant's; and as to a tenant's obligations to his landlord with respect to repairs when there was no repairing covenant.

Further attention, also, should be given to ecclesiastical dilapidations, and to the effect of assignments of leases.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

Algebra.—Candidates were weak in the solution of equation and factorising.

Book-keeping.—The working of the cash-book entries with the bank, especially with regard to discount columns, seemed to present considerable difficulty; and the correct keeping of a costs and fees account in a surveyor's business was not generally understood.

Chemistry, Agricultural.—The work of candidates is very poor, both in the Intermediate and Final Papers.

The Development of Building Estates.—The Papers showed a failure to grasp the principles of the art.

Many candidates seemed to think that town planning consists in doing something out of the common, and do not give proper value to its real elements—accessibility, simplicity, convenience, aspect, and direction.

The London Building Acts.—A far more intimate acquaintance with these measures should be shown by metropolitan candidates.

Local Taxation.—The usual definitions are generally known, but candidates show an inability to apply their knowledge to practical cases.

Road-making. — Weakness in mensuration and estimation was shown.

Surveying and Levelling.—Candidates still show a failure to understand the application of the divisions furnished upon the edge of a plotting scale, many not appreciating that the edge marked “feet” is intended for measuring the distance in feet upon surveys plotted to a scale of so many chains (Gunter’s) to an inch, and should not be used for purposes of plotting.

Too little attention is given to the reduction of the levels recorded in the level-book. Candidates often seem unaware that each page of a level-book should arithmetically prove its own accuracy of reduction, to do which, when a page ends with an intermediate sight for the staff reading, it should be treated as a foresight to the staff reading on the line before it, and as a back-sight to the staff reading on the line following it at the top of the next page.

THE ANNUAL COUNTRY MEETING.

The Annual Country Meeting was held at York, on the 22nd and 23rd May, on the invitation of the Yorkshire Committee, about 180 Members from all parts of the country attending.

On the morning of Friday, the 22nd, the visiting Members were received in the ancient Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and His Grace the Archbishop of York, who offered a hearty welcome on behalf of the City.

The President, Mr. W. Edward Woolley, having expressed to the Lord Mayor and Archbishop the hearty thanks of all present for the kind manner in which they had been received, and also for the loan of the Guildhall for their Meeting, then took the chair, when the following Papers were read and discussed :—

- (1) "The Rural Land Question," by Sir Alfred Pease, Bart.
- (2) "The Doncaster Coalfield," by Mr. H. S. Childe, M.I.C.E.

Votes of thanks having been passed to the readers of the Papers, the Members proceeded to the Mansion House, where they were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and were shown the Corporation plate; afterwards they adjourned to the Assembly Rooms, where luncheon was served.

The afternoon was devoted to visits to places of interest in York and the immediate neighbourhood.

One party, under the direction of Messrs. E. S. Cox and C. Moiser, proceeded to the Minster, where they were received by the Rev. Canon Watson, who conducted them round the Cathedral, and pointed out the principal points of interest. Tea was provided at the Assembly Rooms at 4.15 p.m., and the party afterwards inspected the Museum Gardens, St. Mary's Abbey, and the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's Museum.

The second and by far the largest party, under the guidance of Messrs. M. L. Wheldon and F. Dyer, left York by rail for Earswick. After being shown round the model village they proceeded to the Haxby Road Cocoa Works, where tea was kindly provided by Messrs. Rowntree, returning to York by the electric trams.

A third party, in the charge of Messrs. John Watson and P. Dodds, left the Assembly Rooms by motor char-a-banc, and travelled to Selby *via* Escrick Park. The Olympia Oil and Cake Mills were first inspected, and here the party was hospitably entertained at tea by the proprietors, Messrs. Watson. Before leaving Selby for York, shortly after five o'clock, the old Abbey was visited.

In the evening the Members dined together at the Royal Station Hotel, covers being laid for upwards of 120. The President took the chair at 7.30 p.m., supported by many Members of the Council and a distinguished company of guests.

The second day was, as usual, devoted to excursions to various places of historic or professional interest. One party, under the direction of Messrs. F. Massie, J. H. Hanson, J. Watson, and C. H. Gott, left York shortly before nine by special train to Doncaster. They were met on their arrival by motor char-a-bancs, which conveyed them to Brodsworth Colliery, where they

viewed both the equipment above ground and the underground workings, afterwards inspecting the model village of Woodlands. Luncheon was served at Brodsworth Hall, on the kind invitation of Mr. Charles Thellusson, and Members were afterwards conducted over the home farm, the fine herd of Jersey cattle being specially noticed.

On leaving Brodsworth Hall the drive was continued past other collieries to Doncaster, where Members entrained for London and other parts.

The second excursion, in the charge of Messrs. G. Renton, Edward Holmes, and John Maughan, left York at a quarter to nine by ordinary train to Thirsk, and thence by North Eastern Railway motors to Jervaux. After inspecting the Abbey ruins and excavations, the party proceeded to Fountains Abbey, where luncheon was provided. The splendid ruins and Lord Ripon's admirably kept grounds were greatly admired, Members afterwards continuing their motor drive to Harrogate, arriving in time for tea, before dispersing to their homes.

In spite of the fact that the second day was marred by bad weather the Meeting was a great success, and the Council wish to place on record their indebtedness to the Chairman, Mr. George Renton, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. Edgar Horsfall, the Members in charge of the various excursions, and the other Members of the Reception Committee for their unstinting labours, and for the admirable arrangements which conduced so much to the enjoyment of the visit.

The thanks of The Institution are also due to the Corporation of York for the use of the Guildhall, and to the Lord Mayor and the Archbishop of York for their courtesy in receiving and welcoming the Members; to

the Rev. Canon Watson for conducting Members round the Minster, and to Mr. C. E. Elmhirst for showing them over the Philosophical Society's Museum; to Messrs. Rowntree and Messrs. Watson for the facilities provided for inspecting the Cocoa Works and the Olympia Oil and Cake Mills respectively, and for their hospitality; to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thellusson for their hospitable reception at Brodsworth Hall; and to the many others, too numerous to mention, who by their careful arrangements and thoughtful kindness did so much to make the Meeting successful.

1913.	ASSETS.			BALANCE SHEET,					
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash at Bankers and in hands of Secretary :—									
Current Account (including £50 Petty Cash)	...	...	...	1,381	5	9			
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account	...	...	...	567	3	1			
"Prize Endowment" Capital Account	...	...	...	0	14	9			
"Prize Endowment" Income Account	...	...	...	89	7	0			
Penfold Scholarship Fund	...	...	...	30	18	8			
							2,069	9	3
Furniture	...	...	...				1,613	7	0
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account	...	...	...				4,430	7	10
INVESTMENTS :—									
The Leasehold Premises (999 years from 1893)									
No. 11, Great George Street, S.W., at cost			...				20,230	19	8
£	s.	d.							
3,314	18	7	India 3 % Stock at 72	...	...	2,386	14	11	
3,399	4	4	New South Wales 3 % Inscribed Stock						
			at 82	...	...	2,787	7	1	
1,494	1	4	Consols 2½ % Stock at 71¾	...	...	1,071	19	10	
1,240	3	1	Metropolitan Water Board 3 % B Stock						
			at 74½	...	...	923	18	3	
1,811	1	11	New South Wales 4 % Inscribed Stock						
			at 97	...	...	1,756	15	3	
							8,926	15	4
<i>Library, Forestry, and Geological Account.</i>									
£	s.	d.							
2,959	19	3	Consols 2½ % Stock at 71¾	...	...		2,123	15	5
<i>Prize Endowment Account.</i>									
£	s.	d.							
503	1	11	India 3 % Stock at 72	...	...	362	4	7	
278	0	3	Midland Railway 2½ % Debenture Stock						
			at 62½	...	...	173	15	1	
254	0	0	North British Railway No. 1 Preference						
			Stock at 97	...	...	246	7	7	
482	2	5	New 2½ % Annuities at 68½	...	...	330	5	0	
440	10	8	India 3½ % Stock at 85	...	...	374	9	0	
500	0	0	Courage & Co. 3½ % B Debenture						
			Stock at 62½	...	...	312	10	0	
							1,799	11	3
<i>Scholarship Account.</i>									
£	s.	d.							
4,208	15	10	Consols 2½ % Stock at 71¾	...	...	3,019	16	1	
1,988	1	7	Mertopolitan Water Board 3 % B Stock						
			at 74½	...	...	1,481	2	4	
2,324	14	0	New Zealand 4 % Inscribed Stock at 98			2,278	4	1	
							6,779	2	6
<i>Penfold Scholarship Account.</i>									
£	s.	d.							
1,600	0	0	Canadian Pacific Railway 4 % Deben-						
			ture Stock at cost	...	...		1,709	2	9
Amounts due, but not received at date, viz.:—									
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	...	...	...	948	3	0			
Hire of Rooms	...	...	...	57	15	0			
Rent of Offices, &c. (Tribunal of Appeal)	...	...	...	33	5	0			
Reports of Referees' Decisions	...	...	...	16	4	7			
							1,055	7	7
							£50,737	18	7

N.B.—The above Assets do not include the value of The Institution Premises No. 12, Great George Street, S.W., held on a Lease for 999 years from 1895, and for 984¼ years from 1910.

31st DECEMBER, 1913.

LIABILITIES.

1913.

	£	s.	d.
Accumulations Account	31,717	2	6
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account	7,121	6	4
"Prize Endowment" Capital Account	1,800	6	0
"Prize Endowment" Income Account	89	7	0
Suspense Account... ..	534	9	0
Scholarship Account—General	6,779	2	6
"Penfold"	1,740	1	5
Sundry Creditors, Due to	956	3	10

We report that with the assistance of the Chartered Accountant we have examined the foregoing Accounts, and have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required; and in our opinion such Accounts are correct. The foregoing Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true and correct state of The Institution according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of The Institution.

H. C. NEWMARCH,
EDMUND HOWARD,

Auditors.

15th April, 1914.

I have examined the receipts and payments affecting the Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1913, and find the same in good order and properly vouched. I have also examined the Deeds and Securities, and certify that they were in possession and safe custody as on December 31st, 1913.

TANSLEY WITT,
F.C.A.

£50,737 18 7

5, Chancery Lane, W.C.

15th April, 1914.

		RECEIPTS.			FOR THE YEAR ENDED		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
913.	To Cash at Bankers on Current Account ...						979 19 9
n. 1st.	" " " Deposit " ...						500 0 0
	" Petty Cash in hands of Secretary ...						50 0 0
INCOME ACCOUNT :—							
c. 31st.	To 1,806 Fellows' Subscriptions at £3 3s. ...	5,688	18	0			
	" 62 Fellows' Subscriptions, Arrears at £3 3s., and 1 Part 6s. ...	195	12	0			
	" 34 Fellows' Subscriptions in advance for 1914 ...	107	2	0			
	" 15 Fellows' Subscriptions on reinstatement ...	47	5	0			
	" 20 Differences of Subscription on Transfer ...	21	0	0			
					6,059	17	0
	" 2,481 Professional Associates' Subscriptions at £2 2s. ...	5,210	2	0			
	" 129 Professional Associates' Arrears of Subscriptions and 1 Part £1 1s. ...	271	19	0			
	" 21 Professional Associates' Subscriptions on reinstatement ...	44	2	0			
	" 7 Professional Associates' Subscriptions in advance for 1914 ...	14	14	0			
	" 5 Differences of Subscription on election ...	5	5	0	5,546	2	0
	" 303 Students' Subscriptions at £1 1s. ...	318	3	0			
	" 46 Students' Subscriptions in advance for 1914 ...	48	6	0			
					366	9	0
	" Hire of Rooms ...				411	1	6
	" Dividends and Interest ...				346	16	4
	" Rent of Leasehold Property, No. 11, Great George Street, S.W. ...	847	10	0			
	Less Ground Rent on same ...	310	15	0			
					536	15	0
	Valuation Forms ...				2	9	
	" Colonial Survey Examination ...				16	18	0
PENFOLD SCHOLARSHIP :—					13,284	1	7
	To Dividends... ..				60	5	4
EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT :—							
	To Fees of Candidates for Examinations ...	3,956	8	0			
	" Sale of Syllabus ...	78	4	1			
					4,034	12	1
	Less Examiners' and Moderators' Fees, Hire of Hall, &c. ...				2,237	0	6
					1,797	11	7
CAPITAL ACCOUNT :—							
	To 28 Fellows' Entrance Fees at £5 5s. ...	147	0	0			
	" 59 Fellows' Differences of Entrance Fees at £2 2s. ...	123	18	0			
					270	18	0
	" 495 Professional Associates', &c., Entrance Fees at £3 3s. ...				1,559	5	0
					1,830	3	0
					£18,502	1	3

31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
913. By <i>Referees' Decisions</i> : Reporting and Publication				197	9	2			
„ <i>Transactions</i> : Reporting and Publication				624	12	4			
„ <i>Professional Notes</i> : Reporting and Publication				395	15	5			
„ Salaries and Pension				3,179	15	9			
„ Wages and Pension				373	8	4			
„ Afternoon Reception				353	6	5			
„ Sessional Gold Medals, 1912 and 1913... ..				27	10	0			
„ Postage and Receipt Stamps, General... ..	413	19	7						
„ „ <i>Transactions</i>	292	0	5						
„ „ <i>Professional Notes</i>	152	11	0						
„ „ <i>Referees' Decisions</i>	49	5	6						
				907	16	6			
„ Rates and Taxes, Corporation Duty, and Insurance	1,121	6	8						
„ Staff Endowment Insurance	521	5	3						
				1,642	11	11			
„ Fuel, Light, and Water				247	10	11			
„ Ground Rent, <i>less</i> Tax	988	17	6						
<i>Less</i> Amount received from Tribunal of Appeal	120	0	0						
				868	17	6			
„ Repairs				342	18	2			
„ Stationery and Account Books				87	1	0			
„ Printing and Lithography				618	5	2			
„ Country Meeting				164	16	10			
„ Parliamentary Papers				36	11	11			
„ Provincial Committees and Junior Meetings				715	14	8			
„ Housekeeper's Account and Sundries				593	17	5			
„ Donations for Professional Objects				420	0	0			
„ Law Charges				49	8	6			
„ Building Extension... ..				319	10	0			
				12,166	17	11			
„ Penfold Scholarship, Term Fees							40	0	0
„ Deficit on Scholarships (General) Account							91	1	2
CAPITAL ACCOUNT :—									
By Purchase of £1,811 <i>ls. 11d.</i> New South Wales 4 % Inscribed Stock at 99½				1,800	0	0			
„ Furniture				142	1	11			
				1,942	1	11			
SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT :—									
By Purchase of £2,324 <i>14s.</i> New Zealand 4 % Inscribed Stock							2,339	9	10
EXAMINATIONS “SUSPENSE” ACCOUNT :—									
By Entrance Fees transferred				250	19	0			
„ Subscriptions transferred				13	13	0			
„ Examination Fees transferred				245	14	0			
							510	6	0
„ Petty Cash in hands of Secretary							50	0	0
„ Cash at Bankers on Current Account							1,362	4	5
							£18,502	1	3

LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

1913.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Purchase of Books, Maps, &c. :—						
	General Library	50	17	0			
	Loan Library	26	4	0			
						77	1 0
	„ Amount of Depreciation written off ...					359	4 4
	„ Annual Subscriptions :—						
	British Fire Prevention Committee ...	2	2	0			
	Palæontographical Society	1	1	0			
	Topographical Society	1	1	0			
	London Society	1	0	0			
						5	5 0
	„ Forestry Specimens					51	17 6
	„ Honorarium to Curator					57	10 0
	„ Sundry Disbursements					3	1 1
	„ Printing and Stationery					12	13 0
	„ Insurance					4	14 0
	„ Binding					20	6 3
	„ Fittings					136	18 0
	„ Portrait of Mr. Honoratus Lloyd ...					84	0 0
	„ Decrease in Value of Investment ...					103	11 11
	„ Balance carried forward to 1914 :—						
	Cash at Bankers	567	3	1			
	£2,959 19s. 3d. Consols 2½% Stock at 71¼	2,123	15	5			
	Value of Books, Forestry, and						
	Geological Collection	4,430	7	10			
						7,121	6 4
						£8,037	8 5

CAPITAL ACCUMULATIONS

1913.		£	s.	d.
May 27th.	To Amount transferred to Scholarship Accumulations			
	Account	2,339	9	10
Dec. 31st.	„ Decrease in Value of Investments ...	428	10	7
	„ Decrease in Outstanding Accounts ...	49	17	11
	„ Depreciation on Furniture	84	18	3
	„ Balance carried forward to 1914 ...	31,717	2	6
		£34,619	19	1

GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT.

1913.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...	7,383	16	3
Dec. 31st.	„ Increased Values at this date, viz. :—							
	Books purchased	...	...	...	...	77	1	0
	Books presented	...	...	...	...	17	3	6
	„ Dividends	...	...	...	...	69	13	8
	„ Donations	...	...	...	...	489	4	0

£8,037 8 5

ACCOUNT.

1913.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...	29,796	13	4
Dec. 31st.	„ Excess of Receipts over Payments on Examination							
	Account	...	...	...	...	1,797	11	7
	„ Excess of Receipts over Payments on Capital Account					1,830	3	0
	„ Excess of Receipts over Payments on Income Account					1,026	2	6
	„ Decrease in Liabilities	...	...	...	...	169	8	8
						£34,619	19	1

"PRIZE ENDOWMENT"

1913.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Decrease in Value of Investments	...	...	...	94	11 2
	„ Balance carried forward, viz. :—					
	“Penfold Gift”—					
	£503 1s. 11d. India 3 %	£	s.	d.		
	Stock at 72	...	...	362	4 7	
	“Beadel Bequest”—					
	£278 0s. 3d. Midland					
	Railway 2½ % Debenture					
	Stock at 62½	...	...	173	15 1	
	“Crawter Bequest”—					
	£254 North British Rail-					
	way No. 1 Preference					
	Stock at 97	...	...	246	7 7	
	“Watney Gift”—					
	£482 2s. 5d. New 2½ %					
	Annuities at 68½	...	...	330	5 0	
	“Driver Bequest”—					
	£440 10s. 8d. India 3½ %					
	Stock at 85	...	...	374	9 0	
	“Galsworthy Gift”—					
	£500 Courage & Co. 3½ %					
	B Debenture Stock at 62½			312	10 0	
	Cash in hand	...	...	0	14 9	
					1,800	6 0
					£1,894	17 2

"PRIZE ENDOWMENT"

1913.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Paid for “Beadel Prize”	...	...	9	16	11	
	„ Paid for “Driver Prize”	...	...	14	14	2	
	„ Paid for “Crawter Prize”	...	...	10	2	6	
	„ Paid for “Penfold Prize”	...	...	14	4	4	
	„ Paid for “Galsworthy Prize”	...	...	11	6	8	
	„ Paid for “Watney Prize”	...	...	15	0	0	
						75	4 7
	„ Investment of Accumulated Interest on						
	Watney Account	...	...			50	0 0
	„ Balance carried forward to 1914	...	...			89	7 0
						£214	11 7

SCHOLARSHIPS

1913.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Fees paid to Examiners	...	...				16	16	0
	„ Sundry Disbursements	...	...				0	5	0
	„ Printing and Stationery	...	...				5	3	6
	„ Advertising	...	...				21	3	8
	„ Term Fees as under :—								
	Oxford University	...	...	80	0	0			
	Cambridge University	...	...	133	6	8			
	Manchester University	...	...	50	0	0			
	North Wales University	...	...	50	0	0			
	Glasgow University	...	...	50	0	0			
	Wye College	...	...	16	13	4			
							380	0	0
	„ Decrease in Value of Investments	...	...				550	5	1
	„ Balance carried forward, viz. :—								
	£4,208 15s. 10d. Consols 2½% Stock								
	at 71¾	...	...	3,019	16	1			
	£1,988 1s. 7d. Metropolitan Water								
	Board B Stock at 74½	...	...	1,481	2	4			
	£2,324 14s. 0d. New Zealand 4%								
	Inscribed Stock at 98	...	...	2,278	4	1			
							6,779	2	6
							£7,752	15	9

ACCOUNT.

1913.						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	...	...	...	...	4,989	17	9
May 27th.	„ Amount transferred from Capital Accumulations Account	...	...	...	...	2,339	9	10
Dec. 31st.	„ Dividends	...	...	...	...	199	0	4
	„ Fees refunded	...	...	...	...	133	6	8
	„ Deficit carried to Receipts and Payments (Income) Account	...	...	...	...	91	1	2

£7,752 15 9

APPENDIX TO VOL. XLVI.

Obituary.

ARTHUR CASTLE (Fellow) was a member of the firm of Castle, Field & Castle of Oxford, founded by the late Mr. Francis Field for the special purpose of transacting business on behalf of the Oxford Colleges in connection with the Universities and College Estate Act. He was the second son of the late Mr. Robert Castle, a member of that firm.

Mr. CASTLE passed out of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, in 1883, receiving the diploma with honours, and was elected a Fellow of The Institution six years later. His wide experience and sound knowledge of all business connected with the working of the land agency, surveying, and building side of the Universities and College Estate Act specially fitted him to act for the many Oxford Colleges, whose estates were managed by his firm. Mr. CASTLE died in May, 1914.

ARTHUR LESLIE COOPER (Fellow) acquired a practical knowledge of building surveying as a pupil in the office of his father, and as an assistant with the firm of Messrs. R. L. Curtis & Sons of London Wall. Later he was associated with Messrs. Henry Cooper & Son of Maidenhead, and subsequently practised on his own account in Reading.

On the formation of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee of The Institution in 1904, Mr. COOPER was nominated by the Council to represent the southern districts, and remained an active Member until his sudden death in February last. He had been a Member of The Institution for thirty years.

JOSEPH BOOTHROYD CORBY (Fellow) filled the mayoral chair of his native town of Stamford only a year previous to his death, which occurred, to the general regret of his many professional friends, in August last.

At an early age Mr. CORBY was articled to the late Mr. Edward Browning, A.R.I.B.A., and his association with that gentleman lasted for twenty-one years. He started to practise on his own account in 1874, and during his career he carried out many and varied works in the town and neighbourhood of Stamford. He was successful in a number of architectural competitions, including the Yorkshire Agricultural Societies' competition for the best plan for labourers' cottages, a memorial hospital to the late Marquis of Westminster at Shaftesbury, Wilts, the Corn Exchange at Spalding, the Town Hall, Oundle, and public baths, cottage homes, farmhouses, and buildings of almost every type.

Mr. CORBY became a member of the Society of Architects in 1884, and a Fellow of The Institution in 1891. In the same year he was elected a member of the Stamford Town Council, upon which he sat continuously, except in 1910, until the time of his death.

WILLIAM OTTO ADOLF JULIUS DANCKWERTS, K.C. (Associate), was the son of a German doctor who migrated to Somerset East, Cape of Good

Hope, where Mr. Danckwerts was born. He was educated at Bedford School and Gill College, Cape Colony, afterwards graduating at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1878, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit.

It is interesting to recall that Mr. DANCKWERTS read in the chambers of the late Lord Bowen, having as a fellow-pupil Mr. Asquith. The Prime Minister, in his speech at the dinner at which he was entertained by the Bar in 1908, referred to the chambers in Brick Court in which he served his pupilage, remarking that one of the chief lessons he learnt there was that every man who aspired to success at the Bar must experience, sooner or later, the multiform and manifold dangers of an encounter with Mr. DANCKWERTS.

For several years Mr. DANCKWERTS was Junior Counsel to the Board of Inland Revenue, and thus accumulated on the Government side that vast store of knowledge of revenue which he afterwards used with such ingenuity and persistency against it. His exceptional capacity as a lawyer, especially in revenue and local government matters, was recognised by solicitors, and he acquired a most extensive practice as a common law junior.

During the fourteen years Mr. DANCKWERTS was a leader—he took silk in 1900—the ordinary work of advocacy had no attraction for him, but his wide and intimate acquaintance with revenue and local government law, coupled with many other exceptional qualities, achieved for him his high position in the profession. Only a few days before his death, which occurred in April last, Mr. DANCKWERTS gave an opinion as to the proper use of the surplus funds arising from the National Insurance Act.

He had been associated with The Institution since 1904, and was a fellow of the Zoological Society, to which he presented many valuable animals.

HENRY DUKE (Fellow), who for nearly twenty years had been handicapped by ill health in his heavy professional and public work, died in November last.

He was born at the time of the Crimean War, the eldest son of Mr. Henry Duke of Woodsford, a prominent agriculturist and valuer, and a recognised authority on all matters appertaining to land, and to a strongly marked degree the subject of this memoir inherited the most noticeable features of his father's temperament and character.

Mr. DUKE, on completing his education at Lancing College, applied himself early to farming on Clandon Farm, Martinstown, and elsewhere, where, abandoning the old rule-of-thumb methods, he soon became recognised as a member of the more up-to-date and scientific school of agriculturists. He was a successful breeder of Dorset Downs, and was frequently chosen as a judge of sheep at the Royal, Bath and West, and other leading agricultural shows.

In the early seventies Mr. HENRY DUKE, senior, with Mr. E. B. Duke, another son, established in Dorchester the firm of Messrs. Henry Duke & Son, and several years later, as the business grew and developed, Mr. HENRY DUKE joined them. His able administration of the estates under his charge did much to help the firm to attain the high position it now holds.

As a public man Mr. DUKE was an original member of the Dorset County Council, and was chairman of his Parish Council. He was made a justice of the peace for the county in 1908. His connection with The

Institution commenced in 1891, and during the year 1901-2 he served as chairman of the Hants, Dorset and South Wilts Committee.

JAMES THOMAS HARRISON (Fellow) was the senior partner of Messrs. Harrison & Sons of Buckingham. He acted as agent for the Lillingstone, Dayrell, and Tile House Estates of Mr. A. J. Robarts, the Water Stretford Estate of Major Parker, the Hillesden and Preston Estates of Sir James Domville, and the Croughton Estate of Major S. Sandwith.

Mr. HARRISON, whose connection with The Institution dated back to 1890, was an active member of the Buckingham Town Council, and he was generally recognised as an authority on the history of that town. His courtesy, and his readiness to help younger professional men who sought his advice, will have caused his death, which took place in April last, to be widely lamented.

JOHN HUNT HEDLEY (Fellow), of Sunderland, was, perhaps, the most prominent rating surveyor in the North of England. His ability as a valuer of collieries and all kinds of manufacturing concerns was recognised, and his services were in demand in all parts of the country. The large amount of travelling thereby caused made his life a very strenuous one, and gave small opportunity for him to take part in public affairs.

Mr. HEDLEY, whose death took place at Eyemouth, Berwickshire, in February last, had been a Fellow of The Institution since 1886, and during the year 1910 to 1911 he served as chairman of the Northumberland and Durham Committee.

HENRY HENDRIKS (Fellow), of Birmingham, died in February last. His business career commenced over forty years ago in conjunction with Mr. William Martin, architect and surveyor, of Birmingham, the firm being largely engaged in negotiations for the property affected in carrying through the great town improvement, the construction of Corporation Street.

He purchased the business of Mr. James Jenkins, and later acquired that of Mr. T. S. Fallows, and by keen business ability he was successful in establishing a large and lucrative practice. Mr. HENDRIKS frequently acted on behalf of the Birmingham Corporation in important arbitrations, and was responsible for many large and interesting private sales and purchases. He acted in the realisation of Winfield's Estate, which extended from 1897 to 1900.

Elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1886, Mr. HENDRIKS became chairman of the Warwickshire and Worcestershire Committee in 1911, and on the occasion of his re-election the following year, he gave an able review of the subjects affecting the profession at the time, including the Town Planning Act.

His fellow-Members in the Birmingham district will be the first to acknowledge the energy and ability which he showed as chairman of their Committee, and the loss which The Institution has sustained in his death.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE HUTCHINSON, K.C. (Associate), was the second son of Mr. William Hutchinson, of Burnside, Westmorland, and received his education privately from his father, who was a schoolmaster, and at the Royal College of Science, Dublin. He started life as an engineer and chemist,

and practised in both those professions in Great Britain and the United States. But turning his attention to the law he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1896, and found his early training and experience of great assistance in his new profession.

In 1895 Mr. HUTCHINSON, who has been described as one of the most interesting personalities at the Parliamentary Bar, stood as Liberal candidate for Croydon, the late Lord Ritchie being his successful opponent.

Mr. HUTCHINSON was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a fellow of the Chemical Society and of the Institute of Chemistry, and had been connected with The Institution since 1904.

He took silk four years previous to his death, which occurred in March last.

CHARLES JONES (Fellow) will always be remembered in Ealing as one of the chief pioneers in the development of that place, from being a secluded little village without street lamps to the position of a large progressive suburban town which it has now attained.

For fifty years he held the position of borough surveyor, and so highly were his services appreciated that on his retirement from that post his fellow-townsmen selected him to be their next mayor. That honour he never enjoyed, as his death occurred the same year that he became mayor-designate.

Mr. JONES served his articles with Mr. T. R. Brown, architect of Greenwich, and commenced to practise in Ealing in 1856. He was appointed surveyor to the Ealing Local Board in 1863, became engineer and surveyor to the Ealing District Council, and subsequently borough engineer and surveyor, acting at the same time

as consulting engineer to various districts. Among the buildings designed by him in Ealing are the Town Hall, Victoria Hall, and the Council Buildings.

Mr. JONES' connection with The Institution dates back to 1885; he was also an associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, honorary secretary and a past-president of the Association of County Engineers, and a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Two books dealing with the progress of Ealing, from Mr. JONES' pen, may be found on the shelves of The Institution as presentations from the author.

GEORGE HORATIO LARMUTH (Fellow) established the firm of Messrs. G. H. Larmuth & Sons of Manchester.

The subject of this memoir was one of the few survivors of Garibaldi's English Legion. At the time that the war broke out, Mr. LARMUTH had just concluded articles with a Manchester firm of land agents and valuers, and had joined the 1st Manchester Volunteers, the officer commanding his company being Captain Bridgeman, himself a well-known surveyor in Manchester. His experience in the volunteers, and his sympathy with the struggles of the Italian patriots, led him to offer his services in Italy; and he sailed with the Legion from Harwich, and took part in such fighting as came their way. On his return he founded the firm which bears his name. His death took place in September last, concluding an association with The Institution which had lasted since 1889.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir GEORGE ARCHIBALD LEACH, K.C.B. (Honorary Member), was the son of Thomas Leach and nephew of Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.

He was educated privately and at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, where, passing out high in the list, he was granted a commission in the Royal Engineers in the same year that Queen Victoria ascended the throne. He was employed on the Ordnance Survey for England and Ireland from 1854 to 1861, when he retired from the Army with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and became Assistant Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commissioner, receiving the appointment of full Commissioner in 1877.

From 1882 to 1889 he was one of the Land Commissioners for England, and, when the Commission was subsequently absorbed into the newly formed Board of Agriculture, Lieut.-Colonel Leach became the first secretary of that body. He retired with the K.C.B. in 1892, having received the C.B. in 1889.

Sir ARCHIBALD LEACH, whose interest in land surveying and agriculture continued until his death in 1913 at the age of 94, was elected an Associate of The Institution on its foundation in 1869, and became an Honorary Member in 1871.

WILLIAM EDWARD LUCAS (Fellow) was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1889, and with his firm, Messrs. Dann & Lucas of Dartford, managed the Barnehurst Estate of Captain Barne, in Bexley, the historic Hall Place Estate of Mrs. Quayle Jones, and other estates in Kent and Surrey.

Apart from his business, which he carried on with conspicuous ability, Mr. LUCAS took an active interest in local affairs, especially in the recent development of Bexley. He was formerly a member of the Bexley Urban District Council, acting for several years as chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. LUCAS played a prominent part among the Province of Kent Masons, and had secured provincial honours.

THOMAS HENRY NORTON (Fellow) was a member of the well-known firm, Messrs. Smith, Gore, Norton & Co., of Little College Street, Westminster, agents for the Northern County Estates of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Previous to joining the firm in 1895 Mr. NORTON had held the Woburn agency of the Duke of Bedford, and afterwards had taken charge of Mr. G. C. W. Fitzwilliams' Milton Estate, near Peterborough.

Mr. NORTON, who held the B.A. degree of Oxford, was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891.

His death occurred suddenly in November last at the residence of Mr. Charles Bidwell, P.P.S.I., with whom he was staying.

HUGH E. RAYNBIRD (Fellow) was educated at Hoddesdon and afterwards at the Royal Agricultural College. He was one of the earliest Cirencester students, studying under Way and Woodward, in the days of Prof. John Wilson, when Mr. Thomas Askell was agricultural professor and farm manager. While still a student there, Mr. RAYNBIRD won the £50 prize at the Royal Agricultural Society by his essay on the agriculture of his native county. He left to become secretary to Mr. Edward Holland, at Dumbleton, and later took up the agency of large landed estates in Hampshire, where he devoted much time to agricultural writing and to experiments in the improvement of plants. He contributed to the Royal Agricultural Society's publications,

the *Transactions* of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, and Morton's *Cyclopædia of Agriculture*.

In December, 1873, Mr. RAYNBIRD'S firm held their first Christmas sale of fat stock at Basingstoke, and the success of their enterprise suggested the holding of monthly sales which in their turn gave way to fortnightly, and later still to the present weekly sales. Recently the business was converted into a private limited company under the title of Hugh E. Raynbird & Sons, Limited. Mr. RAYNBIRD was elected Fellow of The Institution in 1868, before the membership had reached 200. His death, which occurred in May last, will be felt throughout a very wide circle.

ERNEST RUNTZ (Fellow), the youngest son of Mr. J. J. Runtz, who represented Hackney on the Metropolitan Board of Works for twenty-one years, was educated at the Birkbeck Schools, and was articled to Mr. Samuel Walker (Fellow), who took him into partnership at the end of seven years. Mr. RUNTZ devoted himself to the study of architecture, and gained the Donaldson Silver Medal for fine art. He also passed the associateship examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. RUNTZ commenced to practise on his own account in 1898, and made a special study of theatre building. He subsequently took into partnership Mr. G. McLean Ford of Edinburgh. The buildings erected by him include the Gaiety Theatre, Short's Wine House, the Norwich Union Offices at the corner of St. James' Street, and the Baptist Chapel in Kingsway.

He had been connected with The Institution since 1883.

WILLIAM HENRY SALTER (Fellow) was head of the firm of Messrs. Salter, Simpson & Sons, auctioneers, surveyors, and estate agents of Attleborough, and his professional duties brought him into close contact with the farming and landed interests in Norfolk and Suffolk. Singularly clearheaded and methodical, he also possessed an enormous faculty for hard work, with the result that his services, whether as an arbitrator and expert witness, or in other directions, were in great demand. Issues requiring careful handling, for settlement in a friendly way without the aid of litigation, were continually being referred to him.

Mr. SALTER'S death occurred quite suddenly at a luncheon party at Attleborough, in August, 1913.

In 1903 Mr. SALTER served as chairman to the Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee, his election as a Fellow having taken place in 1888.

The Hon. HENRY ROBERT SCOTT (Associate), of Grantham, was the son of the seventh Baron Polwath, and married, in 1880, Lady Ada Home, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Home.

As agent to His Grace the Duke of Rutland he was well known throughout the three counties of Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, and his death, which occurred in March last, was not only greatly regretted by his many professional friends, but also by the workers on the estates under his charge, who experienced in his administration the kindest consideration.

Mr. SCOTT was well versed in all agricultural matters, and his advice was sought after by many public associa-

tions. He took a very practical interest in local agricultural societies.

Mr. SCOTT graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, securing his Master of Arts degree in 1877, and became an Associate of The Institution seven years later. A justice of the peace for Leicestershire, he was a barrister-at-law, and a former captain of the East Lothian Yeomanry. He served on the County Education Committee, was vice-chairman of the Belvoir Board of Guardians and District Council, and had been chairman of the Parish Council since its formation.

Mr. SCOTT had been a fine athlete in his younger days, and was still an enthusiastic follower of the Belvoir Hounds. It was while riding with this pack that he sustained the paralytic seizure which resulted, only a few hours later, in his death.

HENRY HERBERT SMITH (Vice-President), whose death in October last deprived The Institution of one of its oldest and most able Members, and one who shortly should have filled the Presidential chair, held the unique position of acting as agent for the two opposing leaders of the House of Lords—for Lord Lansdowne in Wiltshire, and for Lord Crewe. He was also chief agent to Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Major Kippersley, and others.

Mr. HERBERT SMITH was the son of Sir William Smith, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A., and was educated at Charterhouse. On completing his articles and entering the profession he soon became recognised as a leading authority on land questions connected with agriculture and the management of estates. As his position of Vice-President of The Institution indicated, he took a keen interest in the affairs of The Institution. In-

heriting literary ability from his distinguished father, he read Papers at The Institution Meetings on "The Inclosure and Regulation of Commons" and on "Landed Incomes," which still deserve study; and he frequently took part in the discussions at Ordinary General Meetings. On these occasions his remarks gave evidence of a sound common-sense and a judicial feeling which, combined with his wide practical knowledge and exceptional experience, readily explained the position in the profession which he had secured. The Institution Library contains a copy of Mr. SMITH's book on the principles of landed estate management, and articles from his pen frequently appeared in *The Quarterly Review*, *The Nineteenth Century*, and other magazines.

The keen interest displayed by Mr. SMITH in agriculture procured him the honour of election as a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and led to his appointment as Gilbey Lecturer at Cambridge University on the history and economics of agriculture, a position which he held from 1900 to 1903.

He was a justice of the peace for the county of Wiltshire, a member of the Land Surveyors' Club and the Land Agents' Society, and a commissioner of the Lea Valley Drainage. Mr. SMITH was well known in the county as a public man, chairman of the Sessions, secretary of the local branch of the Red Cross Society, and school governor.

Mr. HERBERT SMITH became a Member of The Institution in 1875, a Member of Council in 1906, and Vice-President in 1913.

PEMBROKE STEPHENS, K.C. (Associate), for many years a leading member of the Parliamentary Bar,

had been connected with The Institution for thirty-two years. He was a son of Mr. Edward Bell Stephens of Dublin, and was educated privately at Namur, Madrid, and Dublin. Soon after he had been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1862 he became associated with the late Mr. Frederick Clifford, K.C., in reporting the cases which came before the Referees, and he was joint-author of a book on the practice of the Referee's Court. For a time Mr. STEPHENS was foreign correspondent of *The Times*, but gave this up, as he acquired the large practice which he subsequently enjoyed. He took silk in 1882, and held for many years a leading place in the Parliamentary Committee Rooms. He was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1884, and held the office of treasurer in 1910. As chairman of the Bucks County Council Mr. STEPHENS took the keenest interest in the affairs of the county. His death took place at the beginning of the year.

JAMES STOOKE (Fellow) was born at Kingskerwell in the house where he died in October last, and was the son of the late Mr. William Barter Stooke, a timber merchant of that town.

JAMES STOOKE served articles under Mr. J. Adams of Newton Abbot, starting on his own account in the same town in 1869, and his exceptional business qualities, coupled with his straightforward dealing with his clients, enabled him quickly to build up an ever-increasing connection. Well known for his keen business insight in making a deal, he always gained his point by honourable means, and those who sought his services always reposed in him the utmost confidence.

He took a lively interest in local affairs. A member of the Kingskerwell Parish Council from its formation,

and chairman of that body for seven years, he resigned only a short time before his death.

Mr. STOOKE was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1889.

ARNOLD THORNE (Fellow) was a well-known architect and surveyor in North Devon, at one time borough surveyor of Barnstaple, and consulting surveyor to the Barnstaple Rural District Council.

In 1913 Mr. THORNE, whose membership dated as far back as 1888, was appointed by the Council to represent The Institution at the Annual Sanitary Congress held that year at Exeter.

He was a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a past-president of the Devon and Exeter Agricultural Society.

At the time of his death, which occurred in March last, he was assisted in his practice by his son Mr. Harman Thorne, also a Fellow of The Institution.

WILLIAM HENRY WARNER (Fellow) was born at Botley in Hampshire, educated at Winchester, and articled to Mr. Giles Westbury of Andover. He entered the office of Mr. John Waters of Salisbury, and subsequently completed his professional training in the office of Messrs. Driver, formerly of Whitehall. In 1871 he became connected with Mr. Lofts, and between them the following year they originated the idea of the Incorporated Estate Agents' Institute. Mr. WARNER was one of the few members of that society who could claim a part in drawing up the preliminary constitution, and he served as president of that body in 1893 and 1909. His connection with The Institution began in

1869, and he was also a member of the Royal Institute, and on the committees of several other societies.

Mr. WARNER was appointed a commissioner by the Colonial Office to visit and advise respecting the Crown Colony of Gibraltar. He acted as consulting adviser to the trustees of the Duke of Westminster's estates in London, and as valuer in various parts of the country on the amalgamation of Messrs. Barclay's Bank.

Two years ago Mr. WARNER retired from the firm of Messrs. Loftis & Warner, having been a partner for over forty years.

THOMAS SILK WILSON (Fellow), justice of the peace for the county of Lancaster, who represented the interests of Lancashire and Cheshire on the Council of The Institution from 1907 to 1913, when he retired on account of failing health, had been a Fellow since 1881. He was born at Macclesfield, and went to Manchester at the age of 16 to serve articles under a well-known surveyor, Mr. Thomas Carrick, who, among other notable railway work, set out the main line of the London and North Western Railway from Lancaster to Carlisle.

Soon after completing his pupilage he was taken into partnership, and during the seventies the firm carried through important transactions in property in Manchester and the district, and made the Parliamentary survey for the Thirlmere Water Scheme. The partnership was dissolved in 1882, and between the years 1883 and 1885 Mr. WILSON prepared the Parliamentary plans for the Manchester Ship Canal Scheme. He continued to practise alone, or with the late Mr. T. Mulliner, or Mr. S. Hargreaves, until 1896, when he took into partnership his two sons, Messrs. W. E. and L. R. Wilson, both Members of The Institution, under the style of Messrs. Silk Wilson &

Sons. The firm has a large practice in the development of building estates, the management of estates, and in valuing property for sale, purchase, and mortgage, the area of their practice not being confined to Manchester, but extending over the whole of the north-west of England.

Among other estates under the care of Mr. WILSON in the Manchester district were those of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Trustees of Captain R. Townley Parker, the Mayes Charity, Lord Ashton of Hyde, and Sir Lees Knowles, Bart.

In recent years Mr. WILSON's services were much in demand by railway companies, corporations, and private owners as an expert witness on the value of property, or as an arbitrator, and he was called upon many times to act as sole umpire. He was interested in agriculture, and for many years owned a large grazing farm in Cumberland, but latterly he possessed only a small area of land at his country residence in Westmorland.

During the years 1905 and 1906 Mr. WILSON was chairman of the Lancashire and Cheshire Committee, and The Institution owes much to him for his work both locally and while upon the Council. His kindly and courteous manner endeared him to all who had business or social relations with him; and the news of his death, following so long a period of ill health bravely borne, must have brought with it a sense of personal loss to many.

ROBERT WALTER WORDSWORTH (Fellow) of Ollerton, for twenty years had been agent for the Earl of Manvers' Estates in Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire, which brought under his supervision some 40,000 acres.

He served his articles with Mr. James Ritchie, civil engineer of Perth, and at the end of four years joined Mr. A. Macdonald of Craigelaw, agent to the Earl of Wemyss, as assistant. Two years later he commenced practice on his own account, being appointed agent of several estates. He was subsequently, in succession to Mr. Henry Horncastle, appointed to the important estate which he was still administering at the time of his death in May last.

Mr. WORDSWORTH, who had been an active member of the Southwell Board of Guardians and the Rural District Council, was a son of the late Right Rev. Charles Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrew's, a nephew of the late Bishop Wordsworth of Lincoln, and great nephew of the poet.

He had been a Fellow of The Institution since 1890.

LIBRARY.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, MAPS, &c.,

1st June, 1913, to 31st May, 1914.

DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
<i>Accountant</i> , Editor of the...	"The Accountant," 1913-1914.
Agent-General for New South Wales	{ New South Wales. Department of Mines. "Annual Report for 1912." New South Wales. Department of Public Works. "Report for 1912."
<i>Agricultural Gazette</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Agricultural Gazette," 1913-1914.
Agricultural Organization Society	{ "Co-operation in Agriculture," 1913-1914.
<i>Agricultural Record</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Agricultural Record," 1913-1914.
Alberta Association of Architects	{ "Year-Book," 1913-1914.
American Institute of Mining Engineers	{ "Bulletin," 1913-1914.
<i>Architect</i> , Editor of the	"The Architect," 1913-1914.
<i>Architects' and Builders' Journal</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Architect and Builders' Journal," 1913-1914.
Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom	{ Report and Resolutions of 54th Annual Meeting, 1914.
Association of Local Lands Valuation Assessors for Scotland	{ "Proceedings," 1912.
Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute	{ "Annual Record," 1913-1914. "Notes on Practice," 1913-1914

DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
Ayling, R. S. 	Ayling, R. S., and Sir James Crichton-Browne, "Report on Abattoirs."
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society	"Journal," Fifth Series, Vol. 8, 1913-1914.
Blake, E. H. 	Blake, E. H., "Drainage and Sanitation." 1913.
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	International Institute of Agriculture. "Bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and of Plant Diseases," 1913-1914. International Institute of Agriculture. "Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic Intelligence," 1913-1914.
<i>Board of Trade Labour Gazette</i> , Editor of the ...	"The Board of Trade Labour Gazette," 1913-1914.
<i>British Architect</i> , Editor of the	"The British Architect," 1913-1914.
<i>British Clay-Worker</i> , Editor of the	"The British Clay-Worker," 1913-1914.
<i>Builder</i> , Editor of the ...	"The Builder," 1913-1914.
<i>Building News</i> , Editor of the ...	"The Building News," 1913-1914.
Central Chamber of Agriculture	"Proceedings," Vol. 13, 1913.
Chance, Sir W. 	Chance, Sir W. "Building By-Laws in Rural Districts." 1914.
Chartered Institute of Patent Agents	"Transactions," Vol. 31, 1913. "A Second Decade of Progress," by H. Hargrave Graham.
Clerk of the London County Council	"Statistical Abstract for London," 1912-1913.
Clerk of the Metropolitan Water Board	Metropolitan Water Board. Tenth Annual Report for year ended 31st March, 1913.
<i>Concrete</i> , Editor of ...	"Concrete," 1913-1914.
Concrete Institute	"Transactions," 1913-1914.
Conference of Surveyors-General	Conference of Surveyors-General, Australia. Report, May, 1914.
<i>Contract Journal</i> , Editor of the	"The Contract Journal," 1913-1914.

DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
<i>Contractors' Chronicle</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Contractors' Chronicle," 1913-1914.
<i>Country Gentlemen's Association</i>	{ "The Estate Magazine," 1913-1914.
Cox, A. B.	{ Ashpitel, A., "Treatise on Architecture." 1867.
Curtis, Major L. A.	{ Curtis, L. A., Major, "Town Planning: as applied to New Cities and the Remodel- ling of ill-designed ones."
Davidge, W. R.	{ Davidge, W. R., "The Development of London and the London Building Acts." 1914.
Dunwoody, R. B.	{ Dunwoody, R. B., "Inland Water Trans- port." 1913.
Edinburgh Burgh Assessor	{ Burgh of Edinburgh Valuation Roll, 1908-9 to 1912-13.
Elwes, H. J., and A. Henry	{ Elwes, H. J., and A. Henry, "The Trees of Great Britain and Ireland," Vol. 7.
<i>Engineer</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Engineer," 1913-1914.
Engineering Standards Com- mittee	{ Publications during 1913-1914.
<i>Estates Gazette</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Estates Gazette, 1913-1914."
Eve, C. Gerald	{ Eve, C. Gerald, "The Systems of Land Valuation in the United Kingdom." Extract from the International Institute of Agriculture Bulletin, 1914.
The Farmers' Club... ..	{ "Journal," 1913-1914.
<i>Ferro-Concrete</i> , Editor of	{ "Ferro-Concrete," 1913-1914.
<i>Field</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Field," 1913-1914.
Grey, G. W.... ..	{ Grey, G. W., "Building Supervision." 1913.
Heaton, N.	{ Heaton, N., "The use of White Lead in Painting."
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	{ "Transactions," Vol. 25.
Hiller, E. G.	{ Hiller, E. G., "Working of Steam Boilers." 1913.

DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
Hitchins, W. W. ...	{ Sutcliffe, G. Lister, "Modern House Construction." 6 vols.
Hogg, A. ...	{ Walpole, G. A., "The New British Traveller, Great Britain and Ireland." n.d. Burlington, C., D. Llewellyn, and A. Murray, "The Modern Annual British Traveller." Bosnell, H., and R. Hamilton, "Antiquities of England and Wales." 1786.
<i>Illuminating Engineer</i> , Editor of the ...	{ "The Illuminating Engineer," 1913-1914.
<i>Illustrated Official Journal</i> (<i>Patents</i>), Editor of the ...	{ "The Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," 1913-1914.
Institution of Civil En- gineers ...	{ "Proceedings," Vols. 192 and 193, 1912-1913.
Institution of Civil En- gineers of Ireland ...	{ "Transactions," Vol. 39, 1913.
Institution of Electrical Engineers ...	{ "Journal," 1913-1914.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers... ..	{ "Proceedings," 1913-1914.
International Congress of Agriculture, Secretary- General to the ...	{ 10th International Congress of Agriculture, Brussels, 1913. 6 vols. : Zootechnie ; Génie Rural ; Sylviculture ; Sciences Agronomiques ; Enseignement Agricole ; Agriculture ; Questions du Jour ; Economie Rurale.
International Correspondence Schools ...	{ International Correspondence Schools Architects' and Builders' Pocket-book, 1913.
Jeffreys, W. Rees, General Secretary ...	{ Third International Road Congress, 1913. Circulars, &c., issued by the Local Organising Council.
Junior Institution of En- gineers ...	{ "Journal," Vol. 23, 1913.
Kenderdine, C. H. ...	{ Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. "Norton Malreward Case" : Transcript of Shorthand Notes. 1913. Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. "Chells Case" : Transcript of Shorthand Notes. 1913.
Knight, Frank and Rutley...	{ Knight, Frank and Rutley. "The Land Question." 1913.

DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
<i>Land Agents' Record</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Land Agents' Record," 1913-1914.
Land Agents' Society	{ "Journal," 1913-1914.
Land Union... ..	{ Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, and Amend- ing Acts. "Notes on Test Cases." 1913. "Journal," 1913-1914. Report of Appeals under the Finance (1909-10) Act. 1910. Vols. 1 and 2. Valuation of Agricultural Land. <i>Com- missioners v. Smyth</i> .
Linnell, H. J:	{ Loudon, J. C., "The Architectural Maga- zine." 5 vols. 1834-1838.
Liverpool Engineering Society	{ "Transactions," Vols. 23 and 24, 1913.
<i>Local Government Journal</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Local Government Journal," 1913- 1914.
London Master Builders' Association	{ "Handbook," 1914.
London and Middlesex Archæological Society	{ "Transactions," New Series, Vol. 2, Part 4, 1913.
Lumley, E. Adrian	{ Tallis's "Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales." Edited by E. L. Blanchard. 2 vols.
Manchester Steam Users' Association	{ "Memorandum by the Chief Engineer for the Year 1912."
Mathews, L. O.	{ Mathews, L. O. "Increment Value Duty." 1913.
Mead, Lawrence	{ Hofman, "Zur Erinnerung an Vorange- gangene." 3 vols. 1888.
North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers... ..	{ "Transactions," 1913 1914.
O'Donahue, T. A.	{ O'Donahue, T. A., "Mining Formulæ, and their application." 1907. O'Donahue, T. A., "Pocket-Book of Colliery Engineers' Rules and Formulæ." 6th Edition. 1909.
Otis, G.	{ Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. The Classification of the Public Lands.
Parry, Richard	{ Parry, Richard, "Valuation Tables." 1913.

DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
Percy, G. R.	{ Percy, G. R. "Plan and Calculations of Suspension Footbridge."
Phillips, G. C.	{ Phillips, G. C. "The Land : its inherent Capabilities, and how to secure their full development." 1913.
<i>Quarry</i> , Editor of the	"The Quarry," 1913-1914.
Queensland Geographical Society	{ "Journal," 1910-1912.
Raynbird, H. E.	{ "Hampshire Records, Old and New." No. 1. 1914.
Robinson, Stewart	{ Robinson, S., "Some of the Influences which have made for the Preservation or Destruction of Woodland Areas from the earliest day to recent times."
Royal Agricultural College Students' Club	{ "Agricultural Students' Gazette," 1913-1914.
Royal Agricultural Society of England	{ "Journal," Vols. 73 and 74, 1912-1913.
Royal Dublin Society	{ "Economic Proceedings," Vol. 2, Parts 1-7, 1910-14. "Scientific Proceedings," Vol. 14, Parts 1-16, 1913-1914.
Royal Engineers' Institute... ..	"Royal Engineers' Journal," 1913-1914.
Royal English Arboricultural Society	{ "Quarterly Journal of Forestry," 1913-1914.
Royal Institute of British Architects... ..	{ "Journal," 1913-1914.
Royal Sanitary Institute	"Journal," 1913-1914.
Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society	{ "Transactions," 1913-1914.
Royal Statistical Society	"Journal," 1913-1914.
<i>Sanitary Record and Municipal Engineering</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Sanitary Record and Municipal Engineering," 1913-1914.
<i>Scottish Farmer</i> , Editor of the... ..	{ "The Scottish Farmer," 1913-1914.
Shrosbree, A. de B.	{ Maden, J., and A. de B. Shrosbree, "Cuttia Improvement Trust. Report of City and Suburban Main Road Projects," 1913.

DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
Silcock, E. J.	{ Silcock, E. J., "Valuation of Waterworks' Undertaking."
Smart, James	{ Armour, "Valuation for Rating," 2nd Edition. 1912.
<i>Société des Géomètres Experts de France</i>	{ "Journal," 1913-1914.
Society of Architects	{ "Journal," 1913-1914.
South African Department of Agriculture	{ "Agricultural Journal of the Union of South Africa," 1913-1914.
<i>South African Engineering</i> , Editor of	{ "South African Engineering," 1913-1914.
South African Institute	{ "Standard Method of Measuring Builders' Work in South Africa." 1913.
<i>Southern Builder</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Southern Builder," 1913-1914.
<i>Standard</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Standard," 1913-1914.
<i>Surveyor</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Surveyor," 1913-1914.
Surveyor-General of Ceylon	{ Ceylon Survey Administration Reports, 1911-1912.
Swain, E.	{ Geological Society's "Quarterly Journal," 1913. Geologists' Association "Proceedings, 1913.
Tapp, A.	{ Todd, H. J., "The History of the College of Bonhommes at Ashbridge."
<i>Timber</i> , Editor of	{ "Timber," 1913-1914.
<i>Timber Trades' Journal</i> , Editor of the	{ "The Timber Trades' Journal," 1913-1914.
Tomson, M.	{ Register for Recording Valuations made under the Finance Act, 1910.
United States Army Corps of Engineers	{ "Professional Memoirs," 1913-1914.
<i>Water</i> , Editor of	{ "Water," 1913-1914.
Wilson, Frank P.	{ Davies, C. E., "Reports of Land Valuation Appeals," 1913. Soper, J. P. H., "The Law and Practice of Arbitrations and Awards," 2nd Edition, By J. Dawbarn Young. 1913.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Abrams, J. E. ...	...	2	2	0	Davies, A. G. ...	...	2	2	0
Ainley, E. E. ...	...	2	2	0	Davies, E. ...	...	2	2	0
Almond, W. J. ...	...	2	2	0	Davis, C....	...	2	2	0
Arthur, H. E. ...	...	2	2	0	Davison, P. ...	...	2	2	0
Atkinson, F. C....	...	2	2	0	Dawes, G. W. F.	...	2	2	0
Barry, A. T. ...	...	2	2	0	Dean, S. ...	...	2	2	0
Bates, P....	...	2	2	0	Dell, L. M. ...	...	2	2	0
Beale, S. B. ...	...	2	2	0	Dickson, D. P. ...	...	2	2	0
Bell, F. A. ...	...	2	2	0	Dixon, I. ...	...	2	2	0
Bell, F. R. L. ...	...	2	2	0	Docking, C. W....	...	2	2	0
Bell, R. N. ...	...	2	2	0	Dring, C. ...	...	2	2	0
Bentley, H. E. ...	...	2	2	0	Duckworth, W. H.	...	2	2	0
Bevan, O. P. ...	...	2	2	0	Eagles, W. A. ...	...	2	2	0
Bigwood, E. J. ...	...	2	2	0	Eastman, E. G. ...	...	2	2	0
Bines, T. H. ...	...	2	2	0	Edwards, L. R. ...	...	2	2	0
Bishop, E. W. ...	...	2	2	0	Elliott, A. H. ...	...	2	2	0
Black, E....	...	2	2	0	Elton, P. J. ...	...	2	2	0
Blackburn, E. ...	...	2	2	0	Entwistle, J. ...	...	2	2	0
Blanchard, L. M.	...	2	2	0	Evans, E. ...	...	2	2	0
Boustred, H. W...	...	2	2	0	Evans, H. M. ...	...	2	2	0
Bower, T. H. ...	...	2	2	0	Evans, S....	...	2	2	0
Bowker, H. W. ...	...	2	2	0	Evershed, A. ...	...	2	2	0
Boydell, F. L. ...	...	2	2	0	Faulkner, J. D. ...	...	2	2	0
Boyle, Sir Edward, Bart.	10	10	0	Fenson, R. ...	...	2	2	0	
Buck, E. M. ...	...	2	2	0	Findon, R. ...	...	2	2	0
Buckingham, C. S.	...	2	2	0	Finn-Kelsey, H. F.	...	2	2	0
Burbidge, F. C....	...	2	2	0	Fowler, E. E. ...	...	2	2	0
Burford, J. A. H.	...	2	2	0	Freeman, F. C. ...	...	2	2	0
Burgess, S. H. ...	...	2	2	0	Frey, H. ...	...	2	2	0
Burr, R. W. ...	...	2	2	0	Frost, P. B. ...	...	2	2	0
Burton, W. W. ...	...	2	2	0	Fysh, P. W. ...	...	2	2	0
Butler, R. ...	...	2	2	0	Gammon, F. L. ...	...	2	2	0
Byron, E. M. ...	...	2	2	0	Gask, J. H. ...	...	2	2	0
Carr, R. W. ...	...	2	2	0	Geake, H. ...	...	2	2	0
Carter, W. L. ...	...	2	2	0	Gibson, G. P. ...	...	2	2	0
Cass, A. J. ...	...	2	2	0	Gillett, E. B. ...	...	2	2	0
Chadband, J. S....	...	2	2	0	Gimson, M. ...	...	2	2	0
Chamberlain, B....	...	2	2	0	Girling, R. J. ...	...	2	2	0
Chambers, J. F....	...	2	2	0	Glasier, P. M. ...	...	2	2	0
Chilwell, E. R. ...	...	2	2	0	Gledhill, J. H. ...	...	2	2	0
Clark, C. W. ...	...	2	2	0	Godwin, G. F. ...	...	2	2	0
Clark, W. C. ...	...	2	2	0	Goulding, W. W.	...	2	2	0
Clarke, W. E. ...	...	2	2	0	Graham, M. M. ...	...	2	2	0
Cleveley, F. D. ...	...	2	2	0	Graham, P. G. ...	...	2	2	0
Clipson, S. ...	...	2	2	0	Gregory, D. ...	...	2	2	0
Clough, E. ...	...	2	2	0	Grout, P. ...	...	2	2	0
Coldwell, E. S. ...	...	2	2	0	Gude, C., Jun.	...	2	2	0
Collier, H. H. ...	...	2	2	0	Hale, H. B. ...	...	2	2	0
Coucher, A. E. R.	...	2	2	0	Hall, J. ...	...	2	2	0
Couldrey, H. M....	...	2	2	0	Hall, W. H. ...	...	2	2	0
Coy, F. W. ...	...	2	2	0	Hamill, J. ...	...	2	2	0
Cragg, W. ...	...	2	2	0	Hartley, R. B. ...	...	2	2	0
Culverwell, G. L.	...	2	2	0	Hawker, G. V. ...	...	2	2	0
Dash, R. E. A. ...	...	2	2	0	Haywood, C. S....	...	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Heaton, G.	2	2	0	Pattinson, J. ...	2	2	0
Hempson, L. A....	2	2	0	Pawson, A. C. ...	2	2	0
Henderson, L. E. ...	2	2	0	Payne, J. O. ...	2	2	0
Heppel, F. H. ...	2	2	0	Pearse, M. ...	2	2	0
Hepper, E. R. ...	2	2	0	Pemberton, P. L. ...	2	2	0
Hewitt, F. ...	2	2	0	Pennington, R. W. ...	2	2	0
Hewett, F. C. ...	2	2	0	Pickersgill, A. ...	2	2	0
Hickman, H. R....	2	2	0	Pipe, H. J. ...	2	2	0
Hills, W. V. ...	2	2	0	Portal, G. E. ...	2	2	0
Hilton, O. ...	2	2	0	Poynton, R. J. ...	2	2	0
Hine, E. D. ...	2	2	0	Preston, E. W. ...	2	2	0
Hines, H. ...	2	2	0	Prior, M. H. ...	2	2	0
Hipkin, J. ...	2	2	0	Pritchard, W. ...	2	2	0
Hirst, B....	2	2	0	Rae, T. H. ...	2	2	0
Hodgson, C. A. G. ...	2	2	0	Rayner, W. D. L. ...	2	2	0
Hollis, V. W. ...	2	2	0	Reay, R. H. ...	2	2	0
Hooper, A. S. ...	2	2	0	Reeve, G. ...	2	2	0
Hooton, L. S. ...	2	2	0	Reeves, C. W. ...	2	2	0
Horser, C. W. ...	2	2	0	Reynolds, A. H....	2	2	0
Howe, T. T. ...	2	2	0	Robertson, W. A. ...	2	2	0
Huntley, F. A. ...	2	2	0	Ryan, B. J. ...	2	2	0
Idiens, S. ...	2	2	0	Schilling, J. ...	2	2	0
Jackson, J. E. ...	2	2	0	Selwyn, W. I. ...	2	2	0
James, J. M. ...	2	2	0	Sheath, A. G. ...	2	2	0
James, T. S. G....	2	2	0	Simmons, E. ...	2	2	0
Jamrach, H. C....	2	2	0	Simmons, G. H. ...	2	2	0
Jaques, T. A. ...	2	2	0	Sissons, W. W. ...	2	2	0
Jennings, W. H. ...	2	2	0	Skipper, R. H. ...	2	2	0
Jones, G. F. ...	2	2	0	Smith, A. E. ...	2	2	0
Jones, T....	2	2	0	Smith, A. F. ...	2	2	0
Kay, G. ...	2	2	0	Sorrell, G. A. V. ...	2	2	0
Keen, A. G. ...	2	2	0	Spencer, A. V. ...	2	2	0
Keighley, S., Jun. ...	2	2	0	Stafford, J. N. G. ...	2	2	0
Knight, R. M. ...	2	2	0	Stanley, O. G. ...	2	2	0
Lambert, E. E. ...	2	2	0	Stevens, L. J. ...	2	2	0
Langford, D. C....	2	2	0	Stone, H. W. ...	2	2	0
Lavarack, H. U....	2	2	0	Storey, P. F. ...	2	2	0
Ledgard, J. B. ...	2	2	0	Stott, H. W. ...	2	2	0
Lloyd, F. H. ...	2	2	0	Streeter, E. F. W. ...	2	2	0
Lodge, T. A. ...	2	2	0	Stretton, J. ...	2	2	0
Long, A. C. ...	2	2	0	Stuart, F. W. ...	2	2	0
Mallett, J. G. ...	2	2	0	Suddards, F. ...	2	2	0
Marsden, H. J. ...	2	2	0	Symons, C. F. ...	2	2	0
Masters, W. H. ...	2	2	0	Taylor, G. S. ...	2	2	0
Merrett, H. T. ...	2	2	0	Taylor, H. T. ...	2	2	0
Mirams, A. E. ...	2	2	0	Taylor, J. H. ...	2	2	0
Morgan, D. E. ...	2	2	0	Taylor, W. F. ...	2	2	0
Morrison, J. W....	2	2	0	Temple, R. ...	2	2	0
Murland, J. G. ...	2	2	0	Thickpenny, C. R. ...	2	2	0
Newell, L. M. ...	2	2	0	Thompson, E. H. ...	2	2	0
Nicholson, M. ...	2	2	0	Thomson, G. ...	2	2	0
Norman, S. H. ...	2	2	0	Thorne, H. ...	2	2	0
Parham, A. D. ...	2	2	0	Thorpe, R. W. ...	2	2	0
Parker, A. M. ...	2	2	0	Tiplady, F. C. ...	2	2	0
Parry, D. M. ...	2	2	0	Tomson, M. ...	2	2	0
Parsons, J. D. ...	2	2	0	Tong, F. N. ...	2	2	0
Paterson, L. ...	2	2	0	Tracy, B. D. ...	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Tracy, C. F. ...	2	2	0	Webster, F. C. ...	2	2	0
Turner, A. W. ...	2	2	0	Welsh, M. F. ...	2	2	0
Turner, D. W. ...	2	2	0	West, S. H. ...	2	2	0
Tymms, D. J. ...	2	2	0	Whitfield, T. W. ...	2	2	0
Varndell, C. E. ...	2	2	0	Whitlock, F. J. ...	2	2	0
Vickers, C. G. ...	2	2	0	Whittingham, R. C. ...	2	2	0
Villar, P. L. ...	2	2	0	Wicks, S. W. L. ...	2	2	0
Vint, J. H. W. ...	2	2	0	Wilkinson, A. W. ...	2	2	0
Wade, R. S. ...	2	2	0	Wilson, G. H. ...	2	2	0
Wade-Dalton, W. L. ...	2	2	0	Wilson, R. M. ...	2	2	0
Walker, S. S. ...	2	2	0	Woods, H. E. A. ...	2	2	0
Walker, V. S. ...	2	2	0	Woolcock, W. T. H. ...	2	2	0
Wallis, A. S. ...	2	2	0	Woolley, R. M. ...	2	2	0
Warner, B. M. ...	2	2	0	Wootten, T. S. L. ...	2	2	0
Warren, J. W. ...	2	2	0	Worrall, J. R. ...	2	2	0
Wartnaby, C. R. A. ...	2	2	0	Wrennall, W. ...	2	2	0
Waters, A. E. ...	2	2	0	Yale, G. F. C. ...	2	2	0

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.

OFFICERS, 1914—1915.

COUNCIL.

President.

HOWARD CHATFIELD CLARKE (London)

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN HENRY HANSON (Huddersfield)
GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART (Killiney)

ARTHUR LYON RYDE (London)
JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY (London)

Members of Council.

JOHN GERMAN (Ashby-de-la-Zouch)
FREDERICK GEORGE CHINNOCK (London)
ALFRED MICHELMORE (Totnes)
SIR ROBERT JAMES THOMPSON
(Tunbridge Wells)
ANDREW YOUNG (London)
JOHN WILLMOT (Birmingham)
JOSEPH HENRY SABIN (London)
JOHN McCCLARE CLARK (Haltwhistle)

JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON (Edinburgh)
EDWIN SAVILL (London)
EDMUND WALTER RUSHWORTH (London)
JOHN DAVID WALLIS (Manchester)
DENDY WATNEY (London)
GEORGE CORDEROY (London)
ERNEST ALFRED RAWLENCE (Salisbury)
HERBERT MANSFIELD COBB (Higham)

Professional Associates of Council.

STANLEY HICKS (London)
JOHN MAUGHAN (Jervaulx Abbey)

Associates of Council.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G.
SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B.

Past-Presidents (*Ex-officio Members of Council*)

DANIEL WATNEY (London)
SIR JOHN F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P. (London)
ARTHUR VERNON (High Wycombe)
HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD (London)
CHARLES BIDWELL (Ely)
GEORGE LANGRIDGE (Tunbridge Wells)
THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
(Liverpool)

HOWARD MARTIN (London)
SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
(London)
LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS (London)
W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P. (London)
THE HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT
(London and Chelmsford)
W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (Loughborough)

Honorary Secretary.

PERCIVALL CURREY.

Secretary.

ALEXANDER GODDARD.

List of Standing Committees.

BUILDING.
COUNCIL SELECTION
COUNTY DISTRICTS AND COUNTRY
MEETINGS.
DINNER.
EDUCATION.
ELECTIONS.

FINANCE.
FORESTRY.
LIBRARY AND SESSIONAL PAPERS.
PARLIAMENTARY BILLS AND GENERAL
PURPOSES.
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Past Presidents.

1868 *John Clutton*
1870 *Richard Hall*
1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*
1874 *Thomas Huskinson*
1876 *Edmund James Smith*
1878 *William Sturge*
1880 *Edward Ryde*
1883 *Thomas Smith-Woolley*
1885 *Edward T Anson*
1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*
1888 *Elias Pitts Squarey*
1890 *Robert Collier Driver*
1892 *Charles John Shoppee*
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895 DANIEL WATNEY
1897 *Christopher Oakley*

1898 *Robert Vigers*
1899 *Thomas Miller Rickman*
1900 *John Shaw*
1901 SIR JOHN F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P.
1902 ARTHUR VERNON
1903 *Albert Buck*
1904 HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD
1905 CHARLES BIDWELL
1906 GEORGE LANGRIDGE
1907 THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
1908 HOWARD MARTIN
1909 SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
1910 LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
1911 W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P.
1912 HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT
1913 W. EDWARD WOOLLEY

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics).

Examiners.

J. E. BIDWELL
G. TURVILLE BROWN
E. F. BUCKLEY
J. W. WILLIS BUND
J. BURY
H. COURTHOPE-MUNROE
PERCIVALL CURREY
J. J. DONE
J. E. DROWER
W. H. EVE
W. VAUX GRAHAM
J. GRIMWOOD
M. L. GWYER
F. H. A. HARDCASTLE
T. W. A. HAYWARD
EUSTACE HILLS
F. HUDLESTON
FRANK W. HUNT
H. J. JOHNSON
W. F. LANGRIDGE
F. J. LLOYD
W. MCCracken
R. B. MANN
GEORGE MARSHALL

J. D. MATHEWS
P. T. MAW
W. MENZIES
R. E. MIDDLETON
H. P. MONCKTON
GRAHAM MOULD
E. C. PINKS
H. ROBINSON
W. G. S. ROLLESTON
E. SAVILL
W. T. SCRUBY
E. J. SILCOCK
SYDNEY A. SMITH
WILLIAM SOMERVILLE
DOUGLAS T. THRING
ARTHUR VERNON
A. T. WALMISLEY
C. WALSH, K.C.
DANIEL WATNEY
DENDY WATNEY
J. WILSON
J. DAWBARN YOUNG
M. H. YOUNG.

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of over 5,400.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.—FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.

A Fellow must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter,

* *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

An ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

An HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of the Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of the Institution ; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of the Institution. Students are expected to enter for the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the Transactions. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Rules of Examination.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted at Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities, of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institution.

Any person desirous of being admitted into the Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows, or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate; or, by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds :—

	Annual Subscription.			Admission Fee.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Student</i>	1	1	0	—		
<i>Associate</i>	2	2	0	3	3	0
<i>Professional Associate</i> . .	2	2	0	3	3	0
<i>Fellow</i>	3	3	0	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of the Institution, unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to the Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of the Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of the Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of the Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held as far as possible on alternate Mondays during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by the Institution after their admission.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

LIST OF MEMBERS, JULY 1st, 1914.

Honorary Members.

Date of Election and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
Feb. 1897	ADDINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD	Addington, Winslow, Bucks.
Nov. 1904	ARMSTRONG, THE RT. HON. LORD	Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Dec. 1880	BANKES, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE	
1. Nov. 1910	ELDON	45, Eaton Square, S.W.
Jan. 1895	BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	15, Belgrave Square, S.W.
April, 1910	CHALMERS, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B. ..	33, Hyde Park Gate, W.
Dec. 1889	CHAPLIN, THE RT. HON. HENRY, M.P.	6, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Jan. 1887	COBHAM, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT	Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
Nov. 1910	COZENS-HARDY OF LETHERINGSETT, THE RT. HON. LORD, MASTER OF THE ROLLS	50, Ladbroke Grove, W.
Nov. 1908	DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF	Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
Jan. 1909	DIBDIN, SIR LEWIS T., K.C., D.C.L.	Nobles, Dormansland, East Grinstead.
Nov. 1906	ELLIOTT, SIR THOMAS HENRY, K.C.B.	The Royal Mint, Tower Hill, E.C.
Mar. 1882	HAMILTON, HIS HONOUR JUDGE	
1. Nov. 1905	HENRY BEST HANS	3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1900	HOWARD, SIR EDWARD STAFFORD, K.C.B.	Office of Woods, etc., 1, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Nov. 1901	HOWE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL, G.C.V.O.	Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.
Mar. 1889	JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
Jan. 1911	JOHNSTON, COLONEL SIR DUNCAN, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.	United Service Club, 116, Pall Mall, S.W.
Mar. 1893	LINCOLNSHIRE, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.	53, Prince's Gate, S.W.
Apr. 1885	M'CLELLAN, JOHN B., THE REV., M.A.	Ruthven, The Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
Nov. 1888	MOULTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD	57, Onslow Square, S.W.
1. Feb. 1906		

Date of Election and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
A. Jan. 1885	PARMOOR OF FRIETH, THE RIGHT	
C.F. Jan. 1914	HON. LORD, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.C. .;	1, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
	ROGERS, JULIAN CLARKE	Creffleet, Cumberland Gate, Kew, S.
Nov. 1905	SMITH, SIR LUMLEY, K.C.	25, Cadogan Square, S.W.
A. April 1879	SUTTON, SIR HENRY	49, Lexham Gardens, W.
H.M. Dec. 1892	WHEELER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE	
A. Dec. 1877	THOMAS WHITTENBURY, K.C. ..	32, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.
H.M. April 1906		
A. May 1886		
H.M. Nov. 1905		

|| Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Total number of Honorary Members, 24.

Fellows.

The names of those Fellows who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus*
The names of those Fellows who have gained Prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus§

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
59	Jan. 1889	ABBEY, JOE BURMAN, A.M.I.C.E.	District Bank Chambers, Market Street, Huddersfield.
34	Jan. 1884	ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. . .	Whitley House, Malton, Yorkshire.
49	A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1895	*ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY . . .	40A, Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.
98	Oct. 1913	*ABRAMS, JOHN EDWARD . . .	Council House, Birmingham.
63	Oct. 1912	ADAIR, GERALD A., B.E. (<i>Dublin</i>), A.M.I.C.E.	South Eastern Railway Company, Dublin.
41	Sep. 1895	ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT . . .	Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Carlow.
71	Oct. 1897	ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
05	Feb. 1884	ADAMS, HENRY, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
99	Oct. 1913	*ADAMS, THOMAS	The Eyrie, Crown Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
32	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE . . .	Estate Office, Powis Castle, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
04	Dec. 1888	ADDIE, PETER	City Valuers Department, The Exchange, Corn Street, Bristol
02	Feb. 1881	ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER . .	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
02	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH . . .	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
19	A. Jan. 1888 F. Jan. 1891	*†ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY . .	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
34	A. Dec. 1881 F. Nov. 1886	ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN . . .	Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.
09	Oct. 1912	*AISH, CLIFFORD AUGUSTUS . .	526, Oxford Street, W.
12	Feb. 1899	AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM . . .	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
16	Oct. 1908	AITKENHEAD, WILLIAM . . .	Roughlands, Carron, Stirlingshire.
13	Sep. 1895	ALEXANDER, HENRY GEORGE SAMUEL, COLONEL	Derrygally, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
17	Feb. 1908	ALLAN, ROBERT	Halfway House, Whitburn, N.B.
18	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1902	*ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.Sc. (<i>Edin.</i>)	Link Elm, Malvern Link, Worcester- shire.
07	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*ALLSOP, BENJAMIN GEORGE KIDSTON	141, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

The Surveyors' Institution.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3073	A. Oct. 1886 F. Dec. 1902	*AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD ..	Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Tickhill, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.
4597	Oct. 1905	AMON, HERBERT	H.M. Naval Establishment, Rosyth, near Inverkeithing, N.B.
2503	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1893	*AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent.
2744	Sep. 1895	ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW..	Ballymountain, Waterford.
3172	Oct. 1897	ANDERSON, ROBERT	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
597	A. Jan. 1881 F. Mar. 1884	ANDERSON, ROBERT	The Barton, Cirencester.
1635	Dec. 1889	ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES ..	Northwood, Minehead, Somerset.
1792	May 1890	ANDREWS, JOHN.. .. .	13, Basinghall Street, E.C.
3342	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1900	*ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON ..	7, Wolseley Gardens, Gunnersbury, W.
1634	A. Nov. 1889 F. Nov. 1892	*ANSCOMBE, ERNEST	County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.
5589	Oct. 1909	ANTHONY, ERNEST JOHN..	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
3953	A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1903	*APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES..	Corona, Chester Road, Northwood, Middlesex.
4886	Oct. 1906	*APPS, BENJAMIN CHARLES..	1, Bury Street, Guildford.
2649	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1896	*†ARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A. (Oxon)	Lois Weedon, Denbigh Gardens, Rich- mond, Surrey.
1133	Apr. 1884	ARMISTEAD, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E.	10, Booth Street, Bradford, Yorkshire
3782	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE ..	14, Swaledale Road, Sheffield.
3005	Jan. 1896	ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM, B.A. (Dublin)	Rent Office, Abascragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Ireland.
5590	Oct. 1909	ARMSTRONG, REGINALD GRAVES	Estate Office, Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
791	Apr. 1882	ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN ..	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
1730	Feb. 1890	ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE, BART.	Kirklees, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
3042	A. June 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*ARNO, SAMUEL	67, Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1505	Dec. 1888	ARNOLD, FRANCIS	Chilland, Winchester, and Hambledon, Hants.
1280	A. Dec. 1885 F. Jan. 1896	*ARNOTT, JOHN	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
3075	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1898	*ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS..	The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate, Canterbury, Kent.
4898	A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*ASKWITH, ARTHUR	29, Nevilledale, Durham.
1750	A. Feb. 1890 F. July 1901	*†ASSITER, HARRY G.	The Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
3785	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1907	*AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN	Church Hill, Epping, Essex.
1408	A. Dec. 1887 F. Oct. 1891	*AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
878	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1903	*AYLEN, CECIL HUGH	Huntingdon Lodge, Benhill Road, Sutton, Surrey.
913	Jan. 1891	AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
598	Oct. 1905	BACON, FREDERICK JOSEPH ..	Rating Department, Treasury, S.W.
140	A. Nov. 1868 F. Feb. 1887	BADCOCK, PHILIP	4, Aldridge Road Villas, Westbourne Park, W.
94	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
336	Oct. 1900	BAGOT, LEWIS BROWN, CAPTAIN	2, Woodhill Villas, Tivoli, Cork.
466	A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1896	*BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT	Kuru, Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe, Bucks.
86	A. Oct. 1901 F. Sep. 1906	*BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	Valuers' Department, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolver- hampton, Staffs.
457	May 1891	BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
447	Sep. 1895	BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, COL. ..	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co. Tyronne.
53	Nov. 1891	BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Bowood, Calne, Wiltshire.
99	Oct. 1905	BAKER, ERNEST JOHN	36, Birch Grove, Acton, W.
48	Sep. 1895	BALDWIN, CHAMBRE CORCOR THOMAS	Ballyre, Killeagh, Co. Cork.
99	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1912	*BALL, JAMES ROBERT	L. and N.W. Rly. Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.
190	A. Jan. 1890 F. Dec. 1891	*BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED	2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.W.
54	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT ..	23, Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
179	A. Nov. 1890 F. Nov. 1893	*BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT	78, King Street, Manchester.
232	A. Oct. 1895 F. Feb. 1901	*BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Leicester.
593	Oct. 1907	BANKS, JOHN WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, 3, Central Build- ings, Westminster, S.W.
123	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1912	*BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Buntinghill, Cuckfield, Sussex.
129	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*BARE, ARNOLD EDWIN	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.
23	Oct. 1903	*BARKER, CHARLES	96, Ladywell Road, Lewisham, S.E.
94	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1898	*BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL ..	Teigngrace House, Teigngrace, Newton Abbot, Devonshire.
5	Mar. 1891	BARKER, HORACE RICHARD ..	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1661	A. Dec. 1889 F. June 1891	*BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	New Square, Chesterfield, Derbysh
6129	Oct. 1911	*BARNES, HARRY	4, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-T
983	Dec. 1883	BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES	Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingh
3345	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN	4, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
5622	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1911	*BARR, JAMES	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
4881	Oct. 1906	BARRETT, JAMES	H.M. Office of Works, 3, Central Bu ings, Westminster, S.W.
2749	Sep. 1895	BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ..	Barrington Street, Limerick.
2058	May 1891	BARTON, HARRY HOWELL.. ..	57, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Ke
2750	Sep. 1895	BARTON, HENRY DUPRE MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.
2562	Oct. 1893	BARTON, SIR JOHN GEORGE, C.B.	General Valuation and Boundary Sur Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
4362	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*BARTON, SYDNEY FREDERICK ..	Forest View, The Drive, Walthamsto N.E.
3642	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM.. ..	163, North Street, Brighton.
4480	Oct. 1912	*BATE, ERNEST MONTAGU	Council Offices, Frinton-on-Sea, Ess
1986	Mar. 1891	BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, South King Street, Manchester.
726	Feb. 1882	BATH, FRED, F.R.I.B.A.	Crown Chambers, and Sandown Hou Church Fields, Salisbury.
1918	Jan. 1891	BATHER, JOHN T... .. .	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
2161	Nov. 1891	BATSTONE, ROWLAND ROBERT..	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
3789	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE	Brook House, Francis Street, W.C.
3346	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE..	Godalming, Surrey.
4364	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*BAXENDALE, FREDERICK GIESEN	22, Holmesdale Avenue, East She S.W.
2481	Feb. 1892	BAXTER, GEORGE	1, Frederick's Place, E.C.
5329	Feb. 1908	BAXTER, JOHN	243, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
3643	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1911	BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ..	H.M. Office of Works, 3, Central Bu ings, Westminster, S.W.
1881	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1898	*BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK..	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
2163	Nov. 1891	BEALE, ROBERT J., A.R.I.B.A. ..	17, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S
5585	Oct. 1909	BEALE, SYDNEY BENJAMIN ..	Sutton House, Brighton Road, Sutt Surrey.
2753	Sep. 1895	BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY ..	11, South Mall, Cork.
4109	A. Feb. 1903 F. Jan. 1910	*BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT	Harston, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
5821	Feb. 1910	BEATTIE, GEORGE LENNOX ..	136, George Street, Edinburgh.
2164	Nov. 1891	BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT.. ..	Castle Rising, King's Lynn, Norfol
1457	Feb. 1883	BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
5591	Oct. 1909	BECKETT, W. FRANK	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
1561	Jan. 1889	BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON ..	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4153	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN, N.D.A.	11, Pydar Street, Truro.
959	A. May 1883 F. May 1887	*BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT . .	6, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2651	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1903	*BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH . .	16, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
1594	A. Feb. 1889 F. Dec. 1895	*BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN	Wantage, Berks.
3790	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1908	*BELL, ALBERT HENRY	Kingsmead, 13, Chatsworth Road, Brighton.
3320	Oct. 1898	BELL, ANDREW WALKER	26, Queen Anne Street, Dunfermline.
5330	Feb. 1908	BELL, GEORGE	212, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1458	Feb. 1888	BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW	Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton, Notts.
1662	A. Dec. 1889 F. Apr. 1894	*BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER	Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W.
383	Mar. 1875	BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY	19, Richmond Road, Bayswater, W.
3348	A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1904	*BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
3349	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1905	*BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER . . .	13, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.C.
984	Dec. 1883	BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
3350	A. Oct. 1898	BETTRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES	
4600	F. Oct. 1905	LEBON	Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
2605	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*BEVEN, SEPTIMUS	15, Moorfields, E.C.
190	Mar. 1869	BIDWELL, CHAS., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>) (<i>Past-President</i>)	Ely, Cambridgeshire.
2625	A. Feb. 1894 F. Feb. 1896	*BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	11, Benet Street, Cambridge, and Fox Hill, Great Shelford, Cambridge.
3197	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1900	*BIDWELL, PHILLIP SHELFORD . .	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
6122	Oct. 1911	BIGWOOD, ERNEST J.	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
2167	Nov. 1891	BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Parliament Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
2059	May 1891	BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN	Nalder Hill House, Newbury, and 5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
1919	Jan. 1891	BINGHAM, FREDERICK HENRY . . .	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
3321	Oct. 1898	BINNIE, THOMAS	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
4136	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1912	*BINNS, HENRY WILLIAM	141, Park Road, N.W.
2934	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Upper Bordean, Petersfield, Hampshire.
2669	A. Oct. 1893 F. Apr. 1895	*BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
1330	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1889	*BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON . .	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston, Lancashire.
1636	Nov. 1888	BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD	Kingswood, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
1154	May 1884	BIRD, WALTER	24, Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.
1361	A. Jan. 1887 F. Feb. 1889	BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6130	Oct. 1911	*BISCOE, FRANCIS EDWIN ..	45, Finsbury Square, E.C., and 2, Collier Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.
1794	May 1890	BISHOP, CHARLES	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
2563	Oct. 1893	*BLACKBOURN, HENRY	8, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells, and 14, John Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
1326	Dec. 1886	BLACKFORD, ARTHUR	195, Strand, W.C.
2754	Sep. 1895	BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ..	Drumbar, Cavan, Ireland.
3455	Feb. 1899	BLAIR, ALEXANDER	9, Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
3200	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1898	* BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1262	Mar. 1885	BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire.
883	Feb. 1883	BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN	45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
2169	Nov. 1891	BLENCOWE, GEORGE	Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
2170	Nov. 1891	BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON ..	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
4138	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1912	*BLISS, FRANCIS GEORGE	164, Bethnal Green Road, N.E.
3645	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY	106, Cheapside, E.C.
1988	Mar. 1891	BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
2935	A. Oct. 1895 F. July 1905	*BLOUNT, EDWARD	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
4139	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1910	*BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
3154	A. Feb. 1897 F. May 1900	*BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL	Eldama Ravine, British East Africa.
4372	A. Oct. 1904 F. Sep. 1905	*BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR ..	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
1882	A. Nov. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Princess Square, Plymouth, Devon, and 48, Corn Street, Bristol.
331	Feb. 1874	BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY	Dunchurch, Rugby, Warwickshire, and 82 and 83, Palace Chambers, S.W.
6464	Oct. 1912	BOLAND, CHARLES JAMES	Chief Valuer, General Valuation Office, Ireland.
408	Dec. 1875	BOLDEN, JOHN LEONARD, M.A. (Cantab.)	28, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, W.
5592	Oct. 1909	BOLTON, SAMUEL H.	34, Westland Row, Dublin.
2060	May 1891	BOND, DOUGLAS VALE	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
199	May 1869	BOND, ERASMUS	Broadlands, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.
3502	Oct. 1899	*BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Nottingham.
2653	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM	45 and 46, Chandos St., Charing Cross, W.C.
1883	A. Nov. 1890 F. June 1891	*BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD	182, Oxford Street, W.
3647	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1906	*BOURCHIER, CLAUD J... .. .	Charleville Estate Office, Tullamore, King's Co.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1795	May 1890	BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT ..	Elwell, Totnes, Devon.
3201	A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1902	*BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
2134	A. May 1891 F. Nov. 1899	*§BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ..	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
2173	Nov. 1891	BOWDICH, JOHN	Canfield, Church End, Finchley, N.
1777	Apr. 1890	BOWDITCH, HENRY	103, George Street, Croydon.
1778	Apr. 1890	BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	Clonsah, 24, Gildredge Road, East- bourne.
3185	Oct. 1897	BOXSHALL, HENRY EDWIN, MAJ.	Royal Engineer Office, R.M. College, Camberley, Surrey.
1685	Jan. 1890	BOYD, JOHN JERMYN	Heath View, Weybridge, Surrey, and Estate Offices, Hamilton Place, W.
3961	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1905	*§BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED ..	70, Coleman Street, E.C.
1325	Nov. 1886	BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1884	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1892	*BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
870	Jan. 1883	BRACKETT, WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
3202	A. Oct. 1897 F. Apr. 1902	*BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford, Nottinghamshire.
3513	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1912	*§BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ..	Town Hall, Lancaster.
1524	A. Dec. 1888 F. Nov. 1893	*BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ..	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire, and 42, John Dalton St., Manchester.
1397	Dec. 1887	BRAILS福德, HENRY	Park Nook, near Derby.
3963	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT ..	The White Building, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield.
1441	Jan. 1888	BREACH, BENJAMIN I'ANSON ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
3964	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*BREALEY, REGINALD WOOD- HOUSE	Daisy Bank, Leek, Staffordshire.
2924	Oct. 1895	*BREEDS, ARTHUR OWEN	Portugal Street Buildings, 26, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3795	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*BRENT, THOMAS	Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road, Norbury, S.W., and 8, Norbury Crescent, Norbury, S.W. (Surrey Committee.)
2176	Nov. 1891	BRERETON, THOMAS BLOOMFIELD SADLEIR	292, High Holborn, W.C.
5606	Oct. 1909	*BRESSEY, CHARLES HERBERT ..	91 & 93, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1921	Jan. 1891	BRIANT, ROBERT	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
5376	Oct. 1900	*BRICKWELL, ALFRED JAMES ..	Surveyor's Office, Great Northern Rail- way, King's Cross, N.
2758	Sep. 1895	BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
1370	Feb. 1887	BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ..	65, King Street, Manchester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3648	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1911	*§BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY ..	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall Manchester.
4341	Oct. 1904	*BRIGGS, ARTHUR..	9, Albert Square, Manchester.
3080	A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1900	*BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
2506	A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1896	*BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN..	3, Northumberland Buildings, Queen's Square, Bath, Somersetshire, and Chippenham, Wiltshire.
2655	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1899	*BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM	15, New Bridge Street, E.C.
1141	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1909	*BROADBENT, WILLIAM	Hopwood, Horsforth, near Leeds.
2759	Sep. 1895	BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR	73, South Mall, Cork.
2177	Nov. 1891	BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lanca shire, and Todmorden, Yorkshire.
2178	Nov. 1891	BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD ..	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
4377	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1909	*BROOK, HARRY	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
1990	Mar. 1891	BROOKS, CHARLES WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, Bloom bury Square, W.C.
2938	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1897	*BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN.. . .	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2939	A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1834	Nov. 1890	BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK	Craven Bank Chambers, North Street, and Keighley, Yorkshire.
2135	A. May 1891 F. May 1893	*BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT..	Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, and W.C.
3353	A. Oct. 1898 F. Mar. 1903	*BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	83, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
3456	Feb. 1889	BROWN, CHARLES	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, and Dunfermline, Fife.
6993	Oct. 1913	BROWN, CLARENCE	H.M. Office of Works, 3, Central Build ings, Westminster, S.W.
1500	Nov. 1888	BROWN, FRANK JOHN..	Tring, Herts.
6481	Oct. 1912	*BROWN, GEORGE THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Durham.
2507	A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1899	*BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE ..	11, Little College St., Westminster, S.W.
5094	Oct. 1907	*BROWN, REGINALD, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Osterley, Longford Avenue, Southall, and Middlesex; Town Hall, Southall; and 21, Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.
2061	May 1891	BROWN, WILLIAM	63, John Street, Glasgow.
1313	May 1886	BROWN, WILLIAM BLUMFIELD..	104, High Holborn, W.C.
4379	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1911	*BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST.. . .	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
3967	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY.. . .	40, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E. and 19, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
2761	Sep. 1895	BROWNE, ERNEST H... ..	Brookfield, Tullamore, King's County

ip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
42	A. Apr. 1884 F. Apr. 1890	BROWNE, FLINT	30, Watling Street, E.C.
63	Sep. 1895	BROWNLOW, CLAUDE	Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan.
46	A. Jan. 1884 F. Mar. 1890	BRUCE, ROBERT KNIGHT	5, Essex Villas, Camden Hill, W.
45	Oct. 1902	BRUNICARDI, DOMINIC N.	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
17	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1909	*BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
32	Feb. 1892	BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
00	Oct. 1899	BRYANT, GEORGE HERBERT, CAPT.	20, Victoria Road, Salisbury.
32	Oct. 1912	*BRYDEN, CHARLES JOHN BAXTER	167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
91	Jan. 1886	BRYDON, ROBERT	The Dene, Seaham Harbour, Durham.
42	Jan. 1889	BUCK, HERBERT WILSON	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
46	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*BUCKINGHAM, CLAUDE SOMERSET	11a, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
84	A. Dec. 1885 F. Jan. 1889	*BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
70	Dec. 1871	BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY	Windsor, Berks.
84	Jan. 1890	BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU	4, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C., and Windsor.
86	A. May 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and Windsor, Berks.
82	Nov. 1891	BULL, WALTER	35, Old Jewry, E.C.
41	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1911	*BURGE, JAMES THOMAS	Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay.
03	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT PHILIP	c.o. United Kingdom Provident Institu- tion, 196, Strand, W.C.
64	Sep. 1895	BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fer- managh.
39	Feb. 1912	BURKE, MARTIN JOSEPH	H.M. Office of Works, Dublin.
65	Sep. 1895	BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE	Cloonee, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
25	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*†BURKETT-SMITH, CECIL SYDNEY	31, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensing- ton, W.
54	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1914	*BURMAN, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield
96	May 1890	BURMESTER, JOHN WILLIAM STANLEY, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
42	A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1912	*BURN, JOSEPH	Prudential Assurance Company, 142, Holborn Bars, E.C.
83	Nov. 1891	BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
97	May 1890	BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW	2, High Street, Southampton, and Shawford, Hants.
35	Dec. 1881	BURNETT, SIR DAVID, BART.	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
25	May 1889	†BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN MUL- CASTER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts.
58	A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1904	*BURNETT, JOHN	Gopsall, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
13	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*BURNETT, LESLIE TREW	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3055	C.F. June '96 F. June 1897	BURNS, GAVIN JAMES, B.S.C. (Lond.)	209, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath S.E.
4300	A. Feb. 1904 F. Feb. 1906	BURR, EDMUND JOHN	5, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.
5655	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1901	*†BURR, HARRY	Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitchin Hertfordshire.
3355	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jun. 1904	*BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZPAT- RICK	Estate Office, Quidenham, Attleborough Norfolk.
379	Feb. 1875	BURROUGHES, THOMAS HENRY ..	37, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and 10 Lower Berkeley Street, W.
1332	A. Dec. 1886 F. Jan. 1890	*BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
1216	Dec. 1884	BURTENSHAW, ALBERT	Hailsham, Sussex.
3356	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1901	*BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING ..	Hailsham, Sussex.
2940	A. Oct. 1895 F. Jan. 1897	*BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E. . .	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
3357	A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1902	*BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT ..	London County Council, Spring Garden S.W.
5584	Oct. 1909	BURY, JOSHUA	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
1411	A. Dec. 1887 F. May 1891	*BUSHELL, HENRY	40, Great James Street, Bedford Row W.C.
2657	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1899	*BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST	28, Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire.
3205	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1900	*BUTLER, CHARLES	18, Queen Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
2766	Sep. 1895	BUTLER, WALTER SELBY	Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
3802	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1906	*CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT	66, Princes Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.
2184	Nov. 1891	CABLE, JAMES M., A.R.I.B.A. ..	56, Ludgate Hill, E.
1638	Dec. 1889	CÆSAR, CHARLES EDWARD	105, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E.
2185	Nov. 1891	CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD	18, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
5331	Feb. 1908	CAMERON, ANGUS	Seafield Estates Office, Elgin, N.B.
2942	A. Oct. 1895 F. Dec. 1896	*CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE	Heydon Hills, Weedon, Northants.
4110	A. Feb. 1903 F. Sep. 1904	*CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD	3, Greenbank Crescent, Morningside Edinburgh.
3969	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1904	*CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL ..	Encombe, Wareham, Dorset.
1377	Mar. 1887	CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE ..	Salisbury, Wiltshire.
6131	Oct. 1911	*CANTLAY, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	45, Finsbury Square, E.C.
2659	A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1899	*CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE ..	c/o W. Brock, P.O. Box 122, Bowman ville, Ontario, Canada.
800	A. Apr. 1882 F. Jan. 1883	CARPENTER, EVAN GEORGE	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
2769	Sep. 1895	CARSON, WILLIAM B.	Broomfield, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
2943	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1898	*CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT ..	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
2188	Nov. 1891	CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E. .	21, Parsons Lane, Bury, Lancashire.
1991	Mar. 1891	CASTELL, CHARLES SMITH	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1201	A. May 1884 F. Nov. 1887	CASTLE, SYDNEY CHARLES COURTENAY, A.I.C.E.	37, Outer Temple, 222, Strand, W.C., and St. Aubyn's Close, Whitworth Road, South Norwood, S.E.
278	Mar. 1872	CASTLE, WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
362	Jan. 1875	CAVE, HENRY H.	Estate Office, Rugby, Warwickshire.
1480	Apr. 1888	CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN	Horton, Northamptonshire.
1836	Nov. 1890	CHALK, HENRY PHILIP	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
3155	A. Feb. 1897 F. June 1899	*CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
2660	A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1896	*§CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE	8, North Street, Westminster, S.W.
2770	Sep. 1895	CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M.	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
4609	Oct. 1905	*CHAMPION, PHILIP	St. Katherines, Snodland, Kent.
219	Jan. 1870	CHANCELLOR, FRED, F.R.I.B.A. . . .	Chelmsford, Essex.
3972	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*CHANDLER, JOHN	Valuer's Office, 1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
3147	Feb. 1897	CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES, MAJOR	Royal Engineer Office, Cavalry Barracks, Hounslow, W.
4882	Oct. 1906	CHAPPELL, FRANK RICHARDSON	H.M. Office of Works, 3, Central Build- ings, Westminster, S.W., and 153, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.
5377	Oct. 1908	*CHARLES, ARTHUR	Noseley Estate, Billesdon, Leicester.
1800	May 1890	CHARLES, RICHARD STAFFORD ..	Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.
3016	A. Jan. 1896 F. Nov. 1901	*†CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
1768	Mar. 1890	CHART, ROBERT MASTERS	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham, Surrey.
2190	Nov. 1891	CHASEMORE, PHILIP	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
3362	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*CHATELL, FRANCIS LORIOT ..	Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
6465	Oct. 1912	CHATTERTON, ABRAHAM	Kilgarron, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
2771	Sep. 1895	CHATTERTON, ROBERT SMITH ..	Belmont, Raheney, Co. Dublin.
5841	Oct. 1910	*CHEEKE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	Lincoln Chambers, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
1525	A. Dec. 1888 F. Oct. 1910	CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN, M.A., M.R.A.C.	4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1363	A. Oct. 1898 F. June 1904	*CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY ..	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.
3656	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1904	*CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES ..	116, Kensington High Street, W.
1755	Mar. 1890	CHESTERTON, SIDNEY RAWLINS ..	116, Kensington High Street, W.
1992	Mar. 1891	CHESTON, HORACE, F.R.I.B.A. ..	3, Tudor Street, E.C., and Avondale, Wakehurst Road, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
2193	Nov. 1891	CHEW, HENRY VICTOR	Prospect House, Tom Throws, Hawk- hurst, Kent.
3519	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1731	Feb. 1890	CHILD, FRED.	65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 1, Station Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.
3058	Oct. 1896	CHILD, HENRY JOHN, MAJOR . .	Royal Engineer Office, Tidworth, Wilts.
57	July 1868	CHINNOCK, FREDERICK GEORGE (Member of Council)	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1112	A. Feb. 1884 F. June 1891	CHRISTY, ARCHIBALD ERNEST . .	12, Great St. Helens, E.C.
1347	Jan. 1887	CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL	33, Eaton Terrace, S.W.
5900	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1911	*CLARK, ALFRED HENRY	4, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
2484	Feb. 1892	CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE (Member of Council)	Haltwhistle & Hexham, Northumberland
1639	Dec. 1889	CLARK, NATHANIEL	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O., Co. Durham
3364	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1905	*CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. . . .	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O., Co. Durham
681	Jan. 1882	CLARK, SAMUEL	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
1801	May 1890	CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	Charlcot, Bedale, Yorkshire.
3657	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR . .	2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1994	Mar. 1891	CLARKE, GEORGE ERNEST. . . .	12, Coleman Street, E.C.
1074	A. Jan. 1884 F. Jan. 1886	CLARKE, HOWARD CHATFEILD, F.R.I.B.A. (President)	102, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1508	Dec. 1888	CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM	Guisborough, Yorkshire.
1007	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	CLARKE, PERCY HENRY	2, Lancaster Place, W.C.
1924	Jan. 1891	CLARKE, STANLEY CHATFEILD	7, Camomile Street, E.C.
2194	Nov. 1891	CLARKSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. . .	Ormond Chambers, 28, Great Ormond Street, W.C.
1837	Nov. 1890	CLARKSON, WILLIAM	136, High Street, Poplar, E.
3210	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN. . . .	9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C., 136, High Street, Poplar, E., and 9, Val-kyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
4389	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY, A.M.I.C.E.	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
5593	Oct. 1909	CLAYTON, JOHN GRAVES	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
4148	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1911	*SCLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN	11, Park Avenue, Mansfield, Notts.
1686	Jan. 1890	CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	Swanage, Dorset.
1122	A. Mar. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	CLIFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1310	Mar. 1886	CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEO.	39, Friar Lane, Leicester.
78	A. July 1864 F. May 1875	CLUTTON, JOHN HENRY	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
221	A. Jan. 1870 F. Dec. 1875	CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM. . . .	Hartwood, Reigate, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1285	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*COALES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Local Board Offices, Market Harborough
6483	Oct. 1912	*COATES, FREDERICK ERNEST ..	5, The Craiglands, Sunderland, Durham.
4302	A. Feb. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT ..	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
4140	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*COATES, PERCY BREVITT	Fairholme, North Curry, Taunton.
3973	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*COBB, HENRY FREDERICK.. ..	61 and 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Higham, Kent.
713	Jan. 1882	COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD (Member of Council)	Higham, Kent, and 61 & 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3807	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1907	*COBB, ROBERT	Larkin Hall, near Rochester, Kent.
3661	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES ..	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland, Durham.
3808	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1914	*COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK	Hertford.
2196	Nov. 1891	COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER	5, St. Thomas' St., Ryde, Isle of Wight.
3365	A. Oct. 1898	COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
4601	F. Oct. 1905		
3976	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON ..	H.M. War Office, Whitehall, S.W.
3810	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1911	*COLES, JAMES HATCH.. .. .	Valuer's Department, 392, High Street, Rochester, Kent.
1839	Nov. 1890	COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER	Parsonage Farm House, East Garston, Lambourn, Berks.
5842	Oct. 1910	*COLES, WALTER GEORGE	Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
769	A. Feb. 1882 F. Feb. 1884	COLGATE, THOMAS	Tide Mill House, Bishopstone, Lewes, Sussex.
1202	A. May 1884 F. Oct. 1911	*COLLIER, ARTHUR CHARLES ..	5, Lancaster Place, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
5843	Oct. 1910	*COLLIER, HENRY HEWETT ..	69, Fleet Street E.C.
1414	A. Dec. 1887 F. Feb. 1891	COLLINGHAM, JOHN CYRIL LEES	6, Mount Street, W.
5586	Oct. 1909	COLLINS, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
826	A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1891	COLLINS, MARCUS E.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
2062	May 1891	COMMINS, FREDERICK JAMES ..	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
1926	Jan. 1891	CONDER, ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A. ..	1, Queen Street Place, E.C.
3174	Oct. 1907	CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS	Estates Office, Longniddry, N.B.
5367	Oct. 1908	CONSTABLE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Traquair Estate Office, Innerleithen, N.B.
4343	Oct. 1904	*COOK, FREDERIC WILLIAM.. ..	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1564	Jan. 1889	COOKE, HENRY	12, Antrim Street, Hampstead, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3947	Oct. 1902	*COOPE, SAMUEL	65, Bolton Road, Farnworth, Lancashire.
3948	Oct. 1902	*COOPER, ARTHUR JOHN	21, Creighton Road, South Ealing, W.
3664	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1907	*COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
3813	A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1905	*COOPER, HARRY THOMAS	59, George Street, Portman Square, W.
5594	Oct. 1909	COOPER, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	Lissadell Estate Office, Co. Sligo.
6132	Oct. 1911	*COOPER, JOHN OSBERT	3, Finchley Avenue, Hendon Lane, Church End, Finchley, N.
1927	Jan. 1891	COOPER, JOHN ROBERT	35, Old Jewry, E.C., and Queen's Lodge, West End Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.
4844	Feb. 1906	COOPER, STANLEY	17, Friar Street, Reading.
2772	Sep. 1895	COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon).	Kensington Palace Mansions, W.
1966	A. Jan. 1891 F. Jan. 1895	*COPE, HENRY JAMES	
1597	Mar. 1889	CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle St., Cardiff.
3666	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1905	*CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (Cantab.)	2, Spring Bank, Marple, Cheshire.
2453	A. Nov. 1891 F. May 1892	*CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE	Endgate, Tiverton, Devon.
1581	Feb. 1889	CORDEROY, GEORGE (Member of Council)	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
3330	Oct. 1898	*COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC, M.I.C.E.	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol, and 17, Old Queen Street, S.W.
926	A. Apr. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER ..	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth, Herts.
934	Apr. 1883	COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD ..	75, New Street, Birmingham.
6133	Oct. 1911	*COULSON, RICHARD	St. James's Gate, Dublin.
556	Jan. 1880	COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Ingatstone Hall, Essex.
728	Feb. 1882	COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates Office, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
3214	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
5844	Oct. 1910	*COX, ARTHUR LAURENCE	45, Darley Street, Bradford.
7000	Oct. 1913	*COX, ARTHUR STANLEY	16, Queen Victoria Street, Reading.
1732	Feb. 1890	COX, EDWARD SAMUEL	3, New Street, York.
3087	A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900	*COX, WALTER THEODORE	Holmbury, Bower Mount Road, Maidstone.
2977	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1910	*CRABTREE, PERCY	District Valuer's Office, York Buildings, Commercial Street, Halifax.
6134	Oct. 1913	*CRACKNELL, JOHN GIBSON	41, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3525	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1907	*CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
3526	A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ..	Leyton Avenue, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.
2204	Nov. 1891	CRANFIELD, WILLIAM BATHGATE	6, Poultry, E.C.
961	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1888	CRAWTER, JOHN	White House, Claygate, Surrey.
3215	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1899	*CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS, LIC.R.I.B.A.	11, Victoria St., S.W., and Carshalton, Surrey.
2455	A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*CRIER, JOHN THOMAS	64, Corder Road, Ipswich.
5424	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1909	*CRISP, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Victoria Road, Malvern, Worcestershire.
608	A. Feb. 1881	CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
3310	A. Feb. 1898 F. July 1902	*CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE	Sevenoaks, Kent.
730	Feb. 1882	CRONK, EDWYN EVANS	12, Pall Mall, S.W., and Sevenoaks, Kent.
731	Feb. 1882	CRONK, FRANK	12, Pall Mall, S.W., and Sevenoaks, Kent.
871	Jan. 1883	CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY	Sevenoaks, Kent.
5139	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1910	*CROPPER, RICHARD BLAYLOCK	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
2138	A. May 1891 F. May 1898	*CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
4124	Oct. 1903	*CROSS, ARTHUR GEORGE	Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.
754	Mar. 1890	CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
5140	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1914	*CROW, FREDERICK LEWIS, JUN.	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking, Surrey.
5141	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*CROZIER, HARRY WILLIAM ..	Bengeo, Hertford.
3814	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD ..	Urban District Council Offices, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
2208	Nov. 1891	CRUWYS, ROBERT	51, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
5428	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1911	*CULE, EDWARD IVOR	Aughton Chambers, 7, Moorfields, Liverpool.
3768	A. Feb. 1901 F. May 1909	*CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR	6, Mortimer Street, W.
4154	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1913	*CULVER, HERBERT GEORGE ..	Denham, Beverley Gardens, Golder's Green, N.W.
3368	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1899	*CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
1928	Jan. 1891	CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY	Luton and Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.
4155	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908	*CUNDY, HENRY I.	Nottingham Estate Office, Prince Regent's Lane, Custom House, E.
3458	Feb. 1899	CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT	Braxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire, N.B.
1656	Jan. 1889	CURREY, PERCIVALL, F.R.I.B.A. (Honorary Secretary)	37, Norfolk Street, W.C.
6135	Oct. 1911	*CURRIE, ARTHUR LORIMER ..	192, Ledard Road, Langside, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1381	Mar. 1887	CURRY, HENRY JOHN	136, High St., Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
581	Dec. 1880	CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD . .	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
483	Apr. 1877	CURTIS, ROBERT LEABON . . .	11 and 12, Finsbury Square, E.C.
3529	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED . . .	8, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.
3217	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	*DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS . .	Architects' Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
4399	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1909	*DADSON, REGINALD THORNTON	2, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
6211	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1912	*DALBY, RICHARD ALEXANDER . .	Grove House, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
3930	A. Feb. 1902 F. Feb. 1908	*DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER . . .	57, Albion Place, Reading.
3218	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1901	*DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL	19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
3816	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1909	*§DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY . .	Head Gate, Colchester.
732	Feb. 1882	DANN, HENRY	Dartford, Kent.
3531	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*DANN, HENRY, JUN.	3, Spital Street, Dartford, Kent.
1666	A. Dec. 1889 F. Apr. 1891	*DARCH, JOHN	55, West Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
907	A. Feb. 1883 F. May 1891	DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	Valuer's Department, Somerset House, W.C., and Oxshott, Surrey.
3669	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	84, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.
4401	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1912	*DAVEY, JOHN	The Nook, Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath, S.E.
848	A. Dec. 1882 F. Nov. 1890	DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	4, Park Place, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
3670	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1905	*[DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.	District Surveyor, Bank House, 95, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.
460	Feb. 1899	DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
176	Oct. 1897	DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS (Member of Council)	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
6136	Oct. 1911	*DAVIE, ALEXANDER	7, Herries Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
2575	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1896	*§DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE . .	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells, Brecknockshire.
2512	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS	33, Park Place, Cardiff.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5145	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1912	*DAVIES, HAROLD CLIFFE	Craiglands, Cavendish Park, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
5378	Oct. 1908	*DAVIES, HORACE FRANCIS, A.R.I.B.A. .. .	6, Stanley Place, Chester.
300	Feb. 1873	DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
4402	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1908	*DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS	12, Stanton Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
2212	Nov. 1891	DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
4940	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1913	*DAVIS, CECIL WALLACE	33, Chalsey Road, Brockley, S.E.
6484	Oct. 1912	*DAVIS, CHARLES .. .	58, Pennard Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., 14, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., and Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
897	Feb. 1883	DAW, WILLIAM HERBERT	98, Cheapside, E.C.
5095	Oct. 1907	*DAWSON, CHARLES FORD	Public Offices, Barking.
3370	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1900	*DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE	19, Priory Row, Coventry, Warwickshire.
6137	Oct. 1911	*DAWSON, ROBERT ALEXANDER	The Farm, Gordon Castle, Fochabers.
1642	Dec. 1889	DAY, GEORGE CARLETON	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
1009	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1887	*DAY, WILLIAM .. .	High Street, Maidstone, Kent.
3818	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1911	*DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS	The Croft, Brownlow Road, Croydon.
683	Jan. 1882	DEACON, THOMAS MARK	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
2779	Sep. 1895	DEANE, GEORGE B. .. .	Glenmore, Ailesbury Park, Merrion, Co. Dublin.
2513	A. Nov. 1892 F. Aug. 1893	*DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGEWATER	80, Cheapside, E.C.
2576	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1899	*DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY	25 and 27, Oxford Street, W.
2140	A. May 1891 F. Aug. 1893	*DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY ..	80, Cheapside, E.C.
2216	Nov. 1891	DEER, EDWARD .. .	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
3533	A. Oct. 1899 F. Mar. 1903	*DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY AD- DINGTON .. .	City Improvement Trust, Bombay.
1010	A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1891	DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	19, Fartown Green Road, Huddersfield.
1667	A. Dec. 1889 F. Jan. 1894	*DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER	Borough Engineer's Department, Lam- beth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.
1930	Jan. 1891	DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A.	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex.
2220	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*DENTON, WILLIAM .. .	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Shef- field.
2781	Sep. 1895	DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (Dublin)	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
6466	Oct. 1912	DICKINSON, HAROLD .. .	Clooneen, Tubber, Co. Clare.
1218	A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1885	*DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR	Estate Office, Overstone Park, North- ampton.
2663	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1897	*DINWIDDY, DONALD .. .	54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Greenwich, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3981	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH ..	54, Parliament Street, S.W.
884	Feb. 1883	DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Greenwich, S.E.
6992	Oct. 1913	DIXON, ISAAC	Parish Surveyor's Office, Liverpool.
169	A. Feb. 1869 F. Feb. 1878	DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY..	5, Mill Street, Ludlow, Shropshire.
4326	Oct. 1904	DOHERTY, RICHARD WHEELER	Oaklands, Bandon, Co. Cork.
1136	Apr. 1884	DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.C.
5607	Oct. 1909	*DOLL, OTTO SIGISMUND ..	157, North Street, Brighton, Sussex.
2217	Nov. 1891	DOLLAR, PETER, A.R.I.B.A. . .	Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.
1415	A. Dec. 1887 F. Dec. 1891	*SDONE, JOHN JAMES	Cricklewood, N.W.
1250	Feb. 1885	DONNE, HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
2218	Nov. 1891	DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY ..	Holmleigh, Bowdon, Cheshire.
5332	Feb. 1908	DOUGLAS, ARTHUR HUGH ..	Eden House, Malton, Yorkshire.
6138	Oct. 1911	*DOUGLAS, JAMES WIGHTMAN ..	1, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
493	Jan. 1878	DOWNING, FREDERICK	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1997	Mar. 1891	DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE F.R.I.B.A.	12, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W., and Avalon, Wiltshire Road, Merton, S.W.
817	A. May 1882 F. May 1884	DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS.. ..	Friar Lane, Leicester.
1336	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1888	*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
1095	A. Feb. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (<i>Oxon</i>)	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
5659	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1912	*DREW, STANLEY THOMAS ..	Mayfield, Grove Park, Kent.
2220	Nov. 1891	DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berkshire.
3984	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES ..	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
3985	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1910	*DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT ..	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
4845	Feb. 1906	DROWER, JOHN EDMUND	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
5845	Oct. 1910	*DRUMMOND, BERTRAM, A.R.I.B.A.	54, Alfred Terrace, Fleetwood, Lancs. and 16, Clifford's Inn, W.C.
684	Jan. 1882	DRURY, EDWARD DRU, F.R.I.B.A.	Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.
3986	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*†SDUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER	Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.
4667	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND	The Mart, Bridgwater, Somerset.
1692	A. Jan. 1890 F. Dec. 1893	*DUDLEY, EDGAR.. .. .	Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
1802	May 1890	DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
1779	Apr. 1890	DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ..	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

ip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
21	Nov. 1891	DUNCAN, JAMES MORISON ..	40 and 42, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
36	A. Oct. 1899	*DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
35	F. Oct. 1900	*DUNN, EDWARD JONATHAN ..	West Bank Terrace, Skipton, Yorks.
31	Oct. 1912	DUNN, SIR WILLIAM HENRY ..	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
43	Jan. 1891	*†DUNSMORE, GILBERT	1, Garthorne Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.
74	A. Oct. 1900	*DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY,	
	F. Nov. 1901	A.R.I.B.A.	Berkeley House, Eastgate, Rochester.
69	A. Oct. 1905	*DURBRIDGE, ERNEST	Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.
48	F. Oct. 1907	DURLACHER, ALEXANDER PERCY,	
	Feb. 1897	M.I.C.E.	15, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.
32	Jan. 1891	DUVALL, JOHN WILLIAM	The Grange, Ware, Herts.
22	Nov. 1891	DYBALL, HARVEY	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
71	A. Oct. 1898	*DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD ..	Harlaxton, Bigwood Avenue, Hove, Sussex.
	F. June 1904		
92	Apr. 1882	DYER, WILLIAM JOHN	26, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
44	A. Oct. 1906	*DYKINS, PHILIP LLEWELLYN ..	Pendré, Holywell, Flintshire.
	F. Dec. 1911		
918	A. Oct. 1910	*§EACHUS, CHARLES ALFRED	
	F. Nov. 1912	EEDES	Hurstleigh, Bycullah Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex.
251	Feb. 1885	EADE, ARTHUR W.F., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Branson House, Darlington, Durham.
675	A. Oct. 1900	*EARLE, JOHN WILFRID	39, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
	F. Jan. 1908		
223	Nov. 1891	EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON ..	90, King Street, Manchester.
577	A. Oct. 1893	*§EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM ..	192, Bishopsgate, E.C.
	F. Feb. 1897		
3090	A. Oct. 1896	*§EASTER, WILLIAM	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
	F. June 1900		
4671	A. Oct. 1905	*EASTMAN, ARCHIBALD GAREY ..	31, Walbrook, E.C.
	F. June 1914		
5333	Feb. 1908	EDGAR, JAMES	Poltalloch Estate Office, Lochgilphead, N.B.
5379	Oct. 1908	*EDGE, FREDERIC JAMES, M.I.C.E.	38, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2784	Sep. 1895	EDGEWORTH, THOS. NEWCOMEN	Cherbury, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2579	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1896	*EDMONDS, JOHN	Drayton Estate Office, Islip, Thrapst, Northamptonshire.
5846	Oct. 1910	*EDMONDS, JOHN NITCHELL ..	Wood Farm, Malvern Wells, Worces- shire.
5920	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1913	EDWARDS, SIDNEY ALBERT ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
639	Dec. 1881	EGERTON, HUBERT DECIMUS ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
938	Dec. 1883	EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED	74, Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey.
2949	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1896	*EGGINTON, DENYS	150, Friar Street, Reading.
530	A. Jan. 1879 F. Dec. 1883	EILOART, FREDERICK EDWARD ..	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2227	Nov. 1891	ELFORD, JOHN	King Street, Poole, Dorset.
1886	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1892	ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL, F.R.I.B.A.	98, Wimpole Street, W.
1401	Dec. 1887	ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	The Auction Mart, Andover, Hants.
1036	Jan. 1884	ELLIOTT, CHARLES	20, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth Devon.
2514	A. Nov. 1892 F. Mar. 1896	*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
3223	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE	57, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3373	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1902	*ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON ..	47, High Street, Bedford.
2785	Sep. 1895	ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE	St. Austin's, Inch, Co. Wexford.
1887	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1894	*ELLIS, FRANCIS	Bast House, Walmersley, Lancashire.
2065	May 1891	ELLIS, FREDERICK	218, Willesden Lane, N.W.
1530	A. Dec. 1888 F. May 1890	*ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES	9, Walbrook, E.C.
1365	A. Jan. 1887 F. Feb. 1891	*ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
885	Feb. 1883	ELLIS, RICHARD ADAM	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
3091	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1904	*ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM ..	Inland Revenue, 6, King's Building Chester.
3060	Oct. 1896	ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL, MAJOR	Eastern Command, Horse Guards, S.
6231	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*ELTON, PERCIE ION, A.R.I.B.A.	49, The Drive, Fulham Park Garden S.W.
667	A. Dec. 1881 F. Dec. 1890	ELWELL, WILLIAM HENRY	Members' Mansions (5), 36, Victor Street, S.W.
3305	Feb. 1898	EMERY, ARTHUR JAMES, MAJOR	Chief Engineer's Office, Park Gate, Dublin.
5155	A. Oct. 1907 F. Jan. 1912	*ENTWISTLE, CHARLES CAR- RUTHERS	10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
6467	Oct. 1912	ESDALE, MARCUS	18, Nassau Street, Dublin.
2230	Nov. 1891	EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN	Dale Fort, Dale, Milford Have Pembrokeshire.
4676	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*EVANS, BERTIE GRAHAM	Tremel, Arthur Road, Wimbledo Park, S.W.
7001	Oct. 1913	*EVANS, DAVID	6, Laura Place, Aberystwyth, Cardig

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*EVANS, EDWIN DUDLEY	Ravenslea, Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
0	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1909	*EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY	Inland Revenue, 6A, Hammet Street, Taunton.
8	Oct. 1909	*EVANS, SAMUEL	County Offices, Mold, Flintshire.
1	Nov. 1891	EVANS, WALTER PEARSON	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
2	Nov. 1891	EVANS, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	New Walk, Beverley, Yorkshire.
3	A. Feb. 1874 F. Nov. 1876	EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
4	A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1901	*EVE, CHARLES GERALD	Inland Revenue, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
6	A. Dec. 1887 F. May 1891	*EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford, and 45, Parliament Street, S.W.
4	Aug. 1868	EVE, WILLIAM	10, Union Court, E.C.
3	Oct. 1899	*EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD	10, Union Court, E.C.
2	Mar. 1887	EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
5	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1900	*EVERINGTON, JOHN	Forster Estate Office, 31, Bromley Road, Catford, S.E.
6	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1905	*EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley Swan, near Worcester.
6	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
9	A. Jan. 1889 F. Nov. 1892	*EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
7	Oct. 1901	*EWING, GUY BEAUMONT	Cole Allen, Edenbridge, Kent.
4	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*EYLES, CHARLES HENRY	The Palace, Crediton, Devon.
7	A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1904	*FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM	15, Glebe Road, Barnes, S.W.
2	A. Oct. 1896 F. Nov. 1901	*FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.
10	Dec. 1888	FAIR, JAMES STRETTON	Estate Offices, Lytham, Lancashire.
3	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1906	*FAIRCHILD, EDWARD JAMES	Rycroft, Lemsford Road, St. Albans, Herts.
7	Jan. 1891	FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
5	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*FAIRMINER, WILLIAM JAMES	Ye Homestead, 40, Hallswelle Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
5	Mar. 1890	FALCON, MICHAEL	Horstead House, Norwich.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2951	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1899	*FARMER, HUGH CECIL	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
2234	Nov. 1891	FARNAN, HENRY RICHARD ..	41, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
3225	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	*FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS..	The Council Offices, Foot's Cray U.D.C. Sidcup, Kent.
2787	Sep. 1895	FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS, LT.-COLONEL	Walterstown, Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath
4947	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907	*FARRER, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	2, Coleman Street, E.C.
2002	Mar. 1891	FARRER, JOHN	Oulton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
2235	Nov. 1891	FARTHING, WALTER THOMAS ..	46, Strand, W.C.
1037	Jan. 1884	FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE..	57, The Parade, Leamington, Warwickshire.
2925	Oct. 1895	*FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE	Southfield, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.
4344	Oct. 1904	*FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough, Devon.
6486	Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, JAMES, CAPT.	7, Salisbury Gardens, Belfast.
5609	Oct. 1909	*FERGUSON, JOHN	4, Drummond Gardens, Glasgow, W.I.
974	Nov. 1883	FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.
831	Dec. 1882	FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
3374	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1907	*FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
297	Jan. 1873	FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD ..	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
2926	Oct. 1895	*FIELDS-CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade Beds.
2517	A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1896	*FINN, FRED	Queen Street, Deal, Kent.
2456	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD ..	Hillside, St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.
6633	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*FINN-KELCEY, HUBERT FRANCIS	Estate Office, Lyminge, Folkestone, Kent.
5448	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1910	*FIRTH, HARRISS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Basinghall Street, Leeds.
927	A. Apr. 1883 F. Jan. 1889	FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING ..	Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
6139	Oct. 1911	*FISHER, GATHORNE JOHN ..	Arcade Chambers, Pontypool, Monmouthshire.
4682	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1906	*FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE.. ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
2581	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1896	*FITT, HARRY CHARLES	21, Craven Avenue, Ealing, W.
3007	Jan. 1896	FITZGERALD, JAS. H. B. PENROSE	The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork
2789	Sep. 1895	FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID ..	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
2790	Sep. 1895	FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN ..	Ballyard House, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
4165	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1914	*FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER ..	Valuation and Rating Department, Guildhall, E.C.
3504	Oct. 1899	*FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT, F.R.I.B.A.	29, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
582	A. Oct. 1893 F. June 1897	*FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	29, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, E.C.
1166	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN	22, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
5449	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1914	*FLINT, WILLIAM FIELDER	Eastnor, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford, Herts.
749	A. Feb. 1882 F. June 1891	FLINT, WILLIAM HURST	11, Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
734	Feb. 1890	FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge, Staffs.
685	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1911	*FOGG, THOMAS HOLT	7, Market Place, Chippenham, Wiltshire.
7794	Sep. 1895	FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan, Ireland.
2067	May 1891	FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT	14, New Street, York.
2238	Nov. 1891	FORD, LAWTON ROBERT	60, Haymarket, S.W.
551	Dec. 1879	FORSHAW, EDWARD	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfields Stramshall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
5096	Oct. 1907	*FORSHAW, WILLIAM	21, High Street, Hanley, Staffordshire.
2519	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT FUR- MEDGE	4 & 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
5450	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1912	*FOSTER, WILLIAM FREDERICK	268, Tottenham Court Road, W.
3538	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1904	*FOWLER, ALFRED CHARLES STANLEY	74, Cheapside, E.C.
3990	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1913	*FOWLER, CYRIL JAMES	140, Norwood Road, S.E.
686	Jan. 1882	FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
3468	Oct. 1912	FOWLER, GEORGE H.	Estate Office, Kells.
1806	May 1890	FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
832	Dec. 1882	FOWLER, HENRY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1780	Apr. 1890	FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
1403	Dec. 1887	FOWLER, RICHARD	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
2240	Nov. 1891	FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
2732	A. Mar. 1895 F. June 1911	*FOX, CHARLES EDWARD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
2241	Nov. 1891	FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
1845	Nov. 1890	FOX, EDWIN	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
3680	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1902	*FOX, ERNEST	52, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bourne- mouth, Hampshire.
2669	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL	Grove Hill, Barnstaple, Devon.
4422	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1909	*FOX, SIDNEY JOSEPH	Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
3681	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1904	*FOX, WILLIAM	44 and 48, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
2243	Nov. 1891	FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford, Yorkshire.
545	Jan. 1889	FRANCIS, GEORGE FUTVOYE	Eaton Chambers, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
831	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1906	*FRANCIS, JOHN	The Mount, Carmarthen.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1760	Mar. 1890	FRANCIS, LEON ALBERT	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
5123	Oct. 1911	FRANK, SIR HOWARD.. ..	20, Hanover Square, W.
4952	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1913	*FRANK, THOMAS PEIRSON, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Newark-on-Trent.
1808	May 1890	FRANKLIN, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
2457	A. Nov. 1891 F. Feb. 1895	*FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE	21, Market Hill, Luton, Beds.
2792	Sep. 1895	FRANKS, HENRY.. ..	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's County.
2793	Sep. 1895	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY ..	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
5335	Feb. 1908	FRASER, GEORGE JOHN JAMES HAMILTON GORDON	Dalzell Estate Office, Motherwell, N.B.
3019	A. Jan. 1896 F. June 1897	*FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1967	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1894	*FRASER, WILLIAM	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1114	A. Feb. 1884 F. Apr. 1890	FREEMAN, SYDNEY	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Queen's Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3991	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE.. ..	125, Ramuz Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
2795	Sep. 1895	FREND, HENRY	Derry House, Brosna, S.O., King's County.
5847	Oct. 1910	*FREW, GORDON THOMSON.. ..	216, West George Street, Glasgow.
5380	Oct. 1908	*FREYBERG, HERBERT	24, Cromwell Place, S.W.
3927	Feb. 1902	FRITCHLEY, EDWIN WOLLASTON	6, Sirdar's Palace, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
3331	Oct. 1898	*FRY, JOSEPH HARRY	64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W.
734	Feb. 1882	FRYER, GEORGE	41, Caroline Place, Hull.
124	A. Mar. 1884 F. Apr. 1891	FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED ..	The College, All Saints', Derby.
5848	Oct. 1910	*FULTON, EDWIN ALEXANDER, B.S.C. (Edin.)	Estate Office, Sedgwick, near Kendal.
2953	A. Oct. 1895 F. Sep. 1905	*FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK..	16, Martindale, East Sheen, S.W.
226	A. Oct. 1897 F. Jan. 1901	*FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ..	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, South Wales.
417	Jan. 1876	GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES ..	Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., and Albany House, Avenue Road, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
061	Oct. 1896	GALBRAITH, SAMUEL HAUGHTON, MAJOR, M.A., B.E. (Dublin) ..	Royal Engineer Office, Netley, Hants.
004	Mar. 1891	GALE, ERNEST SEWELL	15, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3683	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham, Surrey.
761	Feb. 1882	GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford, Berks.
55	July 1868	GALSWORTHY, FREDERICK THOMAS	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1713	Feb. 1890	GAMBLE, SIDNEY GOMPERTZ, A.M.I.C.E.	Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
1606	Mar. 1889	GANDY, JAMES	22, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
3377	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1899	*GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN ..	Hawarden Estate Office, Hawarden, near Chester, Flintshire.
2520	A. Nov. 1892 F. Mar. 1895	*GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley, Sussex.
1889	A. Nov. 1890 F. Oct. 1907	*GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN ..	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
2246	Nov. 1891	GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS	Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk.
2247	Nov. 1891	GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M.	Birkbeck Bank Chambers, High Holborn, W.C.
5595	Oct. 1909	GARVEY, GEORGE BLOOMFIELD ..	11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
2800	Sep. 1895	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT	Estates Office, Parsonstown, King's Co.
1810	May 1890	GATE, ALFRED JOSEPH	35A, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
3540	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*§GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMYTAGE	35A, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
688	Jan. 1882	GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	Salisbury.
1203	A. May 1884 F. Jan. 1889	GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN	Raynham Estate Office, East Raynham, Norfolk.
7002	Oct. 1913	*GEEN, WALTER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>) ..	57, Waterloo Road, S.E.
2248	Nov. 1891	GELDER, SIR WILLIAM ALFRED, M.P., F.R.I.B.A.	76, Lowgate, Hull.
3541	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. ..	District Valuer's Office, Tudor House, St. Albans, Herts.
2521	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*§GERMAN, GEORGE	Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
2070	May 1891	GERMAN, HARRY	The Hall, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la- Zouch, and Loughborough.
887	Feb. 1883	GERMAN, JOHN (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
1294	A. Jan. 1886 F. Nov. 1890	*§GIBBON, WM. JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A.	The Oaks, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
4693	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1912	*GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	21, Lauriston Road, Preston Park, Brighton.
4956	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1914	*GIBSON, FRANK SPEEDING	13, Drayton Green Road, W. Ealing, W.
1663	A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1893	*GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON	11A, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
4464	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*GILBERT-LODGE, EDWARD MOR- TON	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
3462	Feb. 1899	GILCHRIST, JOHN	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.
3140	Oct. 1911	*GILLER, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	67, Above Bar, Southampton.
1466	Mar. 1888	GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenil- worth, Warwickshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5075	Feb. 1907	GILRUTH, WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, National Provincial Bank Chambers, James Street, Liverpool.
3834	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*GIMSON, ALLEN	Northcroft, Oakhill Avenue, Pinner Middlesex.
6487	Oct. 1912	*GIRLING, ROBERT JAMES	Felix Chambers, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
4426	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*GLASIER, EDWARD BROUGHAM ..	Grafton House, 12 and 13, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.
4172	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1909	*GLEED, PERCIVAL FRANCIS	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.
1702	Jan. 1890	GLEED, RICHARD CUMMINGS	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.
5368	Oct. 1908	GLEN, JAMES	Ashfield, Park Place, Stirling.
2801	Sep. 1895	GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD	Collon, Co. Louth.
2672	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1898	*GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER	18, Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.W.
4602	Oct. 1905	GOADBY, FRANCIS HUBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, Kent.
3095	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*GOADBY, HOWARD	72, Clifden Rd., Twickenham, Middlesex.
4174	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*GODDING, FRANK HORATIO	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue South Parade, Northallerton, Yorkshire.
3228	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1900	*GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
3685	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1905	*GOODBODY, FREDK. ALLEN STURGE	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
989	Dec. 1883	GOODCHILD, JOSIAH	Bank Chambers, Parkhurst Road, N.
3994	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY	57, London Street, Norwich.
3836	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1909	*GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES ..	49, Dunvegan Gardens, Eltham, Kent, and 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
4883	Oct. 1906	GOODING, WILLIAM ALFRED	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
3343	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1904	*GOODMAN, ALFRED	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1546	Jan. 1889	GOODWYN, LEONARD WILLIAM ..	8, Granville Chambers, Granville Place, Portman Square, W.
3928	Feb. 1902	*GORDON, ALEXANDER	97, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
5369	Oct. 1908	GORDON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM ROBERT	Queensgate, Inverness.
2252	Nov. 1891	GOTT, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Superintending Valuer, Manor Row, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1567	Jan. 1889	GOTT, FRANK	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
3158	A. Feb. 1897 F. May 1897	*GOULDING, ARTHUR	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.
2072	May 1891	GOVER, ARTHUR SUTTON, F.R.I.B.A.	4, Queen Street Place, E.C.
4697	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
6994	Oct. 1913	GRAHAM, MUNGO MACDOUGAL	21, Bath Street, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
827	A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1885	GRANT, JAMES	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
3229	A. Oct. 1897 F. Mar. 1909	*GRAY, HORACE NORMAN	334, Commercial Road, E.
675	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*GRAY, JOHN	18, Ochil Street, Alloa, N.B.
5676	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*GRAY, JOHN VINCENT	Highcliffe, Shrewsbury Lane, Shooter's Hill, S.E.
3096	A. Oct. 1896 F. July 1907	*GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	Inland Revenue, Weimar House, Chichester.
141	A. May 1891 F. May 1897	*GREEN, EDMUND HORACE	17, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
3584	A. Oct. 1893 F. May 1897	*GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON ..	17, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
1012	A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1913	GREEN, JAMES HENRY TOWNSEND	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5677	A. Oct. 1909 F. Nov. 1912	*GREENAWAY, JOSEPH REGINALD	11, Friar Street, Reading.
1149	Feb. 1897	GREENWOOD, JOSEPH, MAJOR ..	1, Bartram's Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1150	Feb. 1897	GREGORY, ALFRED, MAJOR ..	War Office, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.
3955	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1896	*GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST ..	11, Chapel Street, Preston, Lancashire.
10087	Feb. 1884	GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and Epsom, Surrey.
371	Jan. 1875	GREY, CHARLES GREY, M.A. (Durham)	8, Lansdowne Terrace, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
2673	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1896	*GRIFFIN, ALFRED	Moir Chambers, 17, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
1073	May 1891	GRIFFIN, HAROLD	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W.
736	Feb. 1890	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
2258	Nov. 1891	GRIGGS, ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A. ..	11, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
1459	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1910	*GRIMWOOD, ARTHUR	Inland Revenue, 4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3379	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1901	*GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD ..	47, High Street, Bedford.
1486	Feb. 1892	GROGAN, HENRY THOMAS	101, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1169	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1910	*GROVE, ALBERT	1, Parkfield Terrace, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
7727	A. Feb. 1890 F. Jan. 1893	*GROVER, ARTHUR	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
674	A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1899	*GROVER, PHILIP GORDON	Eastbrook Lodge, Lyminge S.O., Kent.
995	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1909	*GROVES, ARNOLD TUDOR	125, High Holborn, W.C.
1737	Feb. 1890	GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
1327	Oct. 1904	GUINNESS, GERALD SEYMOUR ..	16, College Green, Dublin.
1328	Oct. 1904	GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL ..	16, College Green, Dublin.
1650	A. Jan. 1889 F. May 1900	*GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6669	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*HADDEN, HARRY HAROLD ..	Woodstock, Cunningham Park, Harrow Middlesex.
1670	A. Dec. 1889 F. Aug. 1893	*HADLEY, FRANK	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
3523	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1896	*HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK ..	c/o Miller and Haigh, 25, Halford Street, Leicester.
5684	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1910	*HALE, HARRY BARNES	Milford, Grove Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
2263	Nov. 1891	HALE, RAYMOND HENRY	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
2687	A. Oct. 1900	HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
5818	F. Feb. 1910		
4329	Oct. 1904	HALL, DAVID	18, South Mall, Cork.
619	May 1881	HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
4703	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1910	*HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL	8, Westmoreland Street, Dublin, and 457, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W.C.
3098	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*HALL, JOHN HERBERT	1, Cooper Street, Manchester, and 1, Market Street, Altrincham, Cheshire.
3544	Oct. 1912	HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
4430	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*HALL, VERNON MANNING	22, The Avenue, Bedford Park, W.
1295	A. Jan. 1886 F. June 1891	*SHALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
1189	May 1884	HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN ..	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 280-282, Holloway Road, N.
1619	A. Apr. 1889 F. Dec. 1891	*HALL-JONES, FREDERICK	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., and 35, The Broadway, Ealing, W.
2803	Sep. 1895	HAMILTON, ARTHUR	40, Lower Dominick Street, Dublin.
6141	Oct. 1911	*HAMILTON, CHARLES	The Elms, Lauriston, near Falkirk.
2804	Sep. 1895	HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
5337	Feb. 1908	HAMILTON, JOHN COCHRANE ..	53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
6488	Oct. 1912	*HAMILTON, THOMAS WELSH ..	Mansion House, Greenock.
5849	Oct. 1910	*HAMMOND, FREDERIC SNOWDEN	23, Barbican, E.C.
3151	Feb. 1897	HAMMOND, ROBERT WILLIAM, MAJOR	Sun Lodge, Ballintemple, Cork.
892	A. Feb. 1883 F. Jan. 1889	*HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD ..	5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
4113	A. Feb. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*HANSON, HAROLD, A.M.I.C.E. ..	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield Yorkshire.
2266	Nov. 1891	HANSON, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E. (Vice-President)	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield Yorkshire.
642	Dec. 1881	HARDCASTLE, FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Old Queen Street, S.W.
4431	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD ..	County Land Agent's Office, Council Buildings, Newport, and Inglefield, Llanthwy Road, Newport, Monmouthshire.
2805	Sep. 1895	HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRÉ ..	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1482	Apr. 1888	HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH..	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
4610	Oct. 1905	*HARGRAVE, WILLIAM HARRISON, A.M.I.C.E. (<i>Ireland</i>)	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Co. Dublin
1613	Apr. 1889	HARGRAVES, STEPHEN	35, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
5687	A. Oct. 1909	*HARKNESS, JOHN.. ..	2, Barns Terrace, Ayr.
	F. Oct. 1910		
4182	A. Oct. 1903	*HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN ..	Ormesby Estate Office, Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
	F. Oct. 1910		
2007	Mar. 1891	HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH.. ..	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.
5174	A. Oct. 1907	*HARMER, ERNEST FREDERICK..	Messrs. Weston and Burnett, 24, Portland Street, Southampton.
	F. Oct. 1913		
614	A. Feb. 1881	HARPER, EDGAR JOSIAH	Beech Hyrst, Haling Park Road, Croydon.
4320	F. Oct. 1904		
2267	Nov. 1891	HARPUR, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E. ..	Town Hall, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
4846	Feb. 1906	HARRIS, ARNOLD ELSMERE	117, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
4705	A. Oct. 1905	*HARRIS, EDWARD CHARLES ..	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
	F. Apr. 1913		
3189	Oct. 1897	*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
4125	Oct. 1903	*HARRISON, FREDERICK	District Valuer, Union Street Chambers, Coventry.
4608	Oct. 1905	HARRISON, FREDERICK WALTER	H.M. Admiralty, S.W.
2676	A. Oct. 1894	*§HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON	Valuer's Dept., 54, Victoria Street, S.W.
	F. Apr. 1901		
2322	A. Oct. 1897	*HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD.. ..	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
	F. Dec. 1899		
3464	Feb. 1899	HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.
5463	A. Oct. 1908	*HARTFREE, GEORGE BERTRAM..	District Council Office, Alton, Hants.
	F. Dec. 1911		
2730	Mar. 1895	HARTLEY, HENRY	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
3626	A. Feb. 1900	*HARTLEY, TOM PERCY	18, Southampton House, High Holborn, W.C.
	F. May 1910		
2806	Sep. 1895	HARVEY, JAMES GEO. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
5338	Feb. 1908	HARVIE, ROBERT	2073, Second Avenue E, Vancouver, British Columbia.
1551	A. Jan. 1889	HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION ..	2, Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C.
	F. Oct. 1891		
312	May 1873	HASLAM, DRYLAND	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
1672	A. Dec. 1889	*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. ..	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
	F. Aug. 1893		
962	A. May 1883	*HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD ..	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.
	F. Apr. 1889		
5596	Oct. 1909	HATTE, WILLIAM MUNDAY ..	32, Nassau Street, Dublin, and Charleville, Co. Cork.
2268	Nov. 1891	HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN ..	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1472	Mar. 1888	HAWKINS, CHARLES	Downham Market, Norfolk.
4184	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON..	South Runcton, Downham Market Norfolk.
3691	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1903	*HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER..	Downham Market, Norfolk.
2269	Nov. 1891	HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
1513	Dec. 1888	HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM ..	9, Bank Street, Carlisle.
6687	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*HAYWOOD, CHARLES SPENCER..	Grey Croft, Queen's Road, Accrington Lancs.
1968	A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1894	*HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE	Market Square, Dover, Kent.
644	Dec. 1881	HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover, Kent.
3233	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1900	*HAYWARD, THOMAS WILLIAM ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Municipal Buildings, Lavender Hill S.W.
1254	Feb. 1885	HAYWOOD, WILLIAM MATTHEWS	9, West Street, Hereford.
3997	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1909	*HAZLEDINE, JOHN TURNER CLOUGH	Gateway Chambers, Shrewsbury.
1673	A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*HEAD, JOHN GEORGE	17, Baker Street, W.
3333	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*HEALING, OSWALD JUDD	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
4330	Oct. 1904	HEARD, RICHARD	15, South Mall, Cork.
2270	Nov. 1891	HEATH, HENRY	34, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
3384	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1903	*HEATH, HENRY CUBITT	142, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E.
3098	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*HEATH, JOHN LIONEL	Valuer's Department, 38, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N.
692	Jan. 1882	HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT ..	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffs.
617	Apr. 1881	HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Custom House Buildings, Whitefriargate Hull, Yorkshire.
1740	Feb. 1890	HEELIS, WILLIAM	26, Budge Row, E.C.
2047	A. June 1896 F. Sep. 1902	*HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART, MAJOR	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
5850	Oct. 1910	*HENDRY, ROBERT	25, Herries Road, Maxwellpark, Glasgow
4187	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904	*HENNIKER, FREDERICK SIBERT..	Adelphi Terrace House, Adelphi, W.C.
1078	Mar. 1887	HEPPER, JOHN	East Parade, Leeds.
1219	Dec. 1884	HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover, Hants.
3039	June 1896	*HERN, SAMUEL	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan shire.
1433	Jan. 1888	HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.
2679	A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1895	*HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES	52, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
4965	A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1911	*HEWITT, ARTHUR CECIL, A.M.I.C.E.	Office of Chief Engineer of Existing Lines, Government Railway, Perth Western Australia.
4715	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*HEWITT, FRANK	R.D.C. Offices, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1120	Oct. 1903	HEWITT, FREDERIC THOMAS BAINES, CAPTAIN	Royal Engineer Office, Roberts Heights, Pretoria.
1181	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1908	*HEWS, THOMAS GREENSLADE ..	8, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Glamorganshire.
2808	Sep. 1895	HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
4107	Feb. 1903	*HIBBERT, JOSEPH VICTOR..	77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
2077	May 1891	HICKSON, STEPHEN WESTBY ..	Telephone Buildings, 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1065	Jan. 1884	HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford, Lincolnshire.
1674	A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*HIGGINS, GEORGE	12, Finchley Rd., St. John's Wood, N.W.
5183	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*HILL, GEORGE FINLAY BURD ..	18, Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.
1311	Mar. 1886	HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH ..	93, Above Bar, Southampton, Hants.
1303	A. Jan. 1886 F. Mar. 1890	HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Chelmsford.
1388	Apr. 1887	HILTON, JOHN	30, Budge Row, E.C., and 17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.
3545	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT..	Urban District Council Office, Barry, Glamorganshire.
2079	May 1891	HINCKS, HENRY THORP	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
6469	Oct. 1912	HINDE, WILLIAM HENN, M.I.C.E.	Lincoln Chambers, Dublin.
3695	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK	Tyne Improvement Commission, Engineer's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2273	Nov. 1891	HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
900	Feb. 1883	HINE, GEORGE THOMAS	35, Parliament Street, S.W., and Victoria Street, Nottingham.
6273	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1912	*HINES, ERNEST OWEN	Earlham, 8, Anglesea Road, Ipswich.
6489	Oct. 1912	*HINES, HERBERT.. .. .	Tilley's Buildings, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3385	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1910	*HINKS, HENRY	1, Graham Road, Purley, Surrey.
4189	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*HINTON, HERBERT ARTHUR ..	5, Crouch Hill, N.
1783	Apr. 1890	HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ..	Northam House, Wells, Somerset.
815	May 1882	HITCHCOX, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire.
4190	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1910	*§HOARE, ARTHUR JOHN	Roseneath, St. Saviour's Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.
1769	Mar. 1890	HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford, Kent.
518	Dec. 1878	HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
2080	May 1891	HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chichester, Sussex.
888	Feb. 1883	HOBSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
5587	Oct. 1909	HODGES, ARTHUR POOL	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
4321	Oct. 1904	HODGSON, HARRY MOORE.. ..	25, Bedford Row, W.C.
2809	Sep. 1895	HODSON, RICHARD EDMOND, M.A. (Dublin)	Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2081	May 1891	HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal, Westmorland.
4444	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE	St. Abbs, Kendal, Westmorland.
4445	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
1155	May 1884	HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN ..	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
2537	A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
893	A. Feb. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN.	105, Tierney Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.
2278	Nov. 1891	HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM ..	Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
2279	Nov. 1891	HOLMAN, GEORGE EDWARD ..	6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
6458	Oct. 1912	HOLMES, EDWARD	16, St. James' Street, Sheffield.
2009	Mar. 1891	HOLMES, MONTAGU	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
3845	A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1907	*HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
2811	Sep. 1895	HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN	Estate Office, Roscommon.
2281	Nov. 1891	HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE ..	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1595	A. Feb. 1889 F. May 1897	*HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN ..	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
4003	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1913	*HOME, PHILIP WOOLLATT ..	258, Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, N.
1741	Feb. 1890	HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS ..	Deal, Kent.
3846	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1903	*HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES ..	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3101	A. Oct. 1896 F. Dec. 1900	*HOOB, THOMAS, JUN.	Ras-el-Khalig, Egypt.
3040	June 1896	*HOOD, WALTER RICHARD	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3547	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
3697	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1908	*HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT ..	10, High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire.
1446	A. Jan. 1888 F. Jan. 1896	*HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye Kent.
2964	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*HOOVER, EDGAR WILFRED ..	Haslemere, Beemfort Road, Reigate, Surrey.
1644	Dec. 1889	HOPKINS, ALFRED JAMES	37, Mortimer St., Cavendish Square, W.
3847	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1909	*HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2282	Nov. 1891	HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Agur Street, Bury, Lancashire.
2010	Mar. 1891	HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
794	Apr. 1882	*HORNE, W. EDGAR, M.P. (Past-President)	5, Tilney Street, W.
1390	May 1887	HORNOR, CHARLES JARED ..	32, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
1391	May 1887	HORNOR, FRANCIS	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
5370	Oct. 1908	HORSBRUGH, CHARLES EDWARD	Blairquhosh, Blanefield, Glasgow.
7003	Oct. 1913	*HORSER, COTTERELL WALTER ..	65, Cleveland Road, South Woodford, N.E.
1826	May 1890	HORSEY, FREDERICK JOHN TERRY	11, Billiter Square, E.C.
1761	Mar. 1890	HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR ..	22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
4720	A. Oct. 1905 F. May 1909	*HORSFIELD, JOHN NIXON, A.R.I.B.A.	Arden, Portsmouth Avenue, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
848	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1905	*\$HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER..	Williton, Somerset.
849	A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1902	*HOSKINS, MARCUS	Shire Council Chambers, Wellington, New South Wales.
722	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH ..	Studland, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells, Essex.
505	Oct. 1899	*HOUGHTON, THOMAS MARCUS ..	331, Clapham Road, S.W.
940	Jan. 1891	HOUGHTON, WILLIAM.. .. .	58, Old Broad Street, E.C.
587	Feb. 1889	HOVENDEN, HENRY EDWARD ..	172, Bishopsgate, E.C.
004	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*HOW, HERBERT	178, Westcombe Hill, Blackheath, S.E.
297	Feb. 1898	HOWATT, WILLIAM	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
283	A. Oct. 1911 F. Nov. 1912	*HOWATT, WILLIAM HENRY ..	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
142	Oct. 1911	*HOWES, WILLIAM TROTMAN ..	Thorpe End, Fowlers Road, Salisbury.
236	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1906	*HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK ..	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.
171	A. Feb. 1869 F. Mar. 1883	HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED ..	Buxton, Derbyshire.
936	Apr. 1883	HUDSON, ARTHUR BYRNE.. ..	41, Chelsham Road, Clapham, S.W.
597	Oct. 1909	HUGGARD, WILLIAM	Clounalour, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
450	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1911	*HUGGINS, ERNEST GEORGE ..	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
460	Oct. 1912	HUGHES, GEORGE	H.M. Dockyard, Malta.
609	Mar. 1889	HUGMAN, CHARLES EADY	9, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
087	May 1891	HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ..	Castle House, Usk, Monmouthshire.
192	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1910	*HUNNINGS, ARTHUR	Rating Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.
887	Oct. 1906	*HUNT, FRANK WILLIAM	9, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.
287	Nov. 1891	HUNT, FRED. WM. H., F.R.I.B.A.	30, York Place, Portman Square, W.
551	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1902	*HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ..	Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.
143	Oct. 1911	*HUNT, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	30, York Place, Portman Square, W.
089	May 1891	HUNT, THOMAS	Baldock Street, Ware, Herts.
941	Jan. 1891	HUNTER, CECIL	Cricklewood, N.W.
461	Oct. 1912	HUNTLEY, FREDERICK ARTHUR, Lic.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Bristol.
288	Nov. 1891	HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
005	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1910	*HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
016	A. Dec. 1883 F. Jan. 1891	HUSKINSON, THOMAS WILLIAM..	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
365	Oct. 1908	HUSON, ERNEST WILLIAM.. ..	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
182	A. May 1884 F. Dec. 1889	HUSSEY, ROBERT.. .. .	Birch Garth, Mickleover, Derbyshire.
699	A. Oct. 1909 F. Jan. 1911	*HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM ARTHUR..	The Hollies, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick- shire.
610	Oct. 1909	*HUTCHINS, JAMES BUSHELL ..	22, Lord Street, Liverpool.
124	Oct. 1911	HUTCHISON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3853	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1910	*INGRAM, CECIL WALTER	Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 100 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
4195	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
305	A. Feb. 1873 F. Jan. 1882	INGRAM, WALTER FEILDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex.
834	Dec. 1882	INMAN, MARSHALL NISBET	7, Bedford Row, W.C.
4006	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON	3, Westover Buildings, Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
2291	Nov. 1891	IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN	Guestwick, East Dereham, Norfolk.
6995	Oct. 1913	IRONSIDE, WILLIAM DALTON	3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.
3819	Sep. 1895	IRVINE, HENRY, COL., C.B.	Strathlomond, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
3191	Oct. 1897	*ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND	6, Merton Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
4122	Oct. 1903	JACKSON, HENRY	Nandour, Latham Road, Cambridge.
4611	Oct. 1905	*JACKSON, ROBERT	Estate Office, Wrightington, near Wigan, Lancashire.
1404	Dec. 1887	JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS	117, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
5381	Oct. 1908	*JACOB, LOUIS, A.R.I.B.A.	Raymond House, Theobald's Road, W.C.
2293	Nov. 1891	JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
4853	Feb. 1906	JAMES, FREDERICK JOHN	1, Rusham Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
6490	Oct. 1912	*JAMES, GEORGE CHARLES	Rating Department, Guildhall, E.C.
4731	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1909	*JAMES, GEORGE ERNEST	38, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N.
4603	Oct. 1905	JAMES, MERTON JOHN	63, Melody Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
2820	Sep. 1895	JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
5476	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1913	*JAQUES, THOMAS ARNOLD	12, Bedford Row, W.C.
2684	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1899	*JARMAN, WILLIAM	Fairfield, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex.
2527	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1898	*JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
1302	Jan. 1886	JEANS, MARK	Marlborough, Wilts.
5851	Oct. 1910	*JEFFERIES, HENRY CHARLES	Parkholme, Ancaster Road, Ipswich.
4010	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1914	*JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
2588	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	*JEFFREE, SYDNEY	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2967	A. Oct. 1895 F. May 1897	*JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
6144	Oct. 1911	*JENKINS, ALBERT DAVID	Redcroft, Swansea.

Ap. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
174	A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1914	*JENKINS, CHARLES HERBERT BLEWITT	District Valuer, The Laurels, Neath, Glam.
138	A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1903	*JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES.. ..	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
139	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	*JENKINSON, JOHN	The Hollies, Hopwas, Tamworth, Staf- fordshire.
160	A. Feb. 1897 F. Mar. 1899	*JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
736	Feb. 1882	JENKINSON, WILLIAM WILBER- FORCE	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
585	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1897	*JENNER, WILLIAM	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, Derby- shire.
048	A. June 1896 F. June 1900	*JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PER- CIVAL DUDLEY	137, Park Road, N.W.
012	Mar. 1891	JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH ..	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
062	Oct. 1896	JEROME, THOMAS STROUD, LIEUT- COLONEL, I.S.O.	Mandora, Effingham Road, Surbiton, Surrey, and Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
529	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1896	*JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR.. ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
239	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1910	*JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON.. ..	22, Elleray Park Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
963	A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1885	*JOHNSON, HENRY	34 and 36, Gresham Street, E.C.
847	Feb. 1906	JOHNSON, HENRY JAMES	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
392	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1903	*JOHNSTON, REGINALD	133-136, High Holborn, W.C.
011	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	39, Merville Avenue, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
466	Feb. 1899	JOHNSTONE, JAMES	Alloway Cottage, Ayr.
145	Oct. 1911	*JOHNSTONE, JOHN THOMAS	99, Norbury Crescent, Norbury, S.W.
1702	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1463	A. Feb. 1888 F. May 1891	*JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL.. ..	8A, Whitehall Place, S.W., and 27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
195	A. Apr. 1869 F. Feb. 1878	JONAS, HENRY	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1012	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
1013	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1905	*JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST	21, High Street, Hanley, Staffs.
777	Mar. 1882	JONES, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Eldon Chambers, 30, Fleet Street, E.C.
8103	A. Oct. 1896 F. Dec. 1898	*JONES, ERNEST JOEL	199, Maida Vale, W.
1703	Jan. 1890	JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.
5200	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913	*JONES, FRANK CECIL	Frewin Court, Cornmarket Street, Oxford.
964	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*†JONES, HENRY ARTHUR	49, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
849	Nov. 1890	JONES, ISAAC M., M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
393	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1908	*JONES, JOHN ARTHUR.. ..	72, Grafton Road, East Acton, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4736	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1907	*JONES, JOHN FOX	10, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
4014	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*JONES, JOHN RICE	24, Bridge Street, Newport, Mon.
3394	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1912	*JONES, PERCY EVERLEY	5, Little George Street, Westminster, S.W.
673	A. Dec. 1881 F. May 1891	JONES, THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	5, Little George Street, Westminster, S.W.
5481	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1911	*JONES, URWICK MEREDITH	Warwick Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
2013	Mar. 1891	JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfarnham, Anglesey.
2298	Nov. 1891	JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
1467	Mar. 1888	JOSEPH, DELISSA, F.R.I.B.A.	Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.4.
4015	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*JULL, ROBERT CHARLES	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
3704	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1912	*KAYE, HERBERT	25, Westfield Grove, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
412	A. Dec. 1875 F. Mar. 1887	KAYE, JOHN EDWARD	Tynedale, Porchester Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
6470	Oct. 1912	KEANE, CHARLES OWEN	Hermitage, Ennis, Co. Clare.
4884	Oct. 1906	KEARNS, ROBERT MATTHEW	H.M. Office of Works, Surveyors' Branch 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.
3766	Feb. 1901	*KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	Roseneath, Totley Rise, Sheffield.
2823	Sep. 1895	KELLY, RICHARD HENRY	21, The Mall, Waterford.
4977	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1908	*KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON	136, The Albany, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.
5598	Oct. 1909	KEMPSTER, JOHN, B.E.	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
4978	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1914	*KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX	Burton, Lincoln.
5599	Oct. 1909	KENNEDY, MICHAEL A.	Kinkella, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
1191	May 1884	KENT, GEORGE EDWARD	"Normanhurst," Cavendish Road, Southsea, Hants.
7004	Oct. 1913	*KENT, GEORGE NATHANIEL	521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.
2299	Nov. 1891	KENWRICK, GEORGE	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
3240	A. Oct. 1897 F. Apl. 1901	*KERR, JOHN MURRAY	Inland Revenue, London City & Midland Bank Chambers, High Street, Lincoln.
3332	Oct. 1898	*KERRUISH, WILLIAM MALTBY	21, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1614	Apr. 1889	KERSEY, ALEX. H., F.R.I.B.A.	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
1850	Nov. 1890	KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Kent.
2689	A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1903	*KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.
7005	Oct. 1913	*KING, FRANCIS HOLDEN	Estate Office, Foxholes, Rochdale, Lancs.
873	Jan. 1883	KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham, Sussex.

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
02	May 1884	KING, HENRY	Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
05	A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1901	*KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON	32, High Street, Canterbury, Kent.
02	Nov. 1888	KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A. ..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
93	A. Feb. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*KIRBY, FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
21	A. Jan. 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT	30, Stockwell Road, S.W.
32	Oct. 1908	*KIRKBY, REGINALD GUY	17, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, New- castle-on-Tyne.
98	Feb. 1898	KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	61, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
00	Oct. 1909	KIRWAN, DENIS BIRMINGHAM ..	Dalgin, Tuam, Co. Galway.
03	Nov. 1891	KITTOW, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston, Cornwall.
87	Feb. 1892	KNIGHT, EDGAR WALSH	86, Bow Road, E.
01	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*KNIGHT, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
30	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1901	*KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD ..	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
63	Oct. 1896	KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN, CAPT.	R.E. Office, Weedon, Northampton- shire.
56	A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1904	*S KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER, B.SC. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.	39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
33	A. Dec. 1882 F. Dec. 1889	KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
93	A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*KNOWLES, JOSEPH BERTRAM ..	39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
11	Oct. 1903	*KNOWLES, LESLIE S.	47, Portman St., Moss Side, Manchester.
78	Oct. 1897	KNOX, ALEXANDER	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
467	Feb. 1899	LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
971	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1899	*LAKE, CUTHBERT J.	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and Hatch End, Middlesex.
87	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*LAKE, RALPH JULIAN	Heage House, Crouch Hill, N.
92	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1896	*LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
017	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN	7, Lodge Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
742	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*LAMBERT, EDWIN EMMANUEL ..	12, Adderley Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.
553	A. Jan. 1889 F. Dec. 1891	*LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES ..	10, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2307	Nov. 1891	LAMMIE, GEORGE	138, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1398	Dec. 1887	LANCASTER, CHARLES HOLLAND	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2591	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1899	*LANCASTER, JOHN ROY	85, Gresham Street, E.C.
5488	A. Oct. 1890 F. Jan. 1912	*LANDER, SIDNEY MONTEM ..	Valuer's Office, 3 Sansome Place, Worcester.
2090	May 1891	LANE, ERNEST LACAN	81, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth Hants.
4205	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1913	*LANG, AUGUSTUS BERNARD DASHWOOD	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1688	Jan. 1890	LANG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS ..	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
7006	Oct. 1913	*LANGFORD, EDWARD THOMAS ..	Estate Office, Arley Castle, Bewdley, Worcestershire.
762	Feb. 1882	LANGRIDGE, GEORGE (<i>Past-President</i>)	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3858	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1905	LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3559	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1903	*LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS ..	100, High Street, Croydon.
5987	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1913	*LATHAM, THOMAS SELBY	7, Greenhill Park, Harlesden, N.W.
2015	Mar. 1891	LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.
145	Nov. 1868	LAURANCE, JOHN	Shortacre, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.
2091	May 1891	LAWRANCE, WALTER	14, Tavistock Square, W.C.
1944	Jan. 1891	LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow, Bucks.
4021	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS ..	8, Carleton Gardens, Stanwix, Carlisle.
3890	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1907	*LAWRENCE, JOHN, N.D.A.	Messrs. Cawter, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.
1019	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ROBERT ..	57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3397	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1907	*LEAKE, ROBERT	Scarsdale, The Mall, Southgate, N.
4206	A. Oct. 1903 F. Sep. 1904	*LEANING, AUBREY RUPERT SIDNEY	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.
1970	A. Jan. 1891 F. Mar. 1895	*LEANING, HENRY JOHN	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2690	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2645	Oct. 1894	*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ..	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
3244	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ..	The Hollies, Leeds.
332	Feb. 1874	LEE, FREDERICK	12, Little College Street, S.W.
1354	A. Jan. 1887 F. Nov. 1893	*LEE, JOHN WILFRID	Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1090	Feb. 1884	LEE, WILLIAM	143 $\frac{1}{2}$, High Street, Guildford.
3859	A. Oct. 1901 F. Feb. 1904	*LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY	Estate Office, Rush, Co. Dublin.
2927	Oct. 1895	*LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM ..	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
3860	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1906	*LEES, FRANK ARTHUR	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Bucks.

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
94	Oct. 1905	LEEST, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
32	Oct. 1904	LE FANU, VICTOR CHARLES ..	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
17	Jan. 1882	LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE ..	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
98	A. Jan. 1873 F. Apr. 1882	LERMIT, ALFRED WILLIAM ..	7, Heeren Street, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
33	A. Feb. 1902 F. May 1905	*LESLIE, HENRY GEORGE, A.R.I.B.A.	34 Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C.
31	Oct. 1904	L'ESTRANGE, HENRY G. ..	The Estates Office, Sligo.
39	Feb. 1908	LIGHTBODY, FORREST HAY ..	53, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
47	Dec. 1881	LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS LOWRY, B.A. (Oxon)	549-550, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
01	Feb. 1883	LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC, M.A. (Oxon)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
31	Dec. 1889	LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Frodsham, Cheshire.
10	A. Oct. 1900 F. May 1909	*LISNEY, HARRY	The General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
05	Dec. 1887	LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKIN- SON	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
10	Nov. 1891	LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
08	A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909	*LIVING, ROBERT	High Street, Hornchurch, Essex.
62	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Valuer's Office, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.
39	A. Oct. 1878 F. Dec. 1901	*\$LLOYD, DONALD	Messrs. Ellen and Son, Andover, Hants.
63	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1911	*\$LOBAN, GUSTAVUS TAYLOR ..	Devonshire Club, St. James's. S.W., and Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.
05	A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1914	*LOCK, CECIL WILLIAM BEST ..	9, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
48	Dec. 1881	LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY	Instow, North Devon.
01	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*LODGE, THOMAS ARTHUR	13, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
34	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON ..	Woodcroft, Marton, S.O., and 129, Albert Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
34	A. May 1884 F. June 1891	LOFTS, HENRY FAIRLAM	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square, W.
69	Feb. 1899	LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
63	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1900	*LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
37	Oct. 1910	LONG, LELAND	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.
33	Oct. 1904	LONGFIELD, HENRY FOSTER ..	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
01	Oct. 1912	*LONGLEY, HENRY BANKS	Surrey Estate Offices, High Street, Epsom, Surrey.
32	A. Nov. 1891 F. July 1895	*LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD	Newbolt House, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
38	Apr. 1884	LOOKER, JOHN	The Terrace, Huntingdon.
14	Nov. 1891	LORING, JOHN	Doddington, Nantwich, Cheshire.
06	Nov. 1887	LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A. ..	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent, and 124, High Street, Shoreditch, E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1126	A. Mar. 1884 F. Feb. 1891	LOW, ROBERT JOHN	St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
5214	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1914	*LOXTON, FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY	20, Princes Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
2532	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1897	*LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	Guildhall Chambers, High Street Exeter.
1742	Feb. 1890	LUDLOW, COLONEL WALTER ROBERT, C.B.	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, and Lovelace Hill, Solihull, Warwickshire.
3567	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*LUKER, DYNELEY	19, Basinghall Street, E.C.
5601	Oct. 1909	LYLE, SYDNEY J.	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
2095	May 1891	LYNAM, CHARLES, F.R.I.B.A. . .	Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
5612	Oct. 1909	*LYNAM, GEORGE TROTTER. . .	Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
4465	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*LYNDE, WALTER MIGHELLS . .	Public Works Department, Nairobi British East Africa.
3569	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1903	*LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD	The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell Flintshire.
3308	Feb. 1898	LYONS, FRANCIS OLIVER, M.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1743	Feb. 1890	LYWOOD, EDWIN.	16, Weyhill Road, Andover, Hants.
2315	Nov. 1891	MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	2, Ethel Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
3032	June 1896	M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR.	Rathvinden, Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow.
4334	Oct. 1904	McCLURE, ROBERT	Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
2322	Nov. 1891	McCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesea House, Crewe.
2833	Sep. 1895	MCDONALD, ALLAN, M.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
1664	A. Dec. 1889 F. Mar. 1895	*\$MACDONALD, ARTHUR, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Tring, Herts.
3472	Feb. 1899	MACDONALD, RANALD RODERICK	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
6471	Oct. 1912	MACDONNELL, CHARLES R. A., D.L.	40, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
2096	May 1891	MACDOUGALL, ROBERT	63, John Street, Glasgow.
5500	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*MCGHIE, CHARLES	38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5340	Feb. 1908	McHARRIE, STAIR	Rephad, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
5215	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*McILWRAITH, JOHN FORSYTH . .	11, Benet Street, Cambridge.
5819	Feb. 1910	McINTOSH, RICHARD	Chumba, Punjab, India.
6462	Oct. 1912	MACKINTOSH, JOHN	Architects' Department, H.M. Prison Commission for Scotland, Edinburgh.

Ship. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
371	Oct. 1908	McLAREN, JOHN THOMAS	The Leuchold, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.
341	Feb. 1908	McMICHAEL, JAMES	1, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow.
228	Oct. 1895	*MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY	Derwas, Abergelge, Denbighshire.
476	Feb. 1899	MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estates Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
317	Nov. 1891	†MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard, Somersetshire.
210	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*MADGE, WILFRID	Valuer's Department, 4, Lancaster Place, W.C.
713	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*MAGGS, LEONARD	The Hollies, Walnut Grove, Radcliffe-on- Trent, Nottinghamshire.
012	Jan. 1896	MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT	The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
752	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1911	*MAKINS, JAMES VINCENT	30, George Square, Glasgow.
345	Oct. 1904	*MALTY, CHARLES MIDLAM	40, Knightsbridge, S.W.
161	Jan. 1869	MANN, CHARLES JOHN	50, Parliament Street, S.W.
319	Nov. 1891	MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E.	2, Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent.
784	Apr. 1890	MANN, J. BAGSHAW	12, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.
554	A. Jan. 1889 F. Feb. 1893	*MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW	50, Parliament Street, S.W.
146	Oct. 1911	*MARKHAM, FREDERICK WARREN	90, Deansgate, Manchester.
947	Jan. 1891	MARKS, HYMAN	19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
339	Sep. 1895	MARMION, THOMAS HENRY	Estates Office, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
503	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1909	*MARSDEN, JOHN WILLIAM	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
723	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*\$MARSH, FREDERICK STEPHEN ..	Waverley, All Saints' Road, Peterborough.
326	A. Nov. 1881 F. Nov. 1884	MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER	Chippenham, Wilts.
785	Apr. 1890	MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
331	A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1897	*\$MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Alton, Hants.
996	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*MARTIN, HARRISON	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
555	A. Jan. 1889 F. Jan. 1896	*\$MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Littleport, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.
364	Jan. 1875	MARTIN, HOWARD (<i>Past- President</i>)	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and South Lawn, Reigate, Surrey.
714	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON	63, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
569	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1898	*MARTIN, SAMUEL	Valuation Department, South London Division, Duchy Rooms, Somerset House, W.C.
533	A. Dec. 1888 F. July 1892	†MARTIN, THOMAS	67, Teddington Park, Teddington, Middlesex.
589	Feb. 1889	MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
478	Feb. 1899	MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
598	Mar. 1889	MASON, CHARLES	Newton House, Queen Street, Louth, Lincolnshire.
677	A. Dec. 1889 F. June 1908	*MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM HAY- LEY	49, Leamington Road Villas, West- bourne Park, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4029	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*MASON, HERBERT WALTER ..	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstead Surrey.
1091	Feb. 1884	MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR..	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1288	A. Dec. 1885 F. Nov. 1888	*MASSIE, FRANK, M.I.C.E. ..	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield Yorkshire.
696	Jan. 1882	MASTERMAN, GEORGE HUGHES..	34 and 36, Gresham Street, E.C.
3865	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1913	*MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton
3715	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*MATHER, JAMES	Dinwoodie, Davidson's Mains, Midlothian.
995	Dec. 1883	MATHEWS, JOSEPH DOUGLASS, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
2596	A. Oct. 1893 F. Apr. 1896	*MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A. (Cantab.)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
7007	Oct. 1913	*MATHISON, JOSEPH	Langport, Somerset.
6770	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*†MATTHEWS, MAURICE KERSHAW	77, Tottenham Court Road, W.
2842	Sep. 1895	MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH ..	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh
5602	Oct. 1909	MAUNSELL, GEORGE EDWARD SCARLETT	Donadea Castle, Donadea, Co. Kildare
2843	Sep. 1895	MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD..	36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
3866	A. Oct. 1901 F. Sep. 1902	*MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN ..	Riverside, Great Blakenham, Ipswich
1356	A. Jan. 1887 F. Jan. 1890	*MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
2844	Sep. 1895	MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL ..	Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry
3333	Oct. 1898	*MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD..	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire.
2320	Nov. 1891	MAY, THOMAS HENRY .. .	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton Derbyshire.
4212	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*MAYHEW, ROBERT HENRY JEWERS, A.R.I.B.A.	Edmondsbury, Genoa Road, Anerley S.E.
3571	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1903	*MEABY, THOMAS JAMES .. .	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
4032	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1912	*§MEACHER, EDMUND	Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street Worcester.
1948	Jan. 1891	MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY, M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Manchester.
5603	Oct. 1909	MEDCALE, WILLIAM	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
2534	A. Nov. 1892 F. Aug. 1893	*MELLENFIELD, JAMES HENRY ..	517, Hackney Road, N.E.
552	Dec. 1879	MELLERSH, ALFRED WILLIAM ..	Godalming, Surrey.
1949	Jan. 1891	MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY .. .	1, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1447	A. Jan. 1888 F. Sep. 1902	*†MELROSE, FRANK.. . . .	384, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
1379	Mar. 1887	MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.

Tip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
96	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1897	*MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Estate Office, S.E. Railway, Tooley St., London Bridge Station, S.E.
72	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1894	*SMERRY, ARTHUR WALKER.. ..	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
99	May 1891	MERRY, THOMAS	9, Abington Street, Northampton.
46	Oct. 1894	*MESSENGER, HENRY	77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
64	Feb. 1882	MESSENGER, WILLIAM HARRY ..	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
23	Dec. 1884	*†MICHELMORE, ALFRED (Member of Council)	Gate House, Totnes, Devon.
42	Feb. 1908	MIDDLETON, JAMES	Estate Office, Braehead, Kilmarnock.
93	Nov. 1888	MIDDLETON, REGINALD EMPSON, M.I.C.E.	17, Victoria Street, S.W., and 90, Kensington Park Road, W.
26	Nov. 1891	MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT	1, Arcade Chambers, Reading.
70	Oct. 1896	*MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E. .	4, Brookside Ter., Sunderland, Durham.
16	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1903	*MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
77	May 1884	MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	51, London Street, Norwich.
105	Feb. 1886	MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, Cheshire
28	Nov. 1891	MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM.. . .	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Brom- yard, Herefordshire.
37	A. Feb. 1906 F. Nov. 1913	*MIRAMS, ARTHUR EDWARD .. .	P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay.
96	Oct. 1913	MITCHELL, GEORGE BENNETT .. .	148, Union Street, Aberdeen.
33	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1892	*MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN ..	Broadbridge Place, Horsham, Sussex.
45	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1911	*MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS ..	Enderley, 30, Clarence Square, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
92	Oct. 1912	*MITCHELL, JOSEPH	Devonshire Buildings, Carlisle.
32	A. Dec. 1884 F. Nov. 1890	*MIXER, EDWARD.. . . .	Ilchester House, Uxbridge Road Station, W.
18	Feb. 1890	MONCKTON, HENRY PERCIVAL, F.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
30	Nov. 1891	MONIER-WILLIAMS, STANLEY FAITHFULL, A.R.I.B.A.	47A, Eccleston Place, S.W.
97	Oct. 1907	*MONSON, EDWARD CHARLES PHILIP, F.R.I.B.A.	Finsbury Pavement House, E.C., and 182, High Street, Acton, W.
61	Jan. 1891	MONTAGU, HENRY HAVELOCK .. .	36, Coleman Street, E.C.
72	Oct. 1912	MONTGOMERY, HARFORD HUGH	c/o. W. Montgomery & Son, Belfast and Dublin.
68	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1910	*MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
71	Mar. 1890	MOODY, THOMAS	4, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.
76	Feb. 1889	MOORE, ALFRED	7, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 33, Mile End Road, E.
17	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*MOORE, ERNEST LLEWELLYN ..	Wellesley House, 7, Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1165	A. May 1884 F. May 1888	*MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD.. ..	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
4606	Oct. 1905	MOORE, THOMAS IVOR.. ..	H.M. War Office, S.W.
2331	Nov. 1891	MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD	1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
6332	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1912	*SMORLEY, ERIC, A.R.I.B.A. . . .	14, Park Drive, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1772	Mar. 1890	MORRIS, CHARLES	12, Darnaway Street, Edinburgh.
1443	Jan. 1888	MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY . . .	Clive Place, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
2332	Nov. 1891	MORRIS, HAROLD GEORGE.. .	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
2538	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL . .	21, Montserrat Road, Putney, S.W.
2699	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY.. .	West House, Chirbury, Shropshire.
3671	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1909	*MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Bridge, S.O., Cardiganshire.
7008	Oct. 1913	*MORRISH, WILLIAM JAMES MARMADUKE	Wyke Road, Gillingham, Dorset.
3872	A. Oct. 1901 F. Mar. 1909	*MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES.. .	Otterleigh, St. Albans, Herts.
7009	Oct. 1913	*MOTION, SIDNEY HERBERT . .	23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
3065	Oct. 1896	MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM, MAJOR	R.E. Office, Abbey Field, Colchester, Essex.
2145	A. May 1891 F. May 1892	*MÜLLER, JOHN JOSEPH, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
3575	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER . . .	War Office, 80, Pall Mall, S.W.
4219	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*MUNDELL, JOSEPH EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.	157, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
2017	Mar. 1891	MUNDY, HERBERT	Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
2334	Nov. 1891	MUNDY, THOMAS EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.	6, Lincoln Street, Sloane Square, S.W.
3325	Oct. 1898	MURDOCH, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
2845	Sep. 1895	MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
6473	Oct. 1912	MURPHY, J. H. BURKE . . .	Cultra Lodge, Cultra, Co. Down.
3479	Feb. 1899	MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL.. .	Pollok Estates Office, 216, West George Street, Glasgow.
5480	Feb. 1899	MURRAY, JOSEPH.. . . .	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
3481	Feb. 1899	MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON . .	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
4760	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1911	*SMURRELL, SIDNEY JAMES . .	District Valuer's Office, New London Road, Chelmsford.
5588	Oct. 1909	MYERS, ALBERT ROBERT . . .	H.M. Office of Works, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
6147	Oct. 1911	*MYERS, LEGENDER WILLIAM . .	Gregory's Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1591	Feb. 1889	NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS ..	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton Clifton, Bristol (Somerset).
164	A. Jan. 1869 F. Mar. 1882	NASH, ALFRED JAMES.. ..	Farnham, Surrey.
1336	Oct. 1904	NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L. ..	85, George Street, Limerick.
1481	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*NAYLOR, JOHN STUART ..	District Valuer's Office, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.
2018	Mar. 1891	NEALE, GEORGE JAMES ..	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
531	Feb. 1879	NEAME, FREDERICK ..	Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
795	Apr. 1882	NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB ..	8, St. Mary's Hill, Newbury, and Hungerford, Berkshire.
4848	Feb. 1906	NEIGHBOUR, WILLIAM FRANCIS..	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.
4039	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1904	*NEILL, JAMES NEILL ..	38, Park Row, Leeds.
3407	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1900	*NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR..	54, St. Petersgate, Stockport, Cheshire.
2102	May 1891	NEW, EDWARD VORLEY, A.R.I.B.A.	62, George Street, Portman Square, W.
5228	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1910	*NEWBERY, REGINALD ALFRED ..	Amesbury, Salisbury.
4221	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908	*NEWBORN, CHARLES REGINALD..	Whindale, Tadworth, Surrey.
1719	Feb. 1890	NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY ..	Lydbury North, Shropshire.
1276	Dec. 1885	NEWMAN, ARTHUR HARRISON, F.R.I.B.A.	St. Thomas Chambers, 24, Railway Approach, S.E.
4041	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1908	*NEWMAN, BERNARD ..	Holmwood, Uxbridge Road, Ealing Dean W.
3576	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Church End, Finchley, N.
2540	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK..	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
2338	Nov. 1891	NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY..	49, High Street, Braintree, Essex.
566	A. Jan. 1880 F. Apr. 1886	NEWMARCH, HENRY CHARLES ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
2846	Sep. 1895	NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	Ballygallon, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
3112	A. Oct. 1896 F. Mar. 1899	*NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIERLEY, M.I.C.E. ..	Town Hall, Paddington, W.
1020	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN..	Bank Chambers, Winchester.
3408	A. Oct. 1898	*NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY..	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.
4612	F. Oct. 1905		
6334	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1913	*NICHOLSON, JAMES, JUN. ..	77, Hilden Street, Bolton, Lancs.
2340	Nov. 1891	NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ABERNETHY	1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1974	A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1901	*NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE ..	Saffron Walden, Essex.
4485	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1913	*NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK..	51A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
5383	Oct. 1908	*NORMAN, HERBERT JOHN ..	Clare Lodge, Southall, Middlesex.
435	Mar. 1876	NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE..	Uxbridge, Middlesex.
85	July 1868	NORTH, GEORGE ..	Lands Improvement Company, 1, Great George Street, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1569	Jan. 1889	NORTHCROFT, HENRY.. ..	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.
255	Feb. 1871	NOTLEY, RICHARD ALBERT ..	14, Bow Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
698	Jan. 1882	NOTLEY, ROBERT PLEDGE, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Paradise Row, Cambridge Road, N.E.
2978	A. Oct. 1895 F. May 1898	*NUTTALL, HERBERT	33, Winckley Square, Preston, Lancashire.
8409	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1904	*NUTTER, JOHN	Thorny Croft, Morecambe, Lancs.
2465	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL	Valuation Department, 1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
2020	Mar. 1891	OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN ..	Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
1975	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1892	*OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT (<i>Vice-President</i>)	4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.
3577	A. Oct. 1899 F. Apr. 1901	*O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD ..	16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick.
1976	A. Jan. 1891 F. Jan. 1894	*OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY	4, Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
3249	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1899	*OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON ..	Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
5005	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907	*OLDHAM, JAMES	12, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.
3775	Oct. 1901	OLDRIEVE, WILLIAM THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh.
2341	Nov. 1891	OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J.	The Grange, Shrewton, Wiltshire.
2342	Nov. 1891	OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Selby Lodge, Consett, Co. Durham.
1306	Feb. 1886	ORGILL, JOHN BERWICK	29, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
3411	A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1904	*ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART, HON. M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Agricultural Economics Institute, 7, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
3051	A. June 1896 F. June 1899	*OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead, Surrey.
4227	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1909	*†OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE, M.R.A.C.	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
2542	A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1908	*OVENDEN, CHARLES	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
5852	Oct. 1910	*OVENDEN, HARRY	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
4849	Feb. 1906	OVERALL, EDMUND	5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
3875	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1908	*OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
1721	Feb. 1890	OWEN, HENRY	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.
1098	A. Feb. 1884 F. Jan. 1890	OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE ..	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
183	Mar. 1869	OWEN, THOMAS RULE.. ..	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire
1628	Nov. 1889	OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
2021	Mar. 1891	PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK.. ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
1042	Jan. 1884	PAGE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
2702	A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1898	*†PAGE, STANLEY HATCH	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
406	A. Nov. 1875 F. Apr. 1881	PAIN, COARD SQUAREY	51, North John Street, Liverpool, and Bebbington, Cheshire.
2801	A. Oct. 1893	*PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD.. ..	44, Russell Terrace, Leamington.
966	A. May 1883	*PAIN, JAMES.. ..	48, West Street, Fareham, Hants.
2703	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1914	*PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Notts.
4228	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1904	*PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES RICHARD	The Secretary's Office, General Post Office (North), E.C.
2495	A. Feb. 1892 F. July 1901	*PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD KING A.R.I.B.A.	7, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
5344	Feb. 1908	PARK, ALEXANDER	175, Hope Street, Glasgow.
567	A. Jan. 1880 F. Jan. 1888	PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	The Grove, Corsham, Wiltshire.
1883	Mar. 1887	PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED.. ..	Broad Street House, E.C., and Woodham Mortimer Place, Maldon, Essex.
1269	May 1885	PARKER, JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.
2348	Nov. 1891	PARKER, STANLEY	313, Birkbeck Chambers, High Holborn, W.C.
4605	Oct. 1905	PARKER, THOMAS	Director of Works Department, H.M. Admiralty, S.W.
4044	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL.. ..	Ludlow, Highfield Road, Northwood, Middlesex.
1853	Nov. 1890	PARKIN, WILLIAM	Babworth, Retford, Notts.
3876	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*PARNWELL, SIDNEY ARTHUR	Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street E.C.
2022	Mar. 1891	PARR, SAMUEL GEORGE	New Broad Street House, E.C.
5007	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1912	*PARRATT, OSWALD ESTCOTT	17, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
1679	A. Dec. 1889 F. Nov. 1893	*PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Beechwood, Crowborough, Sussex.
4046	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD	36, Endlesham Road, Balham, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1422	A. Dec. 1887 F. Mar. 1891	*PARRY, RICHARD, B.SC. (<i>London</i>), A.M.I.C.E.	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1855	Nov. 1890	PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North Street, Brighton.
6801	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*PARSONS, JOHN DOUGLAS	103, Ferme Park Road, Hornsey, N.
4047	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*PARSONS, MAURICE HARRY DONNE	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
957	A. May 1883 F. Dec. 1888	PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS	Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
1897	A. Nov. 1890 F. Oct. 1894	*§PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN	Bank Chambers, 39, George Street, Richmond, Surrey, and 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3115	A. Oct. 1896 F. Mar. 1899	*PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
4347	Oct. 1904	*PATERSON, JOHN SALMON	Valuation Department, Blackfriars House, Perth.
3877	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*§PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN	Westminster House, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth.
5515	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1910	*PAUL, ANDREW	56, Brownlow Road, Bounds Green, N.
967	A. May 1883 F. May 1888	*PAULL, ALAN	12, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
583	Dec. 1880	PAYNE, ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A.	30, St. James's Square, S.W.
719	Jan. 1882	PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
4492	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1914	*PAYNE, JOHN OSWALD	Newfarm, Bromley, Kent.
2602	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1898	*PEARCE, FRED W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex.
2350	Nov. 1891	PEARDE, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire.
3117	A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1901	*PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS	Blofield, St. Agnes Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
4050	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1904	*PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM	The Green, Modbury, South Devon.
2351	Nov. 1891	PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury, Devon.
2603	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1898	*PEARSON, T. HOWARD	Hill House, Gresham, Norwich.
3414	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1907	*PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1270	May 1885	PECK, WILLIAM ROLAND	196, Piccadilly, W.
3252	A. Oct. 1897 F. Sep. 1904	*PEEBLES, PHILIP	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 2, Jinkee Road, Shanghai, China.
2353	Nov. 1891	PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK	Baldersby, S.O., Yorkshire.
2354	Nov. 1891	PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS	Witton House, Witton-le-Wear, Co. Durham.
2105	May 1891	PELLS, ARTHUR	13, London Road, Beccles, Suffolk.
1651	Dec. 1889	PEMBERTON, CHARLES OLIVER PAGET	Tyringham, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
2852	Sep. 1899	PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
4234	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1909	*PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL	4, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
1341	A. Dec. 1886 F. May 1891	*§PERKINS, WALTER FRANK, M.P.	17, Above Bar, Southampton.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
721	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*PERKS, HUGH EARL	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
389	A. Apr. 1887 F. Oct. 1913	PERKS, SYDNEY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.	The Guildhall, E.C
106	May 1891	PERRIAM, ALFRED JOSEPH	41, Quadrant Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
579	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1911	*PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE	Estate Office, Broughton, Skipton, Yorkshire.
252	Feb. 1885	*PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading.
381	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1902	*PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD	23, Cotham Road, Bristol.
338	Oct. 1910	PHIBBS, HARRY	Public Works Department, Bombay.
352	Dec. 1889	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
493	Oct. 1912	*PHIPPS, FREDRICK REGINALD	Town Hall, Basingstoke, Hants.
043	Jan. 1884	PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
968	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*†PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD	2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.W.
382	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1910	*PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
399	A. Nov. 1890 F. July 1901	*PINDER, RICHMOND	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
253	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD	Burnham House, Malmesbury, Wilts.
074	Jan. 1890	PINKS, EDWIN CHARLES	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
119	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1897	*PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
383	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1908	*PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD HOMFRAY	Inland Revenue, Barclay's Bank Chambers, Plymouth.
770	A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1912	*PITT, JOSEPH HENRY	14, Harvist Road, Brondesbury Road, N.W.
023	Mar. 1891	POPPE, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.
359	Nov. 1891	PORTER, JOHN MERRY	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.
016	A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1908	*PORTER, OLIVER JOHN	62, Moorgate Street, E.C.
440	Feb. 1912	POTT, WALTER	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
977	A. Jan. 1891 F. Nov. 1894	*POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE	28, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
384	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1907	*POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS	Wannock, Downs Court Road, Purley, Surrey.
361	Nov. 1891	POTTS, JAMES	Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland.
224	Jan. 1870	POUNDLEY, JOHN EDWARD	Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
707	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1898	*POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVERNDEN	Mount Woodlands, Marlborough, Wilts.
1866	Nov. 1890	POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.	344, Kennington Road, S.E., and Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
022	A. Dec. 1883 F. Mar. 1891	POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
342	A. Feb. 1874 F. Nov. 1880	POWELL, REGINALD HENRY ..	Estate Office, Lewes, Sussex.
4773	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*POWER, PERCY TOMES	Egham, Surrey.
2543	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1896	*PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER ..	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martin Bank Chambers, Dartford, Kent.
3628	A. Feb. 1900 F. Oct. 1911	*PRATT, FRANK PERCY.. .. .	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex
1536	A. Dec. 1888 F. Dec. 1892	*PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1781	Apr. 1890	PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN	7, Picton Place, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
5520	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1911	*PRICE, FREDERICK PALEY.. ..	District Valuer's Office, Doncaster.
2544	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD	103, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
4500	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1909	*PRICKARD, THOMAS FRANCIS VAUGHAN	31, Hyde Park Gate, W.
2107	May 1891	PRIDMORE, ALBERT EDWARD ..	2, Broad Street Buildings, E.C.
1857	Nov. 1890	PRIDMORE, ARTHUR STIRLING ..	140, Junction Road, N.
4055	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*†§PRITCHARD, HENRY A.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
2708	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1899	*PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED	Valuer's Office, 13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
3629	A. Feb. 1900 F. Dec. 1903	*PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST ..	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
4240	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN	Council Offices, Mumbles, near Swansea
2686	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1900	*PUGH-JONES, DAVID	County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff and 6, Kimberley Road, Roath Park, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
1694	A. Jan. 1890 F. Feb. 1895	*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT ..	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.
2853	Sep. 1895	PURCELL, WILLS W.	Dromore, Mallow, Co. Cork.
1080	A. Jan. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	PURCHASE, EDWARD KEYNES ..	20 and 22, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.
3299	Feb. 1898	PURDIE, ANTHONY	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
5373	Oct. 1908	PURVES, JAMES.. .. .	Dunskey Estate Office, Portpatrick N.B.
2984	A. Oct. 1895 F. Jan. 1897	*PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES	417, New Cross Road, New Cross, S.E.
3120	A. Oct. 1896 F. Sep. 1903	*PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE..	Haskins, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.
3727	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY.. ..	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe Bucks.
2635	A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1896	*§RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Shrewsbury.

Sl. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
103	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1913	*RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES ..	30, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
162	Feb. 1888	RAIKES, GEORGE WHITTINGTON, COLONEL	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester, Warwickshire.
145	Feb. 1908	RALSTON, ANDREW AGNEW ..	Philpstoun House, West Lothian.
146	Feb. 1908	RALSTON, CHARLES WALLACE ..	Dabton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
59	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1914	*RANDALL, ERNEST SMITH ..	Elm House, New Road, Chatham, Kent
138	Feb. 1912	RANDALL, JOHN MORGAN ..	Dunraven Estate Office, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
18	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1912	*RANDALL, WILLIAM EDWARD RENWELL, JUN. ..	171, High Street, Chatham.
166	Oct. 1896	RAVES, BERTRAM ADAMS, MAJOR, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Royal Engineer Office, Salisbury.
504	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED ..	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
102	Feb. 1883	RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED (Member of Council) ..	Newlands, Salisbury.
186	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*RAWLENCE, JAMES ..	Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
159	Nov. 1890	RAWLINS, HENRY ADAIR, A.R.I.B.A. ..	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
167	Nov. 1891	RAWLINS, WILLIAM ..	45, King William Street, E.C.
116	Dec. 1888	REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT ..	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham, Lancashire.
242	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1908	*READ, FRANCIS CHARLES JENNINGS ..	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
709	A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1906	*READ, WALTER HERBERT ..	81, Argyle Road, Ealing, W.
186	Nov. 1891	REBECK, THOMAS WARREN ..	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
506	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	20, Mill Street, Bedford.
418	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1907	*§REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 23, Duppas Hill Terrace, Croydon.
584	Dec. 1880	REES, WILLIAM ANDREW ..	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
169	Nov. 1891	REES, WILLIAM JOHN ..	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
170	Nov. 1891	REEVE, KINGSNORTH ..	27, High Street, Rye, Sussex, and High Street, Lydd, Kent.
121	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1897	*†REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR ..	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
185	Oct. 1906	REMNAINT, ARCHIBALD CHARLES	H.M. Office of Works, 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W., and 185, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
1937	Apr. 1883	RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN ..	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot, Devon.
1071	Oct. 1896	*RENTON, GEORGE ..	3, Princes Square, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
1374	Oct. 1908	RENTON, JAMES ..	Sunbank, Perth.
1802	A. Apr. 1882 F. Jan. 1890	REX, FRANCIS HERBERT ..	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
254	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1913	*REYNOLDS, ARTHUR HUGH ..	Holton, Blundellsands, Liverpool.
7010	Oct. 1913	*RHODES, JAMES NORMAN ..	Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
4507	A. Oct. 1904 Jan. 1912	*RICE, BENJAMIN LOUIS ..	17, Dale Street, Liverpool.
453	A. May 1876 F. Dec. 1881	RICH, ROBERT	Didcot, Berks.
2027	Mar. 1891	RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.
7011	Oct. 1913	*RICHARDS, JOHN	Llynclys, Oswestry, Salop.
5021	A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1909	*RICHARDS, WALTER	12, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.
5255	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*† RICHARDS, WALTER ROWE ..	35, Wontner Road, Balham, S.W.
3122	A. Oct. 1896 F. Apr. 1901	*RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE	74, Cheapside, E.C.
1955	Jan. 1891	RICHARDSON, CHARLES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire
1746	Feb. 1890	RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
5256	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1913	*RICHARDSON, JOHN STOCKS ..	Thorner, near Leeds.
2466	A. Nov. 1891 F. May 1892	*§ RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER ..	Sun Fire Office, 60, Charing Cross, S.
2373	Nov. 1891	RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND ..	Townhall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight
914	Apr. 1883	RIDDLE, FREDERICK HENRY BRIMBLE	7, Belgrave Road, Ecclestone Square, S.W.
5023	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*RIDER, SYDNEY FRANKLIN ..	37, Bramley Road, Notting Hill, W.
3585	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD ..	Fire Offices Committee, 65 & 66, Watling Street, E.C.
2028	Mar. 1891	RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury.
5763	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*RIGHTON, CHARLES SHIRT ..	18, Market Street, Marple, Cheshire.
1517	Dec. 1888	RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM ..	High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.
4348	Oct. 1904	*RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS ..	48, Castle Street, Liverpool.
4060	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Brentwood, Essex.
3482	Feb. 1899	ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON ..	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
423	A. Jan. 1876 F. Nov. 1890	ROBERTS, CHARLES QUINCEY ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
2858	Sep. 1895	ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER ..	Gaultier, Woodstown, Waterford.
3728	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1910	*ROBERTS, JOHN, N.D.A. ..	Maestegfryn, Towyn, Merionethshire
3637	Oct. 1900	ROBERTS, SAMUEL	War Office, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.
4780	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*ROBERTSON, CLEMENT ALBERT ..	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5347	Feb. 1908	ROBERTSON, JOHN	Panmure Estate Office, Carnoustie, Forfarshire.
754	A. Feb. 1882 F. May 1891	ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey, Hants.
2498	A. Feb. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR ..	5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
2112	May 1891	ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR ..	Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport, Hants.
2375	Nov. 1891	ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	7, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.
6474	Oct. 1912	ROBINSON, GRAHAM F. P., B.E. (Dublin)	Alma, Sandycove East, Kingstown Co. Dublin.

No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
8	Apr. 1881	ROBINSON, HENRY, PROFESSOR, M.I.C.E.	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
1	Sep. 1895	ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR ..	Roundstone, Galway.
7	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT ..	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
2	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*ROBINSON, JAMES CHARLES EVITT	Marsh Leys, Kempston, Bedford.
2	Sep. 1895	ROBINSON, RICHARD ST. GEORGE	Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.
6	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD	Newdigate, Surrey.
1	Dec. 1872	ROBSON, EDWARD ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 2, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.
4	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*ROBSON, WALTER	13, Framlington Place, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
3	Sep. 1895	ROCHFORD, WILLIAM	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
9	Feb. 1904	*RODDICK, ANDREW	4, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.
7	Feb. 1890	RODHAM, JOHN	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
8	A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1914	*ROFF, HENRY GRIFFITHS	34, Carew Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
11	Feb. 1912	ROGERS, ARTHUR MECHELEN, MAJOR, S.R.E.S.	R.E. Office, Fermoy, Ireland.
5	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*ROGERS, FREDERIC JAMES..	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
5	Sep. 1895	ROGERS, HARRY	The Hill, Monaghan, Ireland.
5	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT ..	50, Belgrave Road, South Belgravia, S.W.
2	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*ROGERS, LEONARD NEVILLE ..	50, Belgrave Road, S.W.
4	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1913	*ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL ..	Aberglaslyn, 2, Birdhurst Rise, Croydon.
13	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*ROGERS, MONTAGU STANLEY ..	78, Gloucester Road, South Ken- sington, S.W.
31	A. Dec. 1874 F. Jan. 1876	ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT, M.P. (Past-President)	5, Waterloo Place, S.W., and Grey Friars Leicester.
39	A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1889	*§ ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	Grey Friars, Leicester.
4	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1887	*§ RODDS, ALFRED	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
26	A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900	*§ ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
12	Oct. 1913	*ROPER, ROBERT GARWOOD ..	23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
15	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1910	*ROSS, PERCY HAVERY.. ..	4, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
35	Oct. 1898	*ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ..	190, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
36	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1904	*ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, CAPTAIN	The College, Durham.
14	May 1891	ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM	Oakham, Rutland.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2029	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908	RUAULT, JOHN GUSTAVE PETER	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.
3730	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908	*RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES..	Rates Department, Treasury, S.W.
2378	Nov. 1891	RUMBALL, AUBREY	St. Albans, Herts.
970	A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1890	*RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS ..	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devon.
315	A. Dec. 1873 F. Nov. 1875	RUSHWORTH, EDMUND WALTER (Member of Council)	22, Savile Row, W.
4249	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1915	*RUSSELL, HUMPHREY GLADSTONE	66, Cannon Street, E.C.
1547	Jan. 1889	RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury
3772	A. Feb. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT ..	Norcot, Oxted, Surrey.
998	Dec. 1883	RUTLEY, CHARLES	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
1818	May 1890	RUTLEY, FRANK	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
4337	Oct. 1904	RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS F.	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.
2380	Nov. 1891	RYAN, WILLIAM PATRICK	191-4, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.
466	A. Dec. 1876 F. Nov. 1880	RYDE, ARTHUR LYON (Vice-President)	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
1024	A. Dec. 1883 F. Feb. 1910	SABIN, JOSEPH HENRY (Member of Council)	7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1233	A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1894	*SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, W.C.
438	A. Mar. 1876 F. Nov. 1889	ST. QUINTIN, RICHARD SAMUEL..	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
4251	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*SALMON, JOSEPH HAROLD.. ..	Valuer's Department, 5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
6494	Oct. 1912	*SALMOND, WILLIAM	6, High Street, Dundee.
1788	Apr. 1890	SAMPLE, CHAS. HERBERT, B.A. (Cantab.)	Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, North umberland.
1789	Apr. 1890	SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS ..	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumber land.
6997	Oct. 1913	SAMSON, DAVID THOMAS	Seafeld Estates Office, Cullen, Banff shire.
1384	Mar. 1887	SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN	42, Mill Street, Bedford.
2116	May 1891	SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTES- CUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
3589	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1909	*SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU ..	816, High Road, Tottenham, N.
4063	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*SANDERS, INGALTON	23, Portland Street, Southampton.

No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
8	Sep. 1895	SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
3	Oct. 1910	*SANDERSON, WILLIAM WAITE ..	Kenton Hall, Kenton, Northumberland.
7	A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY ..	16, St. James Row, Sheffield.
5	Oct. 1912	SANDYS, HENRY	Tinna Park, Kilpedder, Co. Wicklow.
6	A. Feb. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN	71, East Hill, Colchester.
1	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*SARGANT, FRANK ELLISON ..	90, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
2	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*SAUNDERS, ARTHUR PERCIVAL ..	Messrs. Collins & Collins, 37, South Audley Street, W.
6	A. Jan. 1890 F. Nov. 1892	*SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT ..	150, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
2	Nov. 1891	SAUNDERS, MARTIN L., A.R.I.B.A.	4, Coleman Street, E.C.
7	A. Apr. 1884 F. Oct. 1899	*SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN ..	Estate Offices, L. and S.W. Ry., Waterloo Station, S.E.
3	Nov. 1891	SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY, A.M.I.C.E.	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
2	A. Mar. 1882 F. Mar. 1889	SAVILL, ALFRED	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
2	A. Nov. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*SAVILL, EDWIN (<i>Member of Council</i>)	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
9	A. Feb. 1905 F. July 1907	*SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1904	*S ⁺ AWYER, JOHN ASHTON	59, High Street, Winchester.
6	Feb. 1898	SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM, CAPT.	1, Stanley Street, Chester.
4	Oct. 1909	SCLATER, EDWARD	Downshire Office, Hillsborough, Co. Down.
3	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY	Long Melford, Suffolk.
5	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1910	*SCOTT, JOHN	5, Market Place, Morpeth, Northumberland.
0	Sep. 1895	SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	Willsboro', Londonderry.
5	A. Feb. 1882 F. Mar. 1889	SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend, Kent.
1	Nov. 1890	SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE ..	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
7	Oct. 1894	*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
9	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1899	*SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Estate Office, Warrington, Lancashire.
1	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1911	*SEDGWICK, PERCY GEORGE ..	1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
0	A. Oct. 1897 F. Jan. 1902	*SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
0	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*SELWYN, WILLIAM INGRAM ..	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.
3	Nov. 1890	SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
0	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER ..	Bank Chambers, 42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
9	A. Jan. 1884 F. Mar. 1891	SHACKLE, EDWARD NEILD	25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
11	Feb. 1898	SHARP, JOHN GRANT	172, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3261	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
1819	May 1890	SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
4795	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*SHEPARD, JOSEPH ERNEST	274 & 275, Upper Street, Islington, M.
1316	May 1886	SHERRIN, JOHN LESTER	Iona, Eastbourne, Sussex.
706	A. Jan. 1882 F. Dec. 1887	SHERWIN, JOSEPH HENRY	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
2385	Nov. 1891	SHONE, ISAAC, A.M.I.C.E.	5, Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W.
474	A. Jan. 1877 F. Nov. 1880	SHOPPEE, CHARLES HERBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	22, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
4121	Oct. 1903	SHORT, ERNEST WILLIAM GEORGE, CAPTAIN	Royal Engineer Office, The Castle, Cape Town, South Africa.
2988	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1900	*SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY . .	Staplegrave, Taunton, Somerset.
4126	Oct. 1903	*SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN, M.I.C.E.	Sanctuary House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W., and 10, Park Row, Leeds.
604	A. Jan. 1881 F. May 1883	*SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, B.SC. (<i>Lond.</i>)	47, Milsom Street, Bath.
4850	Feb. 1906	SILVESTER, GEORGE	10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
811	A. May 1882 F. Nov. 1889	SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN . . .	Basingstoke, Hants, and Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
6856	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*†SIMMONS, EDGAR JOHN	Station Place, Letchworth, Herts.
824	A. Nov. 1882 F. Aug. 1891	SIMMONS, W. ANKER	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Basingstoke, Hants.
5820	Feb. 1910	SIMPSON, CECIL JOHN WILLIAM . .	H.M. Office of Works, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
1486	May 1888	SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
2386	Nov. 1891	SINGLE, ARTHUR	83, The Grove, Stratford, E.
2546	A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1897	*SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT . . .	48, Collingwood Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
2387	Nov. 1891	SKITT, ARTHUR	9, St. Saviour's Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.
3052	A. June 1896 F. Oct. 1898	*SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL	16, Green Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
3425	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1901	*SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MAC- KENZIE	Ye Haven, Hockering Road, Woking, Surrey.
2388	Nov. 1891	SLADE, JAMES BENJAMIN	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
4253	A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1910	*SLADDIN, FREDERICK ROBERT EDWIN	Union Castle Buildings, Adderley Street, Cape Town, B.S.A.
1903	A. Nov. 1890 F. Nov. 1892	*SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK . .	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C., and Surrey.
5822	Feb. 1910	*SLATER, ERIC ARNOLD	Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.
2633	A. Feb. 1894 F. Feb. 1900	*SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth, Herts.
3131	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*SLY, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehall, Cumberland.
4067	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1913	*SMALLEY, WILLIAM	Floraville, 12, Beacon Hill, Cambridge Road, N.
5031	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*SMALLMAN, HENRY RICHARD GEORGE STRONG	8, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1911	SMART, JAMES	29, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
A. Oct. 1902	*SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
F. Jan. 1908	*SMITH, CHARLES GORDON	56, Cannon Street, E.C., and 33, West Bank, Stamford Hill, N.
A. Oct. 1895	*SMITH, CHARLES GORDON	
F. Oct. 1900		
A. Oct. 1902	*†SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT	Chippenham, Wiltshire.
F. May 1906	SMITH, EDWARD	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.
May 1889		
Apr. 1888	SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Nov. 1891	SMITH, FRANK ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A.	35, New Broad Street, E.C.
A. Dec. 1888	*§SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington, Warwickshire.
F. Jan. 1890		
Nov. 1891	SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
Mar. 1891	SMITH, FREDERICK ROBERT	303, Bank Chambers, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Dec. 1889	SMITH, GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent.
May 1891	SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
Sep. 1895	SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
A. Oct. 1903	*SMITH, HUGH	Auction Land and Estate Office, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs, Kent.
F. June 1912		
A. Oct. 1899	*SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
F. Feb. 1904	SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
May 1888	*SMITH, JONAH WALKER	Local Government Board, George Street, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1910		
May 1891	SMITH, PERCY PYNE CALDECOTT	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
A. Oct. 1901	*SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN	84, Colvestone Crescent, Dalston, N.E., and Squirrels Heath, Essex.
F. Jan. 1907		
Oct. 1908	SMITH, ROBERT	Cranstoun-Riddell, Ford, Midlothian.
May 1890	SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1902	*SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
F. Jan. 1908		
A. Oct. 1897	*§SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
F. Nov. 1900	SMITH, THOMAS	The Castle, Maybole, Ayrshire.
Feb. 1908		
A. Feb. 1883	SMITH, WHEATER	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
F. Feb. 1889	*SMITH, WILLIAM	Upper Farm, Abbot's Salford, Evesham, Worcestershire.
Feb. 1885		
Feb. 1887	SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton, Devonshire.
A. Oct. 1904	*SNEATH, FRANK EDGAR	Dacre House, 5, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
F. Nov. 1912		
Nov. 1888	SNELLING, HENRY	19 & 20, Walbrook, E.C., & Sidecup, Kent.
A. Oct. 1907	*SOUTH, ARTHUR EDWARD	1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
F. Oct. 1910		
A. Oct. 1895	*SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
F. Oct. 1900		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
2607	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1896	*SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES ..	Little Everdon, Daventry, Northamptonshire.
6148	Oct. 1911	*SPAIN, JOSEPH	The Nook, East Boldon, S.O., Durham.
4073	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1912	*SPALDING, FRANK EWART ..	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.
4266	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*SPARKE, NORMAN LUSH ..	c/o Shanghai Land Investment Company, 2, Jin Kee Road, Shanghai via Siberia.
4534	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*§SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT ..	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1822	May 1890	SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury, and 11, Great George Street, S.W.
1067	Jan. 1884	SQUIRE, RICHARD	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
1277	Dec. 1885	STACEY, HARRIE	Station Road, Redhill, Surrey
2393	Nov. 1891	STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN ..	West Street, Havant, Hants.
2394	Nov. 1891	STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester and Worcester Chambers, Worcester
2992	A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE ..	11, Southampton Row, High Holborn, W.
2395	Nov. 1891	STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE ..	23, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
3269	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1901	*STANFORD, GEORGE	11, Great George Street, S.W., and Alexandra Road, Reading.
2120	May 1891	STANHAM, GEORGE GORDON ..	26 & 27, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.
1437	Jan. 1888	STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehall, Cumberland.
3431	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1908	*STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E.	Maidstone Road, Chatham, and Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
5541	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1911	*STANTON, GEORGE WALTER ..	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.
2609	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1894	*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN ..	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon.
1707	Jan. 1890	START, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Cups Chambers, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
469	Jan. 1877	STENNING, SIR ALEXANDER ROSE F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Past-President</i>) ..	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
3898	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1907	*STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
4338	Oct. 1904	STEPHENS, SAMUEL	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
4339	Oct. 1904	STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
1823	May 1890	STEVENS, CHARLES VIVIAN ..	56, Buckingham Gate, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
4351	Feb. 1906	STEVENS, JOHN JAMES	Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
2397	Nov. 1891	STEVENS, JOHN WM., A.R.I.B.A.	Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
4506	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*STEVENS, NICHOLAS RICHARD ..	Dunwich, York Road, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
3183	Oct. 1897	STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr, N.B.
2037	Mar. 1891	STEVENSON, EDMUND HERBERT, M.I.C.E.	38, Parliament Street, S.W.

Ship. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
0	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*STEWART, CLIFFORD THOMAS ..	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
7	July 1868	STEWART, HERBERT THOMAS (<i>Past-President</i>)	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
4	Sep. 1895	STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS (<i>Vice-President</i>)	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
3	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM..	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
1	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1914	*STEWART, HARRY S., A.R.I.B.A..	Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., and Clarewood, Limpsfield, Surrey.
6	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM ..	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
1	May 1891	STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Town Hall, Middlewich, Cheshire.
6	Sep. 1895	STOKES, RICHARD	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
3	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*STONE, EDWARD ALBERT	4, Station Buildings, Catford Bridge, S.E.
8	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1912	*STONE, FREDERIC	Estate Office, Elsham, Grimsby, Lincs.
2	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1907	*STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL..	Orchard House, Erith, Kent.
4	Dec. 1881	STONER, ALFRED	Boston House, 63 and 64, New Broad Street, E.C.
5	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*†STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
5	June 1896	STOFFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
9	Nov. 1891	STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester.
5	Oct. 1912	*STORY, PHILIP FRANCIS	County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
7	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1910	*STRACHAN, CHARLES JOHN ..	12, Belsize Parade, Hampstead, N.W.
3	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1898	*STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT.. ..	137, Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.
8	Feb. 1884	STRUDWICK, HAYWARD JAMES..	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
5	A. Dec. 1875 F. June 1891	STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD (<i>Past-President</i>)	Broad Street House, E.C., and Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford.
7	July 1868	STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER.. ..	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
5	A. Dec. 1884 F. Oct. 1911	STURGE, THEODORE	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
9	Oct. 1901	*STURT, CHARLES EDWIN	16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twicken- ham, Middlesex.
6	Oct. 1912	SULLIVAN, WILLIAM C. L.	11, South Mall, Cork.
0	Nov. 1891	SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH	Coggeshall, Essex.
3	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*SUTCLIFFE, ALBERT JAMES ..	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
4	A. Oct. 1899 F. Mar. 1904	*SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY.. ..	Red Lees, Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire.
1	Nov. 1891	SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden, Yorks.
2	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1900	*SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	74, New Kent Road, S.E.
8	Nov. 1891	SWAIN, FRANK	170, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
7	A. Dec. 1887 F. Feb. 1892	SWETENHAM, HENRY	49, North Gate Street, Chester.

Dlp. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2878	Sep. 1895	SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
1257	Feb. 1885	SWORDER, HUGH.	High Street, Epping, Essex.
4077	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1908	*SYMMONS, PERCY JAMES	63, Melrose Avenue, Willesden Green, N.W.
2879	Sep. 1895	SYNGE, EDWARD	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
2880	Sep. 1895	TAILYOUR, ALEXANDER	Clifton Croft, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
3302	Feb. 1898	TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP . .	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
1317	May 1886	TANNER, SIR HENRY, C.B., I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
3902	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1914	*TANNER, RUDOLPH	29, Pelham Place, South Kensington, S.W.
1115	A. Feb. 1884 F. Dec. 1888	TANNER, WILLIAM	County Surveyor, Newport, Monmouthshire.
771	A. Feb. 1882 F. Nov. 1889	TAPP, ARTHUR	5, Little George Street, Westminster, S.W., and Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
5287	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1913	*TAYLOR, ALFRED CECIL	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
2405	Nov. 1891	TAYLOR, ARTHUR WILLIAM . . .	159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
3067	Oct. 1896	TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES, CAPT.	R.E. Office, Devonport.
4079	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1911	*TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW . . .	Valuer's Department, Central Station, Chambers, Blackpool, Lancs.
5605	Oct. 1909	TAYLOR, GEORGE.	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
2543	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Cathedral Buildings, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1471	A. Mar. 1888 F. July 1891	TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT	Turners Hill, Sussex.
4276	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, JOHN JAMES.	11, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
673	A. Dec. 1881 F. Feb. 1887	TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON, F.R.I.B.A.	St. John Street, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1026	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Chiddingfold, Godalming, Surrey (Sussex Committee)
1825	May 1890	TAYLOR, RICHARD FREDERICK . .	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
2407	Nov. 1891	TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS . . .	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
3506	Oct. 1899	*TAYLOR, THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Barnstaple, Devon.
3740	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY. . . .	Nuttall, Nottingham.
2639	A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1894	*TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
2469	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON . .	57, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
2885	Sep. 1895	TENER, EDWARD SHAW	The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
3306	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	The Firs, Compton, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
4080	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1909	*TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD . .	Engamer, 19, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.

p. n.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7	A. Oct. 1899	*§TERRY, FRANK TREACHER ..	107, Victoria Street, S.W.
0	F. Jan. 1912		
0	A. Oct. 1893	*§THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE ..	Huntingdon.
	F. Oct. 1893		
44	Apr. 1883	THEOBALD, HENRY WELLS DEW- HURST	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
3	A. June 1896	*THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS.. ..	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
	F. June 1898		
0	A. Oct. 1907	*THIRLAWAY, ROBERT	Arrocha, Mousehole Lane, Shirley, South- ampton.
	F. Nov. 1909		
44	A. Oct. 1898	*§THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL	Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.
	F. Jan. 1901	THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
35	Mar. 1890		
19	A. Oct. 1894	*THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire
	F. July 1901		
49	Oct. 1911	*THOMAS, OWEN DAVID	3, Cherry Street, Birmingham.
41	Dec. 1882	THOMPSON, ARTHUR EDMUND ..	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.
50	Oct. 1911	*THOMPSON, EDWARD HORACE ..	Southernhay, Hook, Surbiton, Surrey.
11	Nov. 1891	THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire
35	Oct. 1900	THOMPSON, SIR ROBERT JAMES (Member of Council)	Oak View, Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells.
44	A. Oct. 1904	*THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER.. ..	Valuer's Department, 31, Albert Square, Dundee.
	F. Oct. 1910		
32	A. Oct. 1909	*THORNE, HARMAN	The Square, Barnstable, Devon.
	F. Oct. 1913		
12	A. Feb. 1904	*THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE ..	18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
	F. May 1910		
49	Oct. 1902	*THORP, ROBERT HAYTON	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
57	A. Feb. 1882	THORPE, CHRISTOPHER	56, St. Helen's Street, Chesterfield, Derby- shire.
	F. Nov. 1889		
22	May 1891	THORPE, JOHN	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
22	A. Oct. 1894	*THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ..	1, Sheep Street, Northampton.
	F. July 1895		
00	A. Feb. 1892	*THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrace, Portsmouth.
	F. Nov. 1900		
91	A. Dec. 1880	THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD ..	Royston, Herts.
	F. Nov. 1887		
46	A. Oct. 1904	*THWAITES, GEORGE PERCY ..	8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
	F. Apr. 1908		
70	Jan. 1884	THYNNE, GUY HARRY.. . . .	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
16	A. Oct. 1905	*THYNNE, REGINALD LAMBERT ..	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
	F. Nov. 1913		
73	Feb. 1887	TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Wainfleet, S.O., Lincolnshire.
47	A. Oct. 1904	*TITFORD, HORACE JAMES....	Messrs. Waterer and Dickins, 138, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
	F. Apr. 1911		
13	Nov. 1891	TODD, RICHARD	Englefield, near Reading.
41	Jan. 1885	TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.	County Buildings, Hull.
38	A. Feb. 1902	*TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER ..	50, Station Road, Wood Green, N., and 164, Palmerston Road, Bowes Park, N.
	F. June 1912		
38	Jan. 1888	TOMLINSON, THOMAS H. .. .	2, St. James's Street, Derby.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
473	Jan. 1877	TOOTELL, RICHARD WILLIAM ..	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2550	A. Nov. 1892 F. Feb. 1896	*TORY, JOHN EDWARD.. ..	Valuation Department, 47, Queen Street Exeter.
447	Apr. 1876	TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere Salop.
2763	A. Mar. 1895 F. Oct. 1898	*TOWNEND, WILLIAM	Cross House, Westgate Road, New castle-on-Tyne.
6477	Oct. 1912	TOWNSEND, GEORGE C.	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary.
2890	Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
2892	Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, JAMES RICHARD CLARKE	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2894	Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS COURTNEY	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2893	Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
6400	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1914	*TRACY, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	14, Bedford Row, W.C.
2414	Nov. 1891	TRAFFORD, FREDERICK CHARLES	100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
3276	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE	51A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3436	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1904	*TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM ..	Hartshill, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
2895	Sep. 1895	TRENCH, ARTHUR	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
2437	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD.. ..	6, Broad Street Place, E.C.
2415	Nov. 1891	TREPLIN, ERNEST C.	90, Piccadilly, W.
4852	Feb. 1906	TROLLOPE, CHARLES GEORGE N.	Broadway Court, S.W.
592	A. Dec. 1880 F. Jan. 1891	TROLLOPE, HENRY CHARLES ..	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
1131	A. Mar. 1884 F. Aug. 1891	TRUMPER, JOHN ALFRED	27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2040	Mar. 1891	TUBBS, WALTER BURNELL.. ..	37, Barbican, E.C.
2470	A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
2416	Nov. 1891	TURNER, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	69, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
4818	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*†TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE ..	Church House, Walmer, Kent.
1495	Nov. 1888	TURNER, CHARLES	Oakhurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.
6496	Oct. 1912	*TURNER, FRED WETHERELL ..	8, Fountain Terrace, West Hartlepool Durham.
2900	Sep. 1895	TURNER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON.. .. .	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
1866	Nov. 1890	TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING ..	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
1520	Dec. 1888	TURNER, THOMAS WARNER ..	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Notts.
1867	Nov. 1890	TURTON, EDWARD JAMES	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincoln shire.
4323	Oct. 1904	TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS ..	Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Depart- ment, Liverpool.
3337	Oct. 1898	*TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Amptill, Beds.
1698	A. Jan. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1	Sep. 1895	TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford
2	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1905	*TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD	87, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
7	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*UPSDALE, ANDREW REED	738, Romford Road, Manor Park, E.
5	Feb. 1883	VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE	Bocking, Braintree, Essex, and 44, Bedford Row, W.C.
6	A. Feb. 1889 F. June 1910	*VALE, HENRY	16, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
13	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*VARNDELL, CHARLES EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.	1, Whitehall, S.W.
4	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*VEALE, LOUIS CHARLES	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
9	Feb. 1876	*VERNON, ARTHUR (<i>Past-President</i>)	The Rockery, High Wycombe, Bucks, and 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
11	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1906	*VERNON, ARTHUR STANLEY	41, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks, and 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
6	Sep. 1895	VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
9	Nov. 1891	†VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHAS.	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
7	Sep. 1895	VERSCOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
84	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN	52, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
5	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*VIGERS, ASTLEY ALLAN	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
28	A. Jan. 1878 F. Oct. 1883	VIGERS, LESLIE ROBERT (<i>Past-President</i>)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
94	A. Dec. 1880 F. Nov. 1885	VIGERS, MARTIN	52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1496	Nov. 1888	VILLAR, JAMES	2, Essex Place, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
2994	A. Oct. 1895 F. Dec. 1898	*VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM ..	72, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
1601	Mar. 1889	WACHER, THOMAS	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
3748	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1908	*WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
2126	May 1891	WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST	Halford Street, Leicester.
6905	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*WADE-DALTON, WILLIAM LECH-MERE	The Manor Office, Plympton, Devon.
2418	Nov. 1891	WADLING, HY. JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	Lamb Building, Temple, E.C.
1618	Apr. 1889	WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS	c/o Dr. Shepherd, 235, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.
1699	A. Jan. 1890 F. Oct. 1910	*WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	Valuer's Office, 10, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
848	Dec. 1882	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINS	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1631	Nov. 1889	WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR (Past-President)	13, Union Court, Castle St., Liverpool
5098	Oct. 1907	*WAKEFORD, ARTHUR JAMES ..	184, Clapham Road, S.W.
1392	May 1887	WALCOTT, LYONS RODEN SYMPSON	10, Prince of Wales' Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.
2995	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1906	*WALDRAM, PERCY JOHN	12, Buckingham St., Charing Cross, S.W.
5050	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1913	*WALFORD, EDWARD	Fieldcote, East Grinstead, Sussex.
6127	Oct. 1911	WALKER, ALEXANDER	249, George Street, Glasgow.
1869	Nov. 1890	WALKER, SIR FRANCIS ELLIOTT, BART.	Swansfield House, Alnwick, Northumberland.
2421	Nov. 1891	WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH	Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.
743	Feb. 1882	WALKER, HERBERT, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
4313	A. Feb. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*WALKER, HOWARD JAMES	Valuation Office, Market Square, Lancaster.
4286	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1909	*WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM BOYD	Pahang Para Rubber Syndicate, Ltd Atbara Estate, Kuantan, Pahang, F.M.S.
3486	Feb. 1899	WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
2127	May 1891	WALKER, JOSEPH	South Road, The Park, Nottingham.
1773	Mar. 1890	WALKER, JOSHUA	Bridge Offices, Bridgegate, Retford, Nottingham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
359	Dec. 1881	WALKER, SAMUEL	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
487	Feb. 1899	WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS ..	Chamberlain's Office, Hamilton Palace Hamilton, N.B.
028	A. Dec. 1883 F. May 1897	*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID (<i>Member of Council</i>)	57, King Street, Manchester.
785	Mar. 1882	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	9, Victoria Street, S.W., and Harbour Board Offices, Dover, Kent.
042	Mar. 1891	WALMSLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea, Hants.
307	Feb. 1898	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL, CAPTAIN	51, Trent Valley Road, Lichfield, Staffs.
749	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1904	*WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE	Carlton Chambers, 4, Regent Street, S.W.
384	Oct. 1908	*WALSH, JOSEPH FREDERICK ..	Museum Chambers, Halifax.
750	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1902	*WALTER, THOMAS JAMES ..	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
407	Dec. 1887	WARD, DANIEL	Hewton, Bere Alston, Devon.
469	Mar. 1888	WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock, North Devon.
911	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1902	*†WARD, HENRY PAYNE ..	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey.
063	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1912	*WARD, REGINALD CHARLES ..	23, Princes Street, Ipswich.
871	Nov. 1890	WARING, HERBERT FULLER ..	46, Earl Street, Maidstone.
478	Oct. 1912	WARK, JOSEPH A.	Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.
603	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*§WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE	3, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, W., and Grange Estate Office, Alresford, Hampshire.
632	Nov. 1889	WARNER, HENRY	Farringdon, Alton, Hants.
855	Oct. 1910	*WARR, GEORGE WALTER ..	Town Hall, Southwick, Sussex.
282	A. Oct. 1897	WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST ..	Valuation Office, Dublin.
946	F. Oct. 1902		
4558	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1907	*WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD ..	Elm Cottage, Oakfield Lane, Dartford Kent.
044	Mar. 1891	WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
856	Oct. 1910	*WATERS, FREDERICK EBENEZER	Secretary's Office, General Post Office, E.C.
758	A. Feb. 1882 F. Mar. 1887	WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	c/o Chancellors, Richmond, Surrey.
824	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*WATKINS, HAROLD ALFRED ..	188, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.
101	A. Feb. 1884 F. Mar. 1889	WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL ..	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
3459	Oct. 1912	WATNEY, ARTHUR GORDON ..	33, Poultry, E.C.
47	June 1868	WATNEY, DANIEL (<i>Past President</i>)	33, Poultry, E.C.
1957	Jan. 1891	WATNEY, DENDY (<i>Member of Council</i>)	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
951	A. May 1883 F. Feb. 1887	WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
6413	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1914	*WATSON, CHARLES EDWARD ..	18, Colson Road, East Croydon, Surrey
3604	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER ..	The Estate Office, Watlington, Oxford.
4559	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1905	*WATSON, ERNEST	St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.
2996	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*WATSON, HERBERT JOHN ..	St. Helen's, Cockermouth, Cumberland, and 6, Lendal, York.
1236	A. Dec. 1884 F. Sep. 1895	*WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Petworth, Sussex.
2425	Nov. 1891	*WATSON, JOHN	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
1290	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*WATSON, JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 20, South Parade, Doncaster, Yorks.
7013	Oct. 1913	*WATSON, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	53 and 54, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1456	Feb. 1888	WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass, Cumberland.
467	A. Dec. 1876 F. Nov. 1879	WATTS, CHARLES	West-by-Thames, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
2426	Nov. 1891	WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD	40, South King Street, Cross Street, Man- chester.
1658	Dec. 1889	WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James' Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
4560	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1914	*WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY	Clarence Street Estate Office, Southend on-Sea, Essex.
284	May 1872	WEALL, JOHN	38, High Street, Watford, Herts.
3440	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1904	*WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM	38, High Street, Watford, Hertford- shire.
2562	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1911	*WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKIN- SON	Lowlands, Utley, Keighley, Yorkshire.
3753	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1902	*WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD ..	Valuation Office, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
2915	Sep. 1895	WEBB, CHARLES	Park Place, Tashinny, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
5055	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*WEBB, CLARENCE ALBERT	7, Church Road, Penarth, Cardiff.
1725	Feb. 1890	WEBB, WILLIAM	Keeper's Cottage, Furze Hill, Purley, Surrey.
3605	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*WEBBER, HENRY STANTON ..	23, Queen St., Maidenhead, Berkshire.
4562	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1906	*WEBBER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Brownlow House, 50 and 51, High Holborn, W.C.
1908	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1897	*WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP ..	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1659	Dec. 1889	WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
4088	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*WELLS ARTHUR HARVEY	32, Full Street, Derby.
3606	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1909	*WELLS, FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP	28, Henleaze Avenue, Westbury-on- Trym, Bristol.

Ap. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
53	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1896	*WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY	116, Kensington High Street, W.
61	Dec. 1881	WELLSTED, WM. HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull.
74	Sep. 1895	WELPLY, JAMES	65, George Street, Limerick.
42	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1902	*WELSH, HUGH	Newton Park Estate, Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire.
52	Feb. 1897	WENBORN, SIDNEY THOMAS, MAJOR	R.E. Office, Hong Kong (via Siberia).
13	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*WEST, ARTHUR SMITH	7, Haywra Crescent, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
15	A. Oct. 1893 F. Sep. 1895	*WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD	7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, W.
07	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1901	*WEST, HERBERT JAMES	17, York Place, W.
44	Feb. 1882	WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY ..	The Knoll, Andover, Hants.
49	Oct. 1904	*WESTON, FRANCIS	322, Brixton Road, S.W.
45	Mar. 1891	WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER	Bracklyn, Winchfield, Hants.
56	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1907	*WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES.. ..	Saxondale, Rock Road, Cambridge.
94	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1908	*WHEELER, FRANCIS WEST.. ..	1, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.
54	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1897	*WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST..	Inland Revenue, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
57	A. Oct. 1900 F. May 1910	*†SWHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH ..	5, Coney Street, York
64	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1913	*WHIDDINGTON, STANLEY DUN- FORD	63, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
99	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1911	*WHINNERAH, WILLIAM	Polefield Hall, Prestwich, Lancashire.
54	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1910	*WHIPP, THOMAS WILLIAM.. ..	15, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough, Yorkshire.
16	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1897	*WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR ..	Estate Agency Offices, 196A, Above Bar, Southampton.
127	Nov. 1891	WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD, M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Hull.
15	Jan. 1896	WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick.
58	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1904	*WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM ..	15-17, Eldon Street, E.C.
128	Nov. 1891	WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
16	Sep. 1895	WHITE, RICHARD.. .. .	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
97	A. Oct. 1895 F. Apr. 1905	*WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES	Chatwood, Wokefield Green, Mortimer, Berkshire.
701	Jan. 1882	WHITELEY, CHARLES PERRY ..	82, Queen Street, E.C.
62	A. Feb. 1908 F. Apr. 1914	*WHITLOCK, FRANCIS JOHN.. ..	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby.
723	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1896	*§WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFELD, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
59	A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1902	*WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON ..	28, Braxted Park, Streatham, S.W.
98	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1900	*WHITTON, PERCY.. .. .	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
15	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1909	*§WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN..	Valuation Department, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
16	A. Oct. 1901 F. Feb. 1907	*WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY ..	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
3608	A. Oct. 1899 F. Feb. 1904	*WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDEN ..	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
234	A. Feb. 1870 F. Nov. 1876	WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
3443	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER ..	38, Westbourne Gardens, W.
2492	Feb. 1892	WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY ..	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
6151	Oct. 1911	*WILDING, JAMES	Town Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire.
3917	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL ..	Cathedral Chambers, Castle Street, Carlisle.
1226	Dec. 1884	WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
4094	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1913	*WILKS, CLEMENT	20, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
3610	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1905	*WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1766	Mar. 1890	WILLIAMS, EDWARD BICKERTON	59, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
5058	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1912	*WILLIAMS, ERNEST	Eagle House, Brislington, Bristol.
2435	Nov. 1891	WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS ..	Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port, Carmarthen.
4315	A. Feb. 1904 F. May 1910	*WILLIAMS, HAROLD	43 and 45, High Street, Croydon.
2738	A. Mar. 1895 F. May 1898	*WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT ..	36, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3760	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD	The Elms, Struet, Brecon.
568	A. Jan. 1880 F. Apr. 1888	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HERBERT ..	Great Western Railway, Paddington, W.
2617	A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*WILLIS, EDWARD	Engineer and Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.
2917	Sep. 1895	WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL ..	Leconfield Estates Office, Ennis, Co. Clare.
1593	Feb. 1889	WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT ..	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
807	A. Apr. 1882 F. May 1887	WILLMOT, JOHN (<i>Member of Council</i>)	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
5349	Feb. 1908	WILLS, JOHN BROOM	15, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
2919	Sep. 1895	WILSON, ARTHUR JOHN DE COURCY	Madresfield Grange, Malvern, Worcestershire.
3918	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*WILSON, EVERARD JOHN	Messrs. Tuckett & Son, 2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
5569	Feb. 1909	*WILSON, FREDERICK	City Engineer's Department, 63, Queen's Square, Bristol.
3445	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	41, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
3488	Feb. 1899	WILSON, JAMES, C.A.	135, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
3141	A. Oct. 1896 F. Jan. 1899	*WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD ..	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
1449	A. Jan. 1888 F. Feb. 1904	*WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	Land Valuation Office, 78, King Street, Manchester.
1962	Jan. 1891	WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	5, New Brown Street, Manchester.

Emp. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
959	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1912	*WINDER, FRANCIS ARNOLD ..	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffield.
963	Jan. 1891	WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAM- PION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield, Stafford- shire.
964	Jan. 1891	WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON ..	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staf- fordshire.
437	Nov. 1891	WISE, CHARLES DACRES	
611	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1911	*WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD ..	Derwent Lodge, Ashton Lane, Ashton- on-Mersey, Cheshire.
075	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1906	*WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY	Valuers' Office, 29, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
909	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1891	*WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE	3, Gressenhall Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
061	A. Oct. 1906 F. Mar. 1909	*WOOD, DOUGLAS, A.R.I.B.A. ..	Orchard Cottage, Coombe Lane, Kingston Hill, Surrey, and 27, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.
570	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*WOOD, HAROLD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby, Lincs.
832	Oct. 1912	WOOD, HUGH REGINALD	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
474	Mar. 1888	WOOD, JOHN DANIEL	6, Mount Street, W.
017	A. Feb. 1898 F. May 1905	*WOOD, JOHN EDWARD	58, Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common S.W.
097	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1910	*WOOD, JOHN GUY	6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
724	A. Oct. 1894 F. Apr. 1901	*†§ WOOD, LESLIE STUART	East Grinstead, Sussex.
873	Nov. 1890	WOODBIDGE, STEPHEN, JUN. ..	210, High Street, Brentford.
614	Oct. 1905	*WOODCOCK, ROBERT FRANK ..	Wykeham, Basingstoke, Hants.
447	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo.
557	A. Nov. 1892 F. Sep. 1895	*WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE	17, The Grove, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex.
132	May 1891	WOODS, THOMAS	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow, Mid- dlesex.
711	A. Jan. 1882 F. Apr. 1890	WOODWARD, WM., F.R.I.B.A. ..	13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
287	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*WOOF, ROBERT STEPHENSON ..	Lowther, Penrith.
049	Mar. 1891	WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Spursholt, Romsey, Hampshire, and The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
811	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*WOOLLEY, MAURICE THEODORE	Rectory Place, Loughborough.
613	Feb. 1881	WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH ..	Silver Street, Lincoln, and South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
267	A. Nov. 1871 F. Jan. 1877	WOOLLEY, W. EDWARD (<i>Past- President</i>)	Rectory Place, Loughborough, Lei- cestershire.
614	Oct. 1909	*WORRALL, ERNEST	Stretford Council Offices, Old Trafford, Lancashire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
680	A. Dec. 1881 F. Jan. 1887	WREATHALL, ROBERT T. . . .	The Vestry Hall, St. Martin's Place Trafalgar Square, W.C., and Manor House, Greenhill, Harrow, Middlesex.
6429	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*WRENNALL, WALTER	Surveyor's Department, City Hall, Cape Town, S.A.
2441	Nov. 1891	WRENNALL, WILLIAM	9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
2442	Nov. 1891	WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.
4574	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY	6, Thomas Street, Woolwich, Kent.
4324	Oct. 1904	WRIGHT, GEORGE JOHN, MAJOR	Royal Engineer Office, Town Barracks Exeter.
4889	Oct. 1906	*WRIGHT, HERBERT ALFRED	35, Pentonville Road, N.
5063	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1908	*WRIGHT, ISAAC THOMAS	61, West Bank Road, Devonshire Park Birkenhead.
3923	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON	6, Glisson Road, Cambridge.
292	Dec. 1872	WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD	King's Lynn, Norfolk.
5316	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913	*WRIGHT, WILLIAM NEWCOME	45, Finsbury Square, E.C.
1749	Feb. 1890	WRIGHTSON, ARTHUR FREDERICK	26, Budge Row, E.C.
2726	A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1902	*WYATT, ARCHIBALD	East Lodge, Fareham, Hampshire.
2448	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1901	*WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	North Lodge, Chichester, Sussex.
722	Jan. 1882	WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
2620	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	*WYLES, JOHN WALTER	Clevedon, The Drive, Snaresbrook Essex.
3924	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth, Salop.
1120	Mar. 1884	WYLEY, HENRY JAMES	Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
7014	Oct. 1913	*YALE, GEORGE FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM	Estate Office, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
5064	Oct. 1906 June 1911	*YEATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHE	Shaw House, Tarporley, Cheshire.
2445	Nov. 1891	YORK, HENRY	East Barnet Valley Urban District Council, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
599	A. Jan. 1881 F. Jan. 1891	YOUNG, ANDREW (<i>Member of Council</i>)	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
4100	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*YOUNG, CHARLES ALEXANDER	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
4575	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD	2, Broadway, Barking, Essex.
1830	May 1890	YOUNG, DOUGLAS	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
2221	Sep. 1895	YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
350	Feb. 1908	YOUNG, HENRY STEPHEN MAT- THEWS	Heathfield, Irvine, Ayrshire.
101	A. Oct. 1902	*YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD ..	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
524	F. Oct. 1910	YOUNG, MORGAN HENRY ..	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Square W.C.
	A. Dec. 1878		
	F. Feb. 1891		
447	Nov. 1891	YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM..	Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Liver- pool.
448	Nov. 1891	YOUNG, THOMAS	6, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
289	A. Oct. 1897	*YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN ..	The Agricultural College, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
	F. Feb. 1900		
489	Feb. 1899	YUILLE, ROBERT.. .. .	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

Total Number of Fellows, 1995.

Professional Associates.

The names of those Professional Associates who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus *

The names of those Professional Associates who have further qualified by Examination for, but have not yet been transferred to the Class of Fellows, are distinguished thus ¶

The names of those Professional Associates who have gained prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus \$

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4350	Oct. 1904	*¶ABBOTT, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	2, Boscombe Chambers, Boscombe Bournemouth, Hants.
4890	Oct. 1906	*ABBOTT, ARTHUR JOE.. ..	The Retreat. Oakhurst Avenue, New Barnet, Herts.
7015	Oct. 1913	*ABBOTT, CLAUDE.. ..	Whitley House, Norton. Malton, Yorks
6497	Oct. 1912	*ADAM, WALTER	Ordnance Survey Office, Colombo, Ceylon
2648	Oct. 1894	*ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FRED- ERICK.. ..	12, Farnaby Road, Bromley, Kent.
2929	Oct. 1895	*ADAMS, HERBERT	38, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.
4351	Oct. 1904	*¶ADAMS, HUBERT ARTHUR.. ..	Bishop's Croft Cottage, The Mount Guildford, Surrey.
7016	Oct. 1913	*ADDEY, FREDERICK ARNOLD ..	28, Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
6152	Oct. 1911	*ADDIE, ALAN LESLIE FORRESTER	Valuation Office, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
7017	Oct. 1913	*ADDIE, ROBERT	9, Devanha Gardens, Aberdeen.
5857	Oct. 1910	*AGATE, HARRY BERTRAND ..	Fernfield, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Lancashire.
6153	Oct. 1911	*AINLEY, ERIC EDWIN	Martin Bank, Huddersfield.
6498	Oct. 1912	*¶AITCHISON, JAMES GRAY ..	64, Airlie Gardens, Hyndland, Glasgow
5858	Oct. 1910	*¶AITON, ROBERT SCOTT	The Cottage, Lennel, Coldstream, Berwick.
5385	Oct. 1908	*ALDERSON, CHARLES HENRY ..	c/o Holbeche and Alderson, Amersham Bucks.
7018	Oct. 1913	*¶ALEXANDER, THOMAS MACKELVIE	5, Carrington Street, Liverpool.
6499	Oct. 1912	*ALGAR, STANLEY.. ..	24, New North Road, Exeter.
4352	Oct. 1904	*¶ALLEN, HAROLD COLIN	116, St. Stephen's House, Westminster S.W.
2564	Oct. 1893	*ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL	23, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5099	Oct. 1907	*ALLEN, NEWSTEAD ADAMS.. ..	926, de St. Valier Street, Montreal.
4616	Oct. 1905	*ALLEN, OLIVER WYLIE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
7019	Oct. 1913	*ALLISON, WILLIAM	82, Bramfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
7020	Oct. 1913	*ALMOND, WILLIAM JOHN	6, Albion Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
3339	Oct. 1898	*ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD ..	35, Perrymead Street, Eel Brook Common, S.W.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
0	Oct. 1910	*ALVES, HAROLD NORMAN	21, Norbries Road, Glastonbury, Somerset.
1	Oct. 1910	*AMENT, ROBERT	The Home Farm, Rosneath Castle, Dumbartonshire.
2	Oct. 1902	*AMIES, HERBERT CHRISTOPHER ..	c/o Sir John Jackson (Chili), Ltd., Arica, Chili.
0	Oct. 1907	*AMOORE, HENRY JAMES	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Lurjapur, United Pro- vinces, India.
0	Oct. 1912	*ANDERSON, HUGH OUBRIDGE ..	4, Park Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1	Oct. 1913	*ANDERSON, ROBERT GRAHAM ..	The Barton, Cirencester, Glos.
1	Oct. 1895	*ANDERSON, THOMAS JOHN	
8	Oct. 1905	*ANDREW, ROBERT CHARLES, N.D.A., B.SC.AGRIC. (Lond.) ..	13, Eaton Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
0	Oct. 1898	*ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE, LIC. R.I.B.A.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.
7	Oct. 1908	*ANDREWS, PERCY CHARLES ..	24, Hill Rise, Richmond, Surrey.
3	Oct. 1904	*ANDREWS, RONALD SEYMOUR ..	143, Bow Road, E.
4	Oct. 1896	*ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON ..	28, Limesford Road, Waverley Park, S.E.
2	Oct. 1913	*ANDREWS, WILLIAM CHARLES ..	20, Oxenford Street, East Dulwich, S.E.
4	Oct. 1911	*ANDREWS, WILLIAM FREDERICK	c/o Mrs. Chambers, 625, Furby Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
1	Oct. 1912	*ANNAKIN, ARTHUR BERTIE ..	18 Stoodley Terrace, Warley Road, Halifax, Yorks.
2	Oct. 1910	*ANNETT, ERNEST TAYLOR ..	32, Malvern Road, Gillingham, Kent.
9	Feb. 1913	*ANNS, FRANK	3, Clyde Road, Croydon, Surrey.
3	Oct. 1913	*ANSELL, DOUGLAS GEORGE ..	Isenhurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
2	Oct. 1906	*ANSTEAD, SYDNEY HERBERT ..	9, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
3	Oct. 1897	*APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON ..	44, Ash Grove, Wavertree, Liverpool.
5	Oct. 1911	*APPLETON, EDWARD	25A, Brighton Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
3	Oct. 1906	*ARCHER, HAROLD DE BYRLAY ..	Ridgeway, near Sheffield.
4	Oct. 1913	*ARCHER, HARRY BARTON ..	The Cottage, Belvedere Road, Coventry.
6	Oct. 1911	*ARCHER, HERBERT HUMBLEY ..	6 and 7, Promenade, Southport, Lancashire.
2	Oct. 1912	*ARMOUR, ANDREW LAMONT ..	54, Bewick Road, Gateshead, Durham.
8	Oct. 1908	*ARMSTRONG, CLIVE HEATH ..	Willow Grange, Watford, Herts.
9	Oct. 1899	*ARMSTRONG, JOHN WM. WILSON	Gannaway Gate, Claverdon, Warwick- shire.
2	Feb. 1900	*ARNOLD, ALAN	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
5	Oct. 1909	*ARNOLD, ARNOLD KEITH	5, Sloane Square, S.W.
0	Oct. 1900	*ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich.
3	Oct. 1912	*ARNOLD, OLIVER VAUGHTON ..	The Red House, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5101	Oct. 1907	*[ARNOLD, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	Cheriton, Vicarage Road, Morriston, S.O., Glamorganshire.
7025	Oct. 1913	*ARNOLD-FORSTER, JOHN ANTHONY	Hurn Bridge House, Christchurch, Hants.
5863	Oct. 1910	*[ARTHUR, HENRY EDWARD ..	65, High Street, Shadwell, E.
7026	Oct. 1913	*ARTHUR, THOMAS BEVAN ..	54, King Street, Carmarthen.
5864	Oct. 1910	*ASH, FRANCIS EDWARD ..	11, Ashfield, Chard, Somerset.
4354	Oct. 1904	*[ASH, HORACE JAMES, A.R.I.B.A. ..	12, Market Place, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
4355	Oct. 1904	*[ASHBRIDGE, PRENTICE MOORE ..	Southweald, Grove Park, Wanstead, E.
7027	Oct. 1913	*ASHENDEN, HAROLD CAMPBELL ..	Ventnor House, London Road, Canterbury.
6504	Oct. 1912	*ASHFORD, HARRY ALBERT ..	Daneswood, 46, Alma Road, Southampton.
6505	Oct. 1912	*ASHLEY, REGINALD WALKER ..	13, Bishop Street, Coventry, Warwick.
5389	Oct. 1908	*§ASHTON, ARTHUR	c/o Small and Ashton, Ross, Herefordshire.
4108	Feb. 1903	*§ASHTON, ARTHUR WARD	c/o W. R. Weld, Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada.
6506	Oct. 1912	*ASHWORTH, TOM SPENCER ..	Dumers Lane, Radcliffe, Manchester.
5102	Oct. 1907	*[ASPELL, FRED HEWLINGS ..	32, Halford Street, Leicester.
5616	Oct. 1909	*[ATAK, GEORGE ALBERT SEVERNE	Valuer's Office, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn, Lancashire.
5865	Oct. 1910	*ATKIN-BERRY, HERBERT COURTENAY	c/o Messrs. Russell and Berry, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
4895	Oct. 1906	*ATKINSON, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	Glebe House, Staaveley, Knaresborough, Yorkshire.
5866	Oct. 1910	*[ATKINSON, CLIFFORD GARNETT ..	Council Offices, Market Square, Wellingborough, Northants.
6507	Oct. 1912	*ATKINSON, FRANCIS CHARLES ..	Woburn Experimental Farm, Aspley Guise, S.O., Beds.
5103	Oct. 1907	*[ATTENBOROUGH, GEORGE ..	550, Moseley Road, Birmingham.
3343	Oct. 1898	*[ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY ..	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton, Derbyshire.
5617	Oct. 1909	*[AYLIFFE, WALTER SYDNEY ..	"The Shrubberies," Woodside Green, South Norwood, S.E.
5618	Oct. 1909	*AYLMER, GUY	Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
4356	Oct. 1904	*AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER ..	20, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ip. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
04	Oct. 1907	*†BACON, FRANK	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, Essex.
96	Oct. 1906	*BAGNALL, EDWARD GEORGE ..	92, High Street, Notting Hill, W.
28	Oct. 1913	*BAILEY, ALFRED CECIL ..	Clearbury, Oxford Road, Basford Park, Stoke-on-Trent.
19	Oct. 1909	*BAILEY, ALFRED HORACE ..	15A, Old Elvet, Durham.
08	Oct. 1912	*BAINES, NOEL ..	Highlands, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.
05	Oct. 1907	*§ BAINES, WILLIAM HENRY ..	569, Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A.
29	Oct. 1913	*BAIRD, FRANK ERNEST ..	10, Apsley Road, Great Yarmouth.
30	Oct. 1913	*BAKER, ALFRED BARNET ..	School House, Minsterley, Shropshire.
68	Oct. 1910	*BAKER, ALFRED JAMES ..	5, Mount Street, W.
09	Oct. 1912	*BAKER, ERNEST SAMUEL ..	Ardilaun, Bray Road, Guildford.
57	Oct. 1904	*BAKER, FRANK LESLIE ..	c/o Government Survey Offices, Colombo, Ceylon.
57	Oct. 1911	*BAKER, HAROLD ..	The Dell, Serpentine Road, Selly Hill, Birmingham.
20	Oct. 1909	*BAKER, HENRY GEORGE ..	20, Lansdowne Road, Aldershot, Hampshire.
21	Oct. 1909	*BAKER, HENRY THOMAS GEORGE	18, Stanley Villas, Wallington, Surrey.
98	Oct. 1906	*BALCOMB, CECIL AUGUSTUS ..	278, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
91	Oct. 1908	*BALDEN, JOHN WHITELEY ..	Bywell, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
10	Oct. 1912	*BALDING, CECIL	8, Church Street, Greenwich, S.E.
06	Oct. 1907	*BALDWIN, AUSTIN PROVOST ..	c/o Messrs. Holloway Price and Co., Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
37	Oct. 1901	*Baldwin-Wiseman, WILLIAM RALPH, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E.	162, Winchester Road, Southampton.
11	Oct. 1912	*BALL, ERNEST WRIGHT, A.M.I.C.E.	25, Part Street, Southport, Lancs.
32	Oct. 1908	*BALL, FRANCIS LEOPOLD ..	Whittington Chambers, King's Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
12	Oct. 1912	*BALLANTYNE, JAMES ROGERSON	2, Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
30	Oct. 1906	*BALLANTINE, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD	29, Rolland Street, Dunfermline.
22	Oct. 1905	*BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR, A.M.I.C.E.	Estville, Southam Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.
82	Oct. 1913	*BALLENTINE, DAVID	Hoddam Estate Office, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.
33	Oct. 1913	*BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW ..	Castle Hedingham, Essex.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

|| Sessional Papers Gold Medal

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4358	Oct. 1904	*BALSTER, STEPHEN	94, Lansdowne Road, Seven Kings, Ilford, Essex.
7034	Oct. 1913	*BANCE, FREDERICK ERNEST VICTOR	134, Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.
5108	Oct. 1907	*BANHAM, EDWARD LONGLEY ..	The Hermitage, Marsham Waye, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
3841	Oct. 1900	*BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY	163, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.
5869	Oct. 1910	*BANTON, LUTHER GEORGE ..	54, Iona Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.
4359	Oct. 1904	*BARBER, HARRY JOHN	35, Woodstock Avenue, Golders Green, N.W.
3955	Oct. 1902	*BARCLAY, ROBERT HERMAN ..	20, Hanover Square, W.
6158	Oct. 1911	*BARKAS, PALLISTER	118, St. George's Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
7035	Oct. 1913	*BARKER, HENRY ROTHERHAM ..	15, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
3788	Oct. 1901	*BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM ..	18, Arterberry Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
6159	Oct. 1911	*BARKER, HOWARD WILLIAM ..	Special Engineer's Office, Napier Park, Madras.
6513	Oct. 1912	*BARLING, WILLIAM BINGHAM ..	The Padlocks, Newnham, Gloucestershire.
7036	Oct. 1913	*BARLOW, JAMES	38, Silverdale Road, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
4901	Oct. 1906	*BARNARD, DENNIS CHRISTOPHER	Brantwood, The Avenue, Clifton, York.
4360	Oct. 1904	*BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Griston, Watton, Norfolk.
1247	Jan. 1885	*BARRATT, HARRY	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
6160	Oct. 1911	*BARRETT, ALLAN	9, Roundhay Mount, Leeds.
5395	Oct. 1908	*BARRETT, THOMAS NORMAN ..	Beech Mount, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Lancashire.
7037	Oct. 1913	*BARRON, SIDNEY NORMAN ..	14, Castlepark Road, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.
4624	Oct. 1905	*BARRONS, BERTRAM ALONZO ..	Wooston Farm, Moretonhampstead, Devon.
6514	Oct. 1912	*BARRY, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	33, Bickerton Road, Upper Holloway, N.
4361	Oct. 1904	*BARTHOLOMEW, CHARLES FREDERICK	7, Edge Hill, Plumstead, S.E.
6161	Oct. 1911	*BARTLETT, HERBERT GATES ..	39, East Dean Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
4902	Oct. 1906	*BARTLETT, ROBERT DUDLEY ..	Clode House, Ordell Road, Bow, E.
7038	Oct. 1913	*BARTON, JOHN SEDDON	The Old Rectory, Chester.
7039	Oct. 1913	*BARTRAM, RONALD	Fern Lea, Kelross Road, Highbury, N.
3956	Oct. 1902	*BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL	48, Scotland Road, Stanwix, Carlisle.
4130	Oct. 1903	*BATEMAN, FRANK GRAHAM ..	The Manor, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
4903	Oct. 1906	*BATES, ARTHUR ROGER ALBERT	Surveyor's Department, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4363	Oct. 1904	*BATES, OSCAR GEORGE	Montague House, Montague Road, Croydon.
5871	Oct. 1910	*BATES, PERCY	354, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
7040	Oct. 1913	*BATES, STACY JAMES	4, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
6515	Oct. 1912	*BATH, CECIL ALAN	Stonyheath, Orpington, Kent.
6516	Oct. 1912	*BATHURST, FRANK VICTOR ..	1, Gawthorpe View, Dukes Brow, Blackburn, Lancs.
4131	Oct. 1903	*BATSTONE, WALTER WATERFIELD	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
7041	Oct. 1913	*BATTING, MERLIN FRANCIS JOSEPH	Wootton Manor, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.
5109	Oct. 1907	*BATZER, ALBERT EDWARD.. ..	69, Hunter Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
4904	Oct. 1906	*BAX, WILLIAM MOLYNEUX.. ..	"Elmhurst," Rosenthal Road, Catford, S.E.
6598	Oct. 1908	*BAXTER, ARTHUR SUNDERLAND..	9, Morella Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
5599	Oct. 1908	*BAXTER, GEORGE COULSON	1, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
4905	Oct. 1906	*BAYDEN, EDWARD	74, Dunvegan Gardens, Eltham, Kent.
4625	Oct. 1905	*BAYES, JOHN GEORGE.. ..	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Bucks.
3511	Oct. 1899	*BAYLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM.. ..	39, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
6517	Oct. 1912	*BAYNES, RONALD CHRISTOPHER	27, Lowndes Square, S.W.
4856	Feb. 1906	*BAYNHAM, EDMUND CHRISTOPHER	The Abbey, Eye, Suffolk.
3076	Oct. 1896	*BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS, MAJOR	Eathorpe Hall, Leamington, Warwick- shire.
6162	Oct. 1911	*BEAL, JOSEPH KYLE.. ..	Heaton Road North, Newcastle-on-Tyne
5623	Oct. 1909	*BEALE, DONALD OLAF CHRIS- TOPHER	Uckfield, Sussex.
5624	Oct. 1909	*BEARN, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	Cedar Lawn, Wellingborough, North- amptonshire.
6518	Oct. 1912	*BEATTIE, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	1, Palatine Square, Burnley, Lancs.
5872	Oct. 1910	*BEAUMONT, JOHN EDMUND ..	1, Lansdown Road, Dukes Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
5873	Oct. 1910	*BEAUMONT, RAYMOND PILBEAM	2, Richmond Terrace, Brighton.
4132	Oct. 1903	*BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD ..	2, Church Passage, High Street, High Barnet, Hertfordshire.
7042	Oct. 1913	*BECK, HERBERT EDGAR, B.A. ..	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6519	Oct. 1912	*BECKHAM, ARTHUR ARKELL ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
6520	Oct. 1912	*BEDALLS, HERBERT SYDNEY GRAFTON	Toft Lawn, Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N.
4134	Oct. 1903	*BEDFORD, CHARLES EDGAR ..	10, Wigmore Street, W.
4365	Oct. 1904	*BEDFORD, REGINALD LEWIS JOSHUA	48, Julian Avenue, Acton, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7043	Oct. 1913	*BEDINGTON, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER	14, Brecknock Road, Knowle, Bristol.
6163	Oct. 1911	*BEDINGTON, GUY CYRIL	Public Works Department, Seremban, Federated Malay States.
3347	Oct. 1898	*BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
7044	Oct. 1913	*BEESTON, PERCIVAL CLEMENT..	7, West View Road, Hemel Hempsted, Herts.
5400	Oct. 1908	*BEEVER, ROWLAND	Woodland Mount, Bradford Road North, Huddersfield.
5625	Oct. 1909	*BEKEN, REGINALD WALTER ..	213, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, N.E.
6521	Oct. 1912	*BELCHAM, ALAN SYER.. ..	50, Hamlet Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
6164	Oct. 1911	*BELL, CYRIL ROBERT	The Woodlands, Tilstone, Tarporley, Cheshire.
5874	Oct. 1910	*BELL, FRANCIS ASKEW	Wellow House, Newark.
6950	Feb. 1913	*BELL, FRANCIS RICHARD LOWRY	Alstonby Villa, Westlinton, Carlisle.
4906	Oct. 1906	*BELL, HARRY CECIL	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
5875	Oct. 1910	*BELL, OSWALD	13, Streatham Hill, S.W.
7045	Oct. 1913	*BELL, ROBERT NORMAN	St. Petrocks, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5626	Oct. 1909	*BELL, WALLACE ALFRED	49, New Rowley Street, Walsall, Staffs.
6165	Oct. 1911	*BELL, WILLIAM JOHN	Hotel Victoria, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.
4366	Oct. 1904	*BELLAMY, HARRY	Threlkeld, Woodlands Drive, Harrogate
6522	Oct. 1912	*BENHAM, MAURICE VICTOR..	12, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
4367	Oct. 1904	*BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN ..	The Chestnuts, Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire.
7046	Oct. 1913	*BENN, PERCY ARTHUR	48, Broad Street, Loughborough.
5401	Oct. 1908	*BENNETT, ARTHUR JOHN	1, Montpelier Terrace, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
6166	Oct. 1911	*BENNETT, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	Slad Farm, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
5876	Oct. 1910	*BENNETT, FRANK WILLIAM ..	"St. Juliens," Westcross, near Swansea
5823	Feb. 1910	*BENNETT, MAURICE CHRISTMAS..	39, Blagrove Street, Reading.
5402	Oct. 1908	*BENNETT, STEPHEN AUGUSTUS..	Deputy County Surveyor, Newport, Monmouth.
5877	Oct. 1910	*BENNETT, SYDNEY	c/o A. J. Burrows, 41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
6167	Oct. 1911	*BENNETT, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	44, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.
5110	Oct. 1907	*BENSON, RALPH FRANCIS	c/o Chief Surveyor, Land Titles Office, Regina, Sask., Canada.
2933	Oct. 1895	*BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN.. ..	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7047	Oct. 1913	*BENTLEY, JOHN	Waltham, Wood Lane, Timperley, Cheshire.
4621	Oct. 1905	*BENTON, GERALD SYDNEY.. ..	14, Norfolk Road, Brighton.
3791	Oct. 1901	*BERRY, ALGERNON LAWRENCE..	195, Strand, W.C.
3257	Oct. 1902	*BERRY, HENRY FRANK	c/o Highways Construction, Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
048	Oct. 1913	*BERRY, WILLIAM JAMES, N.D.A.	Hilmarton Estate Office, Calne, Wiltshire.
792	Oct. 1901	*BETTGER, HAROLD ALFRED ..	12, Rutland Park Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.
403	Oct. 1908	*BETRIDGE, SIDNEY WOODWARD	Ferney, Warlingham, Surrey.
442	Feb. 1912	*BEVAN, OSWALD PERCIVAL ..	Express Chambers, Merthyr Tydfil, Glam.
878	Oct. 1910	* BEVAN, ROLAND STANLEY ..	32, Fitzroy Street, W.
111	Oct. 1907	*BEVERLEY, ROBERT BERTHOLD	Heath House, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.
1908	Oct. 1906	* BEVINGTON, ERNEST	41, Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.
351	Oct. 1898	*BIBBEY, THOMAS	Stallington Estate, Cheadle, Staffordshire.
7049	Oct. 1913	*BICK, PERCY ARTHUR	28, Clovelly Road, Hornsey, N.
196	Oct. 1897	* §BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT	36, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
168	Oct. 1911	*BICKNELL, JAMES LEDGER ..	8, Montague Gardens, Acton, W.
7050	Oct. 1913	* BIGGS, WALTER WOODBRIDGE..	Union Bank Chambers, 61, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
112	Oct. 1907	* BIGWOOD, ERNEST GUY	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
879	Oct. 1910	* BILSON, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	59, Whitehall Park, Highgate, N.
169	Oct. 1911	* BINES, THOMAS HARRY	3, Napier Road, Gillingham, Kent.
644	Oct. 1900	* BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER ..	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
1909	Oct. 1906	*BINNS, MAURICE ALFRED	Fairburn, St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon.
1910	Oct. 1906	*BIRD, AUGUSTUS GORDON	29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
7051	Oct. 1913	*BISCOE, ROBERT STAFFORD ..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
405	Oct. 1908	*BISHOP, ERNEST WILLIAM	11, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
7076	Feb. 1907	* BISHOP, HORACE STANLEY CHARLES	Clench House, Pewsey, Wiltshire.
1911	Oct. 1906	*BISLEY, CLAUDE VIVIAN	Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove, Sussex.
4629	Oct. 1905	*BLABER, MONTAGUE	Hailsham, Sussex.
523	Oct. 1912	*BLACK, ERNEST	55, Balby Road, Doncaster, Yorks.
7052	Oct. 1913	*BLACKBURN, EDGAR	Acre House, Walmer Road, Birkdale, Lancashire.
4369	Oct. 1904	*BLACKMAN, JOHN WILLIAM BERNARD, A.M.CAN.SOC.C.E.	City Engineer, City Hall, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada.
4627	Oct. 1909	*BLACKMORE, ALFRED CHARLES ..	2, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
1199	Oct. 1897	* BLACKSHAW, CHARLES	3, Victoria Mansions, Grange Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
4443	Feb. 1912	*BLADEN, LIONEL MACDONALD WELLS	Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa.
5113	Oct. 1907	*BLAIR-IMRIE, HEW	Lunan House, Montrose, N.B.
4578	Feb. 1905	*BLAKE, ALFRED EVELEIGH	118, High Street, Slough, Bucks.
1137	Oct. 1903	*BLAKE, ALFRED NORMAN	The White Cottage, Gosport, Hampshire.
5524	Oct. 1912	*BLAKE, JOHN PATRICK	St. Ives, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
4632	Oct. 1905	*BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORNE ..	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
5525	Oct. 1912	*BLANCHARD, LOUIS MATTHEW ..	Borough Surveyors' Department, Town Hall, Luton, Beds.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6951	Feb. 1913	*BLAND, ALFRED TAYLOR	Manor House, Snailwell, Newmarket Cambs.
6526	Oct. 1912	*BLAND, FREDERICK CHARLES	49, Copthall Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex.
6527	Oct. 1912	* BLAND, JOHN COOPER, JUN.	Westwood, Colchester, Essex.
4633	Oct. 1905	*BLENOWE, SIDNEY	Officina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril de Sud, Plaza Constitución, Buenos Aires.
4371	Oct. 1904	*BLESSLEY, VICTOR HENRY	Finchley Road Station, L. and N.W. Ry., Hampstead, N.W.
3793	Oct. 1901	* BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devonshire.
4912	Oct. 1906	* BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC	Messrs. Owen. Blois & Owen, New-castle, Staffs.
5406	Oct. 1908	*BLOOR, RICHARD ASHTON	Bridge Engineer's Office, Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
6528	Oct. 1912	* BLOORE, HARRY GROSVENOR, JUN.	83, Greenfield Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
3958	Oct. 1902	*BLORE, CHARLES GORDON	Idsworth Estate Office, Horndean, Hampshire.
6529	Oct. 1912	* BLOUNT, FRANCIS	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
5407	Oct. 1908	* BLOW, THOMAS BERTRAM	The Vale, Blackheath, S.E.
3046	Oct. 1900	*BLYTH, HAROLD KING	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar.
7053	Oct. 1913	*BOAST, CHARLES ERIC	Brookside, Normacote, Longton, Staffs.
4373	Oct. 1904	*BODEN, HARROLD CASSWELL	10, Oxford Road, Putney, S.W.
3077	Oct. 1896	*BODEN, MAURICE	133, Finchley Road, N.W.
7472	Feb. 1914	*BOLLAM, MAX	Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
5880	Oct. 1910	* BOLTON, FRANK HOLMES	Inland Revenue, 78, King Street, Manchester.
1159	May 1884	BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE	Old Bank House, Ipswich.
5628	Oct. 1909	* BOND, GERALD EDWARD	9, Northgate Street, Bury St. Edmund's Suffolk.
7054	Oct. 1913	*BONE, HUGH	41, Marlborough Road, Falmouth, Cornwall.
6530	Oct. 1912	* BOOKER, FREDERIC RUSSELL	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
7055	Oct. 1913	*BOON, ERNEST GEORGE FREDERICK	3, Belle Vue Terrace, Winslow, Bucks.
2936	Oct. 1895	*BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.
6531	Oct. 1912	* BOOT, FRANK EDGCUMBE	5, Stuart Avenue, Hunt's Cross, Woolton, near Liverpool.
3512	Oct. 1899	* BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Mellor Royd, Marple Bridge, Stockport, Cheshire.
5881	Oct. 1910	* BOOTH, HERBERT	District Valuer's Office, Commercial Street, Halifax.
7056	Oct. 1913	*BOOTH, HOWARD EDWIN	Land Valuation Offices, Brecon, Wales.
6532	Oct. 1912	* BORLAND, JOHN CAMPBELL	Renfield Kirn, Argyllshire.

P. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
8	Oct. 1896	*BOSHER, VICTOR EVANS	Aldine House, Bedford Street, W.C.
7	Oct. 1913	*BOSTON, WILLIAM THOMAS	2, Marian Villas, Oldchurch Road, Romford, Essex.
4	Oct. 1906	*BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem, Staffs.
3	Oct. 1912	*BOTT, BENJAMIN GREEN	20, Edna Street, Crumpsall, Manchester.
0	Oct. 1902	*BOULTON, CHARLES VALENTINE	14, Deauville Mansions, Clapham Park, S.W.
0	Oct. 1911	*BOURDAS, ARTHUR FREDERICK	4, Church Street, Kensington High Street, W.
8	Oct. 1913	*BOURNE, HARRY GORDON	9, Riseley Road, Hartshill, Stoke-on- Trent, Staffs.
2	Oct. 1910	*BOUSTRED, HENRY NORMAN	122, London Wall, E.C., Friern Barnet Road, N., and High Road, East Finchley, N.
1	Oct. 1911	*BOUSTRED, HUBERT WILLIAM	122, London Wall, E.C., Friern Barnet Road, N., and High Road, East Finchley, N.
3	May 1891	*BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
9	Oct. 1909	*BOWER, THOMAS HAWKESLEY	18, Deauville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
9	Oct. 1913	*BOWES, ARTHUR ALKER	West Nook, Sandy Grove, Pendleton, near Manchester.
4	Oct. 1907	*BOWES, CHARLES	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough, Yorks.
5	Oct. 1905	*BOWES, OSBORNE JOHNSTONE	Messrs. J. P. Allen and Partners, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
0	Oct. 1913	*BOWIE, ALEXANDER, JUN... ..	4, Glebe Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
1	Oct. 1913	*BOWKER, ARTHUR	125, Sinclair Road, West Kensington, W.
4	Oct. 1912	*BOWKER, HAROLD WALTER	Carmel Road, Darlington, Durham.
2	Oct. 1913	*BOWLING, PETER JAMES	Redcot Bungalow, King's Cliff, Lower Holland, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
7	Oct. 1911	*BOWMAN, JOHN EDWARD	2, St. Helen's Road, Dorchester.
3	Oct. 1910	*BOWTELL, WILLIAM EDGAR	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 78, King Street, Manchester.
5	Oct. 1912	*BOX, STEPHEN THOMAS	6, New Road, Chatham.
3	Oct. 1913	*BOYDELL, FRANK LOUIS	Pennington Villas, Leigh, Lancs.
4	Oct. 1913	*BOYNE, WILLIAM	Brummel Brae, Banff.
5	Oct. 1906	*BRADFORD, DANIEL	6, Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent Street, S.W.
6	Oct. 1890	*BRADLEY, CECIL GUSTAV	Engineer and Surveyor's Office, Goole, Yorkshire.
9	Oct. 1896	*BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY, A.M.I.C.E.	Public Works Department, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
2	Oct. 1902	*BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD	Estate Office, Wotton, Dorking, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5630	Oct. 1909	*BRADSHAW, HENRY HERBERT ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Rochdale, Lancashire.
6526	Oct. 1912	*BRAMELD, HENRY CRESWICK WILSON	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, Sheffield.
6174	Oct. 1911	*§ BRAND, JAMES DOUGLAS	7, Winston Avenue, Broomhill, Glasgow.
5116	Oct. 1907	*BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON ..	Estate Office, Merton, Watton, Norfolk.
5409	Oct. 1908	*BRAY, EDWIN	Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds.
4579	Feb. 1905	*¶ BRAY, JOCELYN	
4857	Feb. 1906	*¶ BRAY, JOHN SANDERS.. ..	Ogbeare Estate Office, Holsworthy, Devon.
4376	Oct. 1904	*BREBNER, ROBERT FREDERICK..	Glasserton Estate Office, Isle of Whitehorn, Wigtownshire.
6537	Oct. 1912	*¶ BRETON, BERTRAM WALTER FREDERICK	42, St. James' Road, Brixton, S.W.
4917	Oct. 1906	*BRETTELL, CHARLES BANDON ..	Hampden Club, Phoenix Street, N.W.
7065	Oct. 1913	*¶ BREWER, GERARD LEO	San Toy, Westbury Road, Woodsia Park, N.
6175	Oct. 1911	*¶ BREWERTON, FRANK ASQUITH ..	2, Woodlands, Whalley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
5884	Oct. 1910	*¶† BRIANT, BERNARD	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
7066	Oct. 1913	*BRIDGER, ALEXANDER GUILLAN	85, Mora Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
4918	Oct. 1906	*¶ BRIDGER, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	Greywell, Winchfield, Hampshire.
1663	Dec. 1889	*BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
5885	Oct. 1910	*¶ BRIGDEN, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
5117	Oct. 1907	*BRIGGS, ALFRED DENBIGH.. ..	3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur Street, S.W.
1374	Feb. 1887	*BRIGGS, JOHN	36, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, S.W.
5411	Oct. 1908	*§ BRIGHT, TOM SPENCER	6, Varley Terrace, Liskeard, Cornwall.
5631	Oct. 1909	*¶ BRIGHTEN, CLAUDE WILLIAM ..	Stretton, Oakham, Rutland.
7067	Oct. 1913	*BRISSENDEN, CHARLES COOPER	Butts, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst, Sussex.
4919	Oct. 1906	*BRISTOW, BENJAMIN FRANKLAND	19, Springfield Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.
7068	Oct. 1913	*BRITAIN, FRANK	11, Park Road, Chiswick, W.
6538	Oct. 1912	*BROAD, FREDERIC ARTHUR ..	2, Oxford Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
4920	Oct. 1906	*BROAD, GORDON LESLIE	H.M. Office of Works, New Bridge Street, Manchester.
3965	Oct. 1902	*¶ BROAD, SYDNEY LOWTHER ..	83, Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.
6539	Oct. 1912	*BROADHEAD, CHARLES ALFRED	7, Bernard Street, Uplands, Swansea.
6952	Feb. 1913	*¶ BROCKLEHURST, RICHARD GREAVES	Kitchermans, Lytchett Minster, near Poole, Dorset.
7069	Oct. 1913	*BRODIE, MATTHEW SCOTT.. ..	39, Wellmeadow, Paisley, Renfrew.
4858	Feb. 1906	*¶ BROMLEY, ALAN	Borough Surveyor, Godalming, Surrey.
6540	Oct. 1912	*¶ BROMLEY, HERBERT JOHN.. ..	57, Terminus Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1905	*BROMLEY, ROBERT CECIL	Homeleigh, Longlands Road, Sidcup, Kent.
Oct. 1899	*BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	The Corner House, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Oct. 1899	*BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL ..	Collingham, Newark-on-Trent.
Jan. 1884	BROWN, ALEXANDER	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*BROWN, ALEXANDER	Heathery Knowe, Glasgow Road, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
Oct. 1912	*BROWN, ALFRED WILLOUGHBY HOPE	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Feb. 1899	*BROWN, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	11, Little College St., Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*BROWN, CHARLES GEORGE (Chairman Junior Meetings) ..	Park Place, Harefield, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*BROWN, EDGAR OSWALD	Orizaba, 3, Barton Road, Dover, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*BROWN, EDWARD JAMES	289, Eversleigh Road, Battersea, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*BROWN, FRANK	407, Kingsland Road, N.E.
Oct. 1909	*BROWN, GEORGE MACDONALD ..	Okeford, Tring, Herts.
Oct. 1912	*BROWN, JAMES	11, Melrose Gardens, Kelvinside, N. Glasgow.
Oct. 1902	*BROWN, JAMES CARTER	Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire.
Oct. 1901	*BROWN, JOHN	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
Oct. 1912	*BROWN, LEONARD JOHN	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*BROWN, NORMAN ERNEST	9, Brook Street, W.
Feb. 1913	*BROWN, RICHARD CHARLES ..	District Estate Office, G. W. Rly., Paddington, W.
Oct. 1898	*BROWN, THOMAS, JUN.	Prospect House, Holmrook, Cumberland.
Oct. 1911	*BROWN, THOMAS STANLEY	Dalkey, Ballbrook Avenue, Withington, Manchester.
Oct. 1908	*BROWN, WILLIAM ALFRED	St. Lawrence, Pollard's Hill North, Norbury, S.W.
Dec. 1887	*BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford, Herts, and 22, Savile Row, Regent Street, W.
Feb. 1894	*BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Oct. 1901	*BROWNE, EUSTACE MONTAGUE ..	c.o. B.C.A. Agent, Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.
Oct. 1905	*BROWNE, HUGH GILLESPIE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
Oct. 1900	*BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE	89, Orford Road, Walthamstow, E.
Oct. 1894	*BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield, Hants.
Oct. 1912	*BRUCE, REGINALD	"Shearfold," Brede, Sussex.
Oct. 1911	*BRUCKER, FREDERICK WILLIAM	East Anglia, Poole Road, Bournemouth.
Feb. 1912	*BRÜCKMANN, RALPH HERBERT	70, Woodside Park Road, North Finchley, N.
Oct. 1911	*BRUNWIN-HALES, GREVILLE OXLEY	Cringle Farm, South Stoke, Grantham, Lincs.
Oct. 1909	*BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH	Highfield End, West Byfleet, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4639	Oct. 1905	* BRUZAUD, SIDNEY JOHN	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
3652	Oct. 1900	*BRYAN, ARTHUR	Minworth Hall, near Birmingham.
5889	Oct. 1910	* BRYANS, MAURICE EDWARD	c/o. Tarrant, Bryans & Co., W bridge, Surrey.
7072	Oct. 1913	*BUCK, EDWARD MARTIN	The Stalls, Worcester.
944	May 1883	BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham, Midd sex.
6547	Oct. 1912	*BUCKMASTER, HERBERT HAMBLE- TON	29, West Hill Road, S.W.
5890	Oct. 1910	* BUDGEN, WILLIAM HAROLD	"Rosemead," Croham Road, Sou Croydon.
3801	Oct. 1901	*BULL, THOMAS HENRY	London County Council, Architect's I partment, S.W.
4922	Oct. 1906	* BULLER, FRANCIS CHARLES	Estate Office, St. James's Park Statio S.W.
4640	Oct. 1905	*BULLOCK, BURNETT	49 Whitford Gardens, Mitcham, Surri
5121	Oct. 1907	* BULTEEL, WALTER GORDON	Charlestown, St. Austell, Cornwall.
6180	Oct. 1911	* BUMPSTEAD, ALBERT DENNIS	70, Heath Gardens, Twickenha Middlesex.
5633	Oct. 1909	* BUNNY, JOSEPH	Forestry Department, Olokemiji Southern Nigeria.
4923	Oct. 1906	*BUNTING, ALFRED HENRY	Glindon, Knowleston Place, Matlo Derbyshire.
5634	Oct. 1909	*BURBIDGE, FREDERICK CHARLES	75, Victoria Road North, Souths Hampshire.
4924	Oct. 1906	*BURBIDGE, JOHN SAVILLE	Springfield, St. Minver, near Wa bridge, Cornwall.
4380	Oct. 1904	* BURCH, HERBERT	66, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
2508	Nov. 1892	*BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD CAMPBELL	The Rookery, Hurstbourne Tarrar Andover, Hants.
6181	Oct. 1911	*BURFORD, JAMES ALFRED HEATH	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, New- market, Cambridgeshire.
4143	Oct. 1903	* BURGE, ARTHUR JOHN	428, Wandsworth Road, S.W.
7073	Oct. 1913	* BURGE, GILBERT ALBAN	19, Burlington Road, Redland, Brist
5891	Oct. 1910	* BURGESS, ARTHUR	31, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, Li pool.
6548	Oct. 1912	*BURGESS, SYDNEY HOLLINSHEAD	14, February Street, Chorlton-on- Medlock, Manchester.
4859	Feb. 1906	* BURKITT, HAROLD, M.SC. (<i>Dur- ham</i>), N.D.A.	32, West Street, Gateshead, Durhan
5414	Oct. 1908	*BURN-CALLANDER, CUTHBERT	Kajang, Selangor, Federated Malay Sta
4381	Oct. 1904	* BURR, FREDERICK MALCOLM	2, Finsbury Square, E.C.
6549	Oct. 1912	* BURR, ROBERT WALTER	Town Hall, Wadebridge, Cornwall.
7074	Oct. 1913	*BURRELL, FRANK	8, Westhill Road, Brighton, Sussex

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1909	*BURROWS, EDWARD CRAWFORD ..	4, Marine Terrace, Margate, Kent.
Oct. 1897	*BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT ..	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1909	*BURROWS, PERCY CHARLES ..	91, Drakefield Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
Oct. 1903	*BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY ..	46, Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*BURT, DOUGLAS ALLAN ..	7, Cecil Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex.
Oct. 1905	*BURT, JOHN THOMAS ..	Lloyds Bank Chambers, High Street, Leicester.
Oct. 1907	*BURTENSCHAW, ARTHUR HOWARD	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
Oct. 1904	*BURTON, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	41, Green Lane, Hollins Green, Oldham, Lancashire.
Oct. 1913	*BURTON, WALTER WILLIAM ..	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*BURY, WILLIAM NEVILLE BROAD-	
	BENT	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Dec. 1887	*BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE	
	WILLIAM	4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Oct. 1910	*BUSS, HAROLD GEORGE ..	Valuation Department, Somerset House, W.C.
Feb. 1913	*BUTLER, ERIC	Fir Villa, Tring, Herts.
Oct. 1909	*BUTLER, REGINALD	13, Lambourne Road, Seven Kings, Essex.
Oct. 1907	*BUTLER, THOMAS LIONEL ..	Park Hill, Ipplepen, S. Devon.
Oct. 1913	*BUTLIN, HENRY SELWYN ..	10, Woodside, Plymouth.
Oct. 1910	*BUTTERFIELD, HENRY AMBLER	Borough Engineer's Office, Keighley, Yorkshire.
May 1884	BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH ..	Mansfield, Notts.
Oct. 1912	*BUTTERWORTH, WILLIAM ..	District Valuer's Office, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
Oct. 1906	*BUTTRICK, WALTER HAMMOND ..	107, High Street, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Oct. 1912	*BYRON, EDMUND MOORE ..	Ledsham, South Milford, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1913	*BYWATERS, STEWART FRANK ..	9, Torrington Square, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*CAHILL, ALFRED GILBERT ..	14, Werndee Road, South Norwood, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*CAIN, ALAN VICTOR	West Moor, Sussex Street, Winchester.
Oct. 1906	*CALF, GEORGE STUART ..	Mill Lodge, Seaford, and c/o Stuart Calf and Co., Terminus Buildings, Seaford, Sussex.
Oct. 1911	*CALLINAN, PATRICK	20, Palmerston Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5894	Oct. 1910	* CALLOW, CLAYTON HAROLD ..	71, London Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.
7081	Oct. 1913	*CAMERON, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD ..	104, West Graham Street, Glasgow.
7082	Oct. 1913	*CAMERON, CHARLES GRANT ..	Brae Cottage, Hopeman, Morayshire.
3359	Oct. 1898	*CAMPBELL, CHARLES HOWARD ..	P.O. Box 156, Nairobi, British East Africa.
4928	Oct. 1906	* CAMPBELL, NICHOLAS PETERSON	100, Donore Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin.
6552	Oct. 1912	* SCANHAM, ERNEST REGINALD ..	328, Holloway Road, N.
7083	Oct. 1913	*CAPE, JAMES DUNCAN ..	Ardeairn, Blackness Avenue, Dundee.
5895	Oct. 1910	*CAPPER, WILLIAM ..	3, Winston Terrace, Porthill, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
5896	Oct. 1910	* CAREW, CYRIL JOSEPH THEODORE	271, Ladbroke Grove, North Kensington, W.
5126	Oct. 1907	* CAREY, JAMES ..	Architect's Department, London County Council, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.
5897	Oct. 1910	*CAREY, WILLIAM HENRY ..	93, Dora Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
5898	Oct. 1910	*CARLISLE, WILLIAM JOSEPH ..	24, York Street, Baker Street, W.
7084	Oct. 1913	*CARNABY, HAMMOND RIDLEY ..	1, Salisbury Place, South Shields, Durham.
6184	Oct. 1911	* CARNEGIE, JOHN WILLIAM PERCY	48, Tollington Park, N.
6185	Oct. 1911	* CARPENTER, ALFRED JOSEPH ..	89, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.
5415	Oct. 1908	* CARPENTER, ROBERT HENRY ..	"Lyndhurst," Burgess Hill, Sussex.
3970	Oct. 1902	*CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY ..	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
5416	Oct. 1908	* CARR, CHARLES WATSON ..	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.
3360	Oct. 1898	* CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS ..	Muswell Hill, N.
6186	Oct. 1911	* CARR, RANDLE WILLIAM ..	St. Austell, Tisbury, Wiltshire.
5417	Oct. 1908	* CARRINGTON, HAROLD EDWARD	Valuer's Office, Weimar House, Westgate, Chichester.
7085	Oct. 1913	*CARSON, WILLIAM JOHN WHITE	37, Rosemary Street, Belfast.
5127	Oct. 1907	* CARSWELL, ARTHUR GEMMELL ..	Estates Office, Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.
7086	Oct. 1913	*CARTER, GEORGE RALPHS ..	18, Mount Street, Lincoln.
4648	Oct. 1905	*CARTER, JOHN EDWARD ..	38, Tierney Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
6187	Oct. 1911	* CARTER, WILLIAM LESLIE CASS	21, High Street, Hanley, Staffs.
4929	Oct. 1906	* CASS, ALEXANDER JAMES ..	104, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.
5128	Oct. 1907	*CASTELL, DOUGLAS CHARLES ..	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
7087	Oct. 1913	*CASTLE, MALCOLM ARTHUR ..	Southtown, Great Yarmouth.
7088	Oct. 1913	*CATCHPOLE, WILLIE DAVID ..	46, Salisbury Road, Ipswich.
4930	Oct. 1906	* CATON, EDMUND PERCY ..	Norlew, New Street, Horsham, Sussex.
4111	Feb. 1903	* CATON, THOMAS LINFIELD ..	82, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
6553	Oct. 1912	*CATTLIN, OSMOND, A.M.I.C.E.	Municipal Offices, High Holborn, W.C.
7089	Oct. 1913	*CHADBAND, JOHN STANLEY ..	8, St. Martin's Street, Chichester, Sussex.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*CHADWICK, FRANK WOOD	Kentsford Terrace, Kents Bank, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*¶CHADWICK, SAMUEL MOORE	12, Mount View, Bells Hill, Barnet, Herts.
Jan. 1889	*CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL	62, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Feb. 1913	*CHALLIS, FRANK GORDON	24, Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex.
Oct. 1909	*¶CHAMBERLAIN, BENJAMIN	20, Heybridge Avenue, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES	28, Durnsford Avenue, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
Oct. 1912	*CHAMBERLAIN, THOMAS CHANDLESS	Avoca, King's Avenue, Greenford Park, Middlesex.
Oct. 1912	*CHAMBERS, HAROLD JOHN LAVENDER	c/o H. R. Holbeche, Estate Office, Chesham, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*CHAMBERS, JOHN FRANCIS	4, Belgravia, Goole, Yorks.
Feb. 1907	*¶CHAMBERS, WADDELOW NIX	c/o A. F. Hobbs and Chambers, Faringdon, Berkshire.
Oct. 1902	*¶CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury, Sidmouth, Devonshire.
Oct. 1893	*CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST	Redwall Farm, Linton, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶CHAMPION, WILLIAM HALL	Woodville, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
Oct. 1908	*CHANNON, HERBERT EDWARD	Roycroft, Glengall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1909	*CHANT, ARTHUR GUY	21, North Bar Without, Beverley, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1909	*¶CHAPMAN, ARTHUR HENRY	Metropolitan Water Board, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*¶§CHAPMAN, CHARLES ALBERT	18, Martindale, East Sheen, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*¶CHAPMAN, DONALD LE CRONIER	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 142, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*CHAPMAN, JOHN FRANK	92, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
Oct. 1911	*¶CHAPMAN, RICHARD THWAITE, A.R.I.B.A.	Highrigg, Eastbourne Grove, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.
Dec. 1883	CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY ST. JOHN	112, Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1904	*CHAPPLE, JOHN GRADDON	59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, W.
Oct. 1913	*CHARITY, FREDERICK WILLIAM	47, Gloucester Road, Kew, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*CHARLES, JOHN ACHESON	191, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Feb. 1901	*CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (Cantab.)	Pelsall Hall, near Walsall, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1913	*¶CHARLES, RICHARD DUDLEY STAFFORD	Broomfield, Stanmore, Middlesex.
Oct. 1906	*CHART, STEPHEN	Greenview, Mitcham, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4145	Oct. 1903	*CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES	Whitehall, Willingham, Beccle Suffolk.
5644	Oct. 1909	*CHASEMORE, ALEC.	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
6557	Oct. 1912	*CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, JOHN NEVILLE	Annesley Park, Nottingham.
6558	Oct. 1912	*CHEESEWRIGHT, ERNEST	District Valuer's Office, 92, High Street Notting Hill Gate, W.
6559	Oct. 1912	*CHEESEWRIGHT, FREDERICK CECIL	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
7096	Oct. 1912	*CHEESMAN, GEORGE	34, Cleveland Road, Preston, Brighton Sussex.
6560	Oct. 1912	*CHENNELS, ARTHUR JOHN	124, New London Road, Chelmsford.
7097	Oct. 1913	*CHESTER, HENRY DIBBLE	3, Carlton Place, Hewlett Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
5131	Oct. 1907	*CHEW, PERCIVAL THOMAS	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall Paddington, W.
4387	Oct. 1904	*CHEW, RICHARD	15, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6189	Oct. 1911	*CHEYNE, ALEXANDER	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall Durham.
5645	Oct. 1909	*CHILCOTT, ARTHUR SAMUEL FAIRWEATHER	22, Camilla Road, Bermondsey, S.E.
2509	Nov. 1892	*CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham, Sussex.
1526	Dec. 1888	*CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
4860	Feb. 1906	*CHILD, GEORGE MALCOLM	119, Twyford Avenue, Acton, W.
6190	Oct. 1911	*CHILTON, ERNEST ALFRED	Molesey House, Uckfield, Sussex.
6191	Oct. 1911	*CHILWELL, ERIC ROBERT	30, Grange Park, Ealing, W., and c/o Messrs. Tyser, Greenwood and Fisher, 20, Clifford Street, New Bond Street, W.
3208	Oct. 1897	*CHIPP, GEORGE	24, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
6561	Oct. 1912	*CHOLMELEY, HUGH RALPH	Batu Gajah, Kinta, Perak, F.M.S.
3520	Oct. 1899	*CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE	31-33, High Holborn, W.C.
7098	Oct. 1913	*CLARK, ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD	Millbank House, Thurso, Caithness.
6192	Oct. 1911	*CLARK, ALEXANDER NEILSON	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, College Court, Gloucester.
5351	Feb. 1908	*CLARK, CHARLES FOWLER	44A, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
6193	Oct. 1911	*CLARK, CHARLES WALTER	The Cottage, Meath Green, Horley Surrey.
4651	Oct. 1905	*CLARK, CUTHBERT HARVEY	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
4652	Oct. 1905	*CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER	3, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
5078	Feb. 1907	*CLARK, HENRY DENTON	14, St. Werburgh Street, Chester.
4146	Oct. 1903	*CLARK, HERBERT	35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
4653	Oct. 1905	*CLARK, LOUIS VAN	6, Dunoon Road, Devonshire Road Forest Hill, S.E.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
9	Feb. 1911	*[CLARK, PHILIP LOCKHART ..	13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
4	Oct. 1905	*CLARK, RAYMUND MONTAGUE ..	P.O. Box 34, Cairo, Egypt.
2	Oct. 1912	*[CLARK, ROBERT CHARLES ..	3, Beaufoy Road, Queen's Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
9	Oct. 1913	*CLARK, SIDNEY	45, Doughty Street, W.C.
0	Oct. 1913	*CLARK, WILLIAM CAMPBELL ..	Bothal, Morpeth, Northumberland.
3	Oct. 1912	*CLARK, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	42, Alfred Street, Ripley, Derbyshire.
4	Oct. 1912	*CLARK, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Mayva House, King Edward's Road, Saffron Walden, Essex.
8	Oct. 1904	*[CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD ..	Ashbourne, The Drive, Walthamstow, E.
4	Oct. 1911	*[CLARKE, FRANCIS ARCHIBALD ..	The Hut, Balfour Road, Southport, Lancashire.
5	Oct. 1912	*CLARKE, FRANK HAROLD ..	The Hut, Balfour Road, Southport, Lancs.
6	Oct. 1912	*CLARKE, JAMES ANDREW ..	354, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
5	Oct. 1905	*[CLARKE, PERCY CHRISTOPHER ..	Longthorpe, Peterborough.
11	Oct. 1913	*[CLARKE, PERCY EDWARD ..	6, Carlyle Road, Lakenham, Norwich.
2	Oct. 1907	*[CLARKE, ROBERT	Greeba, Hinton Avenue, Cambridge.
6	Oct. 1905	*[CLARKE, THOMAS GUY ..	48, Cardiff Road, Llandaff, Glamorgan- shire.
2	Oct. 1913	*CLARKE, VINCENT COOPER ..	20, Hanover Square, W.
7	Oct. 1912	*CLARKE, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	74, Friary Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
3	Oct. 1913	*CLARKE, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	90, Sheil Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.
2	Oct. 1910	*[CLARKSON, JOHN	136, High Street, Poplar, E.
8	Oct. 1912	*CLAYTON, JOSHUA	Egmont Road, Grove Hill, Middles- brough, Yorkshire.
5	Oct. 1911	*[CLEGG, HERBERT	100, Clarence Road, Derby.
6	Feb. 1913	*CLEMENS, WILLIAM CECIL, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Bethnal Green, N.E.
4	Oct. 1913	*[CLEVELY, FRANK DAVIS ..	13, Fordhook Avenue, Ealing, W.
5	Oct. 1913	*CLEWORTH, WILLIAM ARMINE ..	Bunbury, Tarporley, Cheshire.
9	Oct. 1912	*[CLIFTON, CHARLES	Machinery Users' Association, 7A, Laur- ence Pountney Hill, E.C.
6	Oct. 1911	*CLIPSON, SAMUEL	Council Offices, School Lane, Brinscall, Chorley, Lancs.
6	Oct. 1913	*CLOUGH, EDGAR	Parkfield, Temple Drive, Swinton, Manchester.
2	Oct. 1906	*CLOUGH, HERBERT HEALEY ..	25, Fenton Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
7	Oct. 1913	*[CLOUGH, WILLIAM HOWE ..	Ravenshurst, Low Fell, Gateshead-on- Tyne, Durham.
0	Oct. 1912	*CLOWES, WILLIAM LEONARD ..	Municipal Offices, Devonport.
9	Oct. 1900	*CLUNN, THOMAS HENRY GWY- THER	Department of the Interior, Inter- national Boundary Surveys, Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Canada.
6	Oct. 1909	*[COADE, CECIL JAMES	118, Southampton Row, Russell Square, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3660	Oct. 1900	*COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM	24, Downton Avenue, Streatham Hill S.W.
3211	Oct. 1897	*COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER ..	The Turrets, Northgate Street, Bur St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
7108	Oct. 1913	*COCKERTON, ARTHUR EDMUND ..	Hill View, Southwick, Sussex.
6197	Oct. 1911	*COIGLEY, HAROLD RICHARD ..	40, Woodstock Avenue. Golder's Green N.W.
3809	Oct. 1901	*COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS	1, Hanover Street, Rye Lane, Peckham S.E.
3975	Oct. 1902	*COKER, RALPH HECTOR	12, Edgemont Gardens, Langside Glasgow.
7109	Oct. 1913	*COLDWELL, EDWARD SMITH ..	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
5647	Oct. 1909	* COLE, CHARLES PHILIPS	Four Corners, Tring, Herts.
7110	Oct. 1913	* COLEMAN, CYRIL FRANK	High Street, Wrotham, Kent.
5133	Oct. 1907	*COLLARD, PERCY WILLIAM	9, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston Hill Surrey.
6571	Oct. 1912	* COLLER, EDWARD HENRY	58, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.
5903	Oct. 1910	*COLLINS, ISAAC	Stafford House, Northampton Road Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
5904	Oct. 1910	*COLLINS, JAMES STANLEY	Collinwood, Purley Knoll, Purley, Surrey.
6572	Oct. 1912	* COLLINS, LEONARD KEYTE	2, Highfield Road, Moseley, Birmingham
7111	Oct. 1913	*COLLINS, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	12, St. Andrew's Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
6573	Oct. 1912	* COLLIVER, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Chaulden, Boxmoor, Herts.
4150	Oct. 1903	*COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART	Estate Office, Chesterford Park, Essex
1831	May 1890	*COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM ..	34, Miller Arcade, Preston, Lancashire
4390	Oct. 1904	* COMMANDER, CHARLES CURTIS ..	The Cottage, All Saints Road, King's Heath, Worcestershire.
6198	Oct. 1911	*CONDER, ALFRED ROWLAND A.R.I.B.A.	43, Bedford Row, W.C.
5571	Feb. 1909	* CONQUEST, CLAUDE DUNCOMBE ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
5648	Oct. 1909	*CONRAN, WILLIAM ADAM BASTARD	Valuer's Department, Westminster Buildings, Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.
5134	Oct. 1907	* CONWAY, FREDERICK JAMES KELSHAW	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
3524	Oct. 1899	* COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR	Elton Park Cottage, Hadleigh Road Ipswich.
3662	Oct. 1900	*COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	Council Offices, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
5420	Oct. 1908	* COOK, HORACE HERBERT	67, Poet's Road, Highbury, N.
6574	Oct. 1912	*COOK, JOHN TAVERNER	41, Arlington Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
4391	Oct. 1904	* COOK, THOMAS	50, Sandringham Road, Cardiff.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3212	Oct. 1897	*COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER ..	4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
2510	Nov. 1892	*COOKE, LIONEL	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
5363	Oct. 1900	*¶COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC	Frickley, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
5185	Oct. 1907	*COOPER, BERTIE	The Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Paddington, W.
4392	Oct. 1904	*¶COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN	Wootton, Northampton.
3957	Feb. 1913	*COOPER, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	5A, North Street, Clapham Common, S.W.
7112	Oct. 1913	*COOPER, FREDERICK EDMUND ..	77, East Street, Bridport, Dorset.
3199	Oct. 1911	*¶COPE, REGINALD	32, Full Street, Derby.
3367	Oct. 1898	*¶COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE	8, Orchard Street, Portman Square, W.
3200	Oct. 1911	*¶CORBETT, WILLIAM	28, Arlington Street, Glasgow.
4393	Oct. 1904	*CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON ..	Valuation Department, 10, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
4657	Oct. 1905	*¶CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING	Bradley Gate, Northenden, Cheshire.
4151	Oct. 1903	*CORNWELL, WILLIAM JAMES ..	5, Douglas Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
4394	Oct. 1904	*COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	26, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
4152	Oct. 1903	*COTTAM, HARRY, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board, Barnacre, near Garstang, Lancashire.
7113	Oct. 1913	*¶COTTAM, HARRY	15, Priory Avenue, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
7114	Oct. 1913	*¶COUCHER, ALFRED EDWIN RENESON	2, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.
6202	Oct. 1911	*COUGHLAN, PATRICK	King Street, Mitchlestown, Co. Cork.
6203	Oct. 1911	*COULDREY, HERBERT MILL ..	Sunniva, Paignton, Devon.
6204	Oct. 1911	*COULTHARD, JOSEPH	Faugh Beeches, Heads Nook, Carlisle.
7115	Oct. 1913	*COUNSELL, WILLIAM ANDERSON	Union Valuer's Office, 160, Walker Street, Preston, Lancs.
5375	Oct. 1912	*COUSINS, WALTER HORACE ..	Wraxhill, Street, Somerset.
5421	Oct. 1908	*COVENTRY, BERNARD SETON ..	Burgate Manor, Fordingbridge, Hants.
5422	Oct. 1908	*¶COVERNTON, CHRISTOPHER ALAN	113, The Grove, Ealing, W.
2946	Oct. 1895	*COWELL, HERBERT LEE	Central Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall.
5423	Oct. 1903	*¶SCOWELL, NORMAN (<i>Hon. Secretary Junior Meetings</i>)	District Valuer's Office, 18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
4658	Oct. 1905	*¶COWLEY, HERBERT REGINALD ..	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
747	Feb. 1882	COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
3576	Oct. 1912	*COX, ALEXANDER BEWLEY ..	"Horsley," West Hill Avenue, Epsom, Surrey.
4659	Oct. 1905	*¶COX, DOUGLAS HAROLD	Wakefield, Torrington Park, North Finchley, N.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
577	Oct. 1912	*COX, GORDON WILKINSON..	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay, Devon.
205	Oct. 1911	*COX, NORMAN WILKINSON..	c/o Cox & Son, Victoria Street, Paignton, Devon.
573	Oct. 1893	*COX, REGINALD JOHN..	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
206	Oct. 1911	*COY, FREDERICK WILLIAM..	10, Albert Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.
137	Oct. 1907	*CRABB, ARTHUR HORACE ..	13, Borthwick Road, Stratford, E.
578	Oct. 1912	*CRAGG, WALTER ..	Cymreig, Cedar Road, Hale, Cheshire.
579	Oct. 1912	*CRAIG, ALEXANDER BALFOUR ..	6, Castle Terrace, Broughty Ferry, Scotland.
207	Oct. 1911	*CRAIG, ANDREW, JUN. ..	Ryesholm, Dalry, Ayrshire.
572	Feb. 1909	*CRANFIELD, GUY WILLIAM..	Bramley House, Enfield, Middlesex.
116	Oct. 1913	*CRAWFORD, ANDREW RENNIE, Lic.R.I.B.A.	65, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
138	Oct. 1907	*CREASEY, JOHN ROGERS, JUN. ..	1, Lewisham Hill, Lewisham, S.E.
661	Oct. 1894	*CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer's Department, South Eastern and Chatham Railway, London Bridge Station, S.E.
615	Mar. 1881	CRESWELL, JOHN THEODORE ROSE	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
117	Oct. 1913	*CRICHTON, JAMES STUART ..	111, George Street, Oban, Argyle.
934	Oct. 1906	*CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES ..	Kidsgrove U.D.C., Surveyor's Office, Kidsgrove, Staffs.
425	Oct. 1908	*CROFT, CHRISTOPHER ..	The Elms, Dallington, Northampton.
906	Oct. 1910	*CROMIE, ROBERT ..	3, Cavendish Road, Clapham, S.W.
426	Oct. 1908	*CROOK, FELIX ..	15, Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Cheshire.
528	Oct. 1899	*CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS..	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
660	Oct. 1905	*CROSHER, WILLIAM SAMUEL ..	Haims, Hampstead Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.
662	Oct. 1894	*CROSIER, CHARLES ..	75, Capel Road, Forest Gate, E.
935	Oct. 1906	*CROSS, CLEMENT ..	18, Walbrook, E.C.
550	Oct. 1912	*CROSS, CYRIL JOHN ..	Mayfield, Kirkham, Lancs.
649	Oct. 1909	*CROSSLEY, THOMAS EDGAR ..	Deptdd. Ingenieros, F.C.S. 322, Guanhani, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
118	Oct. 1913	*CROSSLEY, VERNON ..	150, Stubbley, Littleborough, near Manchester, Lancashire.
119	Oct. 1913	*CROUCH, GERALD LINFORD ..	Lynton, Harrow View, Harrow, Middlesex.
581	Oct. 1912	*CROWHURST, WILLIAM THOMAS..	12, Lymington Avenue, Wood Green, N.
396	Oct. 1904	*CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER ..	c/o W. H. H. Davis, 2, York Row, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1153	Oct. 1903	* CRUMP, HAROLD	Quarndon, 8, Ashbourne Avenue, Golder's Green, N.W.
2209	Oct. 1911	*CRUMP, THOMAS GRAHAM ..	5, Station Road, W. Croydon, Surrey
2210	Oct. 1911	* CRUNDALL, WILLIAM HENRY ..	26, St. James's Street, S.W.
5582	Oct. 1912	* CUBEY, JOSEPH BERKELEY ..	25, Osborne Avenue, South Shields, Durham.
5824	Feb. 1910	*CUBITT, ERNEST JAMES ..	5, Colehill Gardens, Fulham Palace Road, S.W.
5397	Oct. 1904	* CUBITT, HORACE WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	227 and 228, Strand, W.C.
5537	Mar. 1879	CUDLIPP, WILLIAM	33, Poultry, E.C.
5583	Oct. 1912	* CULLIFORD, LEONARD ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	8, Meriden Street, Coventry.
5937	Oct. 1906	*CULME-SEYMOUR, ARTHUR GRANVILLE	Glenville, Bitterne, Hants.
7120	Oct. 1913	* CULVERWELL, GEORGE LANE ..	23, Maple Grove, Bath.
8877	Jan. 1883	CUMBERBATCH, CARLTON PARRY	Brockenhurst, Hants.
5584	Oct. 1912	*CUMBERLAND, BRIAN CLARKE ..	The Lynchet, Luton, Beds.
5342	Oct. 1907	*CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM FRED- ERICK	57, Albion Place, Reading.
7121	Oct. 1913	* CURRALL, EDWARD PERCY ..	Hampton Lane, Solihull, Birmingham.
5585	Oct. 1912	*CURTIS, FREDERICK JOHN ..	82, Belleville Road, Wandsworth Common S.W.
5216	Oct. 1897	*CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON ..	Brantwood, Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey.
7122	Oct. 1913	* CUTLACK, WILLIAM AUSTIN ..	11, Palace Grove, Bromley, Kent.
4398	Oct. 1904	*CUTLER, FRANK SYDNEY ..	Town Hall, New Cross Road, S.E.
4938	Oct. 1906	* CUTLER, HENRY ISAAC ..	32, Arlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.
5650	Oct. 1909	*CUTTS, EDWARD JAMES ..	12, Ashmere Grove, Brixton, S.W.

Ap. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
29	Oct. 1908	*DABBS, DOUGLAS WILLIAM ..	74, Stamford Hill, N.
86	Oct. 1912	*¶DABORN, ALWYNE VICTOR.. ..	103, Malden Road, New Malden, Surrey.
56	Feb. 1897	*DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE ..	25, High St., Wimbledon Common, S.W.
87	Oct. 1912	*¶DAKERS, EDWARD JOHN WILLIAM	Blairard, Fotheringham Road, Ayr, N.B.
15	Oct. 1901	*DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON	28, High West Street, Dorchester.
45	Feb. 1912	*¶DALLEY, REGINALD ARTHUR..	The Cedars, Kidderminster, Worcester- shire.
63	Oct. 1905	*¶DAMPNEY, CYRIL JOHN	284, Camden Road, N.
69	Oct. 1898	*DANCASTER, ARTHUR	"Goodwin," Richmond Park, Bourne- mouth.
23	Oct. 1913	*DANIELS, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	The Birches, Mile End Road, Norwich.
64	Oct. 1905	*¶§DANNATT, PERCY BOOTHROYD..	"Lyndale," Westcombe Park Road, Blackheath, S.E., and 92, London Street, Greenwich, S.E.
88	Oct. 1912	*DARLING, DAVID WARD	54, Caithness Road, Brook Green, W.
08	Oct. 1910	*¶DARLING, JOHN	The Lodge, The Royal Infirmary, Perth.
25	Feb. 1910	*DARNELL, CHARLES TILLEY ..	The Gables, Blaby, near Leicester.
12	Oct. 1911	*¶DARTNALL, JAMES AMBROSE ..	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone, Essex.
52	Oct. 1909	*¶DASH, ROYDON ENGLEFIELD ASHFORD	Englefield, Oxshott, Surrey.
09	Oct. 1910	*¶DASHWOOD, LIONEL ALBERT ..	Springfield, Kerry, Montgomery.
00	Oct. 1904	*DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL ..	Damerham, Salisbury.
65	Oct. 1905	*DAVENPORT, HERBERT	75, Rectory Grove, Clapham, S.W.
89	Oct. 1912	*¶DAVEY, EDWIN CLISSOLD	42, Redbourne Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.
74	Oct. 1893	*DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
78	Oct. 1902	*¶DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
90	Oct. 1912	*DAVIDSON, GEORGE SPENCE ..	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Mid- lothian.
91	Oct. 1912	*¶DAVIDSON, OSWALD FERGUSON..	13, Roseworth Avenue, Gosforth, New- castle-on-Tyne.
219	Oct. 1897	*DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE ..	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helen's, Lanca- shire.
213	Oct. 1911	*¶DAVIES, ALBERT, GEORGE.. ..	Valuation Offices, St. Nicholas Cham- bers, Church Street, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
958	Feb. 1913	*¶DAVIES, EDWARD	22, Hawthorne Street, Deane, Bolton, Lancs.
143	Oct. 1907	*¶DAVIES, EDWARD OWEN	"Dudbrook," Romford Road, Forest Gate, E.
144	Oct. 1907	*¶DAVIES, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	High Street, Thornbury, Gloucestershire.
592	Oct. 1912	*DAVIES, HARRY TUDOR	Resident Engineer's Office, Copper Mill Bridge Works, Wraybury, Bucks.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	* DAVIES, HERBERT BYRON	9, Morley Terrace, Mount Pleasant, Swansea.
Oct. 1912	* DAVIES, HERBERT EDWARD	St. Clare, Hersham Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	* DAVIES, JOHN LLEWELLYN	13, Vere Street, Cadoxton-Barry, Glam.
Oct. 1913	* DAVIES, JOHN SIMON	56, Morfa Street, Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire.
Oct. 1899	* DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
Oct. 1903	* DAVIES, LEONARD OWEN	11, Freeland Road, Ealing, W.
Oct. 1912	* DAVIES, PHILIP ISAAC	32, High Street, Ebbw Vale, Mon.
Oct. 1903	* DAVIES, RHYS WILTSHIRE	737, Regent Circus, Swindon, Wiltshire.
Oct. 1907	* DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE BATCHELOR	Valuer's Office, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Oct. 1906	* DAVIS, ARTHUR HENRY	Commerce House, 70-86, Oxford Street, W.
Oct. 1908	* DAVIS, ARTHUR JAMES	Estate Office, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1907	* DAVIS, JOHN	Westfield, Gargrave, via Leeds, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1910	* DAVIS, WILLIAM ARTHUR	c/o Director-General of Surveys, Colombo, Ceylon.
Feb. 1897	* DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD	The Bungalow, Sutton Road, Leverington, near Wisbech, Cambs.
Oct. 1913	* DAVIS, WILLIAM WINWOOD	97, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1912	* DAVISON, CHARLES WILLIAM JOSEPH	48, Lupus Street, S.W.
Oct. 1910	* DAVISON, LOUIS JAMES	Goldsmiths' Company Estate Office, Acton Park, W.
Oct. 1912	* DAVISON, PERCY	Estate Office, Wenvoe, nr. Cardiff.
Oct. 1910	* DAVSON, ALAN WARBURTON	Belgravia Chambers, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1901	* DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT	The Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1912	* DAW, EDMUND NORMAN	4, Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters Road, N.
Oct. 1908	* DAW, HERBERT WARWICK	98, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1912	* DAWES, GEORGE WILLIAM FRANCIS	62, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
Oct. 1902	* DAWKINS, ALBERT JAMES	20, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1911	* DAWSON, ERIC JAMES	P.W.D., Salisbury, Rhodesia.
Oct. 1913	* DAWSON, ERNEST	55, Ashfield Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.
Oct. 1907	* DAWSON, HENRY WALKER	19, Queen Street, Oldham, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	* DAWSON, REGINALD	70 and 71, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Oct. 1913	* DAY, CYRIL WALTER	1, Kingston Street, Derby.
Oct. 1907	* DAY, JOSEPH REYNOLDS	Thorpe Coombe, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7129	Oct. 1913	*DAY, STANLEY LEWIS	Etchingham Lodge, Etchingham Par Road, Finchley, N.
5913	Oct. 1910	*DEAKIN, FRANCIS HENRY	Fieldhead, Wesley Park Road, Selly Oak Birmingham.
6600	Oct. 1912	*DEAN, SAM	30, Colin Street, Barnoldswick, <i>via</i> Colne, Yorkshire.
6215	Oct. 1911	*DEAN, WILLIAM	Beachborough, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
4159	Oct. 1903	*DEANE, GEORGE FREDERICK	23, St. Michael's Road, Bedford.
7130	Oct. 1913	*DEATH, PERCY ROBERT	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
6601	Oct. 1912	*DE LA QUINTANA, CARLOS YGNACIO ELIAS	84, Claverton Street, S.W.
5914	Oct. 1910	*DELL, JOSEPH WILLIAMS	Surveyors' Department, Town Hall Leyton, E.
6216	Oct. 1911	*§ DELL, LOUIS MICHAEL	District Valuer's Office, Windsor Place Shrewsbury.
3980	Oct. 1902	*DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	Foxley, Purley, Surrey.
6217	Oct. 1911	*DE STACPOOLE, FRANCIS G. . . .	Muar River Estate, Buloh Kasap, Gemas, F.M.S.
6602	Oct. 1912	*DEWHIRST, CHARLES LESLIE	22, West Cliff Grove, Harrogate, Yorks.
6603	Oct. 1912	*DEWHURST, THOMAS HERBERT	42, Great Avenham Street, Preston Lancs.
5653	Oct. 1909	*DIBDIN, ROBERT JOHN	38, Greenham Road, Muswell Hill, N
5654	Oct. 1909	*DICKIE, ALBERT GEORGE	21, Oakdale Road, Streatham, S.W.
7131	Oct. 1913	*DICKIN, EDWARD LINDUP	District Valuer's Office, 90, North Side Wandsworth Common, S.W.
6604	Oct. 1912	*DICKINSON, WILLIAM GREEN-HALGH	24, Salisbury Street, Chester.
5434	Oct. 1908	*DICKSON, ALFRED ERIC	30, Winckley Square, Preston, Lancs.
7132	Oct. 1913	*DICKSON, DUNCAN PETER	The Brambles, Iver Heath, Bucks.
6218	Oct. 1911	*DICKSON, REGINALD HERBERT BRUCE	Speen, Newbury, Berks.
4405	Oct. 1904	*DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN	54, King Edward Road, Hackney, N.E.
5435	Oct. 1908	*DIXON, ISAAC	End House, Garmoyle Road, Liverpool.
5655	Oct. 1909	*DIXON, MYLES	42, Castle Street, Liverpool.
7133	Oct. 1913	*DOCHERTY, JOHN, JUN.	146, Onslow Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
6605	Oct. 1912	*DOCKING, CARLTON WILLIAM	District Valuer's Office, 7 and 9 Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
6219	Oct. 1911	*DOCKSEY, SYDNEY BATEMAN	190, Toller Lane, Bradford, Yorks.
7134	Oct. 1913	*DODD, ERNEST JOHN	East Common, Harpenden, Herts.
7135	Oct. 1913	*DODDS, PERCY	19, Harcourt Street, Heworth, York.
5915	Oct. 1910	*DODGSHON, EDMUND CHARLES	99, St. James's Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
4406	Oct. 1904	*DODGSON, EDWARD HUGHES	Derwent House, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
36	Oct. 1913	*DONALDSON, JAMES	Athol Cottage, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.
56	Oct. 1909	*¶DONGER, WILLIAM JAMES	Fayreacre, Worthy Road, Winchester.
37	Oct. 1913	*DONOVAN, TIMOTHY	Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork, Ireland.
38	Oct. 1913	*DOUGHTY, FRED	Surveyor's Office, Council House, Birmingham.
21	Oct. 1897	*DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON	Fairway, Crofton Cliffs, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.
30	Oct. 1911	*¶DOUGLAS, BLAIN CAIRNS	1, Seafield Place, Broughty Ferry, Scotland.
6	Oct. 1910	*¶DOUGLAS, NORMAN	123, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middles- brough, Yorks.
39	Oct. 1913	*¶DOUGLAS, ROBERT CRAWFORD	121, Greenhead Street, Greenhead, Glasgow.
40	Oct. 1913	*DOW, JOHN ARMOUR	The Leuchold, Dalmeny House, Edinburgh.
21	Oct. 1911	*DOW, WALTER JAMES	The Cottage, Lynwood Avenue, Epsom, Surrey.
06	Oct. 1912	*¶DOYLE, GRAHAM	9, Hammet Street, Taunton, Somerset.
57	Oct. 1909	*¶DRAKE, FRANCIS JOHN	Valuation Office, County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.
33	Oct. 1902	*¶DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR	39, Alfred Place West, South Kensing- ton Station, S.W.
58	Oct. 1909	*DREW, JOHN DENYS	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
41	Oct. 1913	*§DREW, SYDNEY VERNON	14, Lavender Sweep, Clapham Junction, S.W.
07	Oct. 1912	*DREWRY, GEORGE HAYWARD	Court Heath, Buxton, Derbyshire.
22	Oct. 1911	*DRING, CECIL	21, Salisbury Road, Harringay, N.
08	Oct. 1912	*DRING, SAMUEL	Ellesmere, Vicars Cross, Chester.
20	Oct. 1901	*¶DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
29	Feb. 1894	*DRUCE, EDRIC	Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
41	Oct. 1906	*DUCK, GEORGE FRANCIS	Keston, Hayes, Kent.
09	Oct. 1912	*DUCKWORTH, WILLIAM HENRY	Council Offices, Watford, Herts.
73	Oct. 1900	*¶DUDLEY, ROLAND	Municipal Engineer's Office, Lahore, Punjab, India.
10	Oct. 1912	*¶DUFF, JOHN	15, Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh.
60	Oct. 1909	*¶DUKE, AUGUSTUS BARNABY CYRIL	"Maen," Dorchester.
38	Oct. 1908	*¶DUKE, HENRY EDWARD	"Maen," Dorchester.
11	Oct. 1912	*DUNBAVAND, EUSTACE	Hutton Avenue, West Hartlepool, Durham.
42	Oct. 1913	*DUNCAN, HARRY	Greenhead, Stanley, Perthshire.
68	Oct. 1905	*DUNN, WILLIAM	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
42	Oct. 1906	*DUNLOP, CHARLES JOHN, M.R.I.A.I.	2, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
24	Feb. 1900	*¶DUNT, JOHN HARLOW	Trelawne, Arragon Gardens, Streatham; S.W.
51	Oct. 1907	*DURANT, FREDERICK HENRY	Cedar Lawn, Knotts' Green, Leyton, E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5439	Oct. 1908	*DURDEN, STANLEY JOHN	202, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
6223	Oct. 1911	*DUTCH, ROBERT VICTOR.. ..	197, Walm Lane, Cricklewood, N.W.
5440	Oct. 1908	*¶§DUTTON, JOSEPH	"Comerford," Park Lane, Wallington, Surrey.
6612	Oct. 1912	*§DYER, FRANK	5, Belle View, Bradford, Yorks.
5661	Oct. 1909	*DYER, FREDERICK	24, St. Olave's Road, York.
5917	Oct. 1910	*¶DYER, WILLIAM FANSTONE ..	17, Montpelier Road, Blackheath, S.E., and c/o Dyer, Son, and Hilton, Blackheath, S.E.
6224	Oct. 1911	*EADE, CHRISTOPHER AYLMER	Branson House, Darlington.
6613	Oct. 1912	*¶EAGLES, WILLIAM ANDREW ..	Newark Road, Swallowbeck, Lincoln.
5441	Oct. 1908	*EAMER, ALFRED STANLEY.. ..	Oak Bank, Mid Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey.
5442	Oct. 1908	*¶EAMES, HENRY PARSLOE	Crooksbury, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Barnet, Herts.
6225	Oct. 1911	*¶EASTMAN, EDWARD GEORGE ..	District Valuer's Office, 57, Albion Place, Reading.
2578	Oct. 1893	*¶§EASTON, WALTER JOHN	82, Twyford Avenue, Acton Hill, W.
3822	Oct. 1901	*EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM..	Malvern House, Northallerton, Yorks.
6614	Oct. 1912	*EATON, GEORGE MORLEY	The Summit, Burton Road, Derby.
5443	Oct. 1908	*¶EATON, HAROLD	116, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.
5152	Oct. 1907	*EATON, ROWLAND WYNNE.. ..	4, Shelton Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
6110	Feb. 1911	*¶ECCLESHALL, GEORGE BENNETT	34, Bradford Terrace, Worsley Road, Farnworth, Lancashire.
5919	Oct. 1910	*¶§EDEN, FREDERICK STEWART ..	31, Woodberry Avenue, Winchmore Hill, N.
3823	Oct. 1901	*EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (Oxon.)	Nalder Hill, Newbury, Berks.
7143	Oct. 1913	*EDGSON, WALTER STANLEY	9-11, Oxford Street, W.
7144	Oct. 1913	*EDWARDS, EUSTACE HERBERT ..	4, Crow Tree Lane, Daisy Hill, Bradford, Yorks.
5354	Feb. 1908	*EDWARDS, GEORGE PERCY.. ..	14, Whyke Road, Chichester, Sussex.
4409	Oct. 1904	*EDWARDS, JOHN PERCIVAL.. ..	Glenvale, Cromwell Road, Beckenham, Kent.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*[EDWARDS, LANCELOT REGINALD	The Old Mill, Milton, Melplash, Dorset.
Oct. 1911	*EDWARDS, ROBERT	Beech Hill Park, Waltham Abbey, Essex.
Oct. 1904	*[EDWARDS, SPENCER	205, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
Oct. 1910	*EDWARDS, THOMAS HENRY ..	1, Hannen Road, West Norwood, S.E.
Oct. 1903	*EGREMONT, JOHN	Dartington Estate Office, Totnes, Devonshire.
Feb. 1910	*[EILOART, CYRIL HOWARD ..	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Feb. 1905	*[EILOART, FERDINAND ROBERT ..	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1902	*[ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover, Kent.
Oct. 1893	*ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON ..	Hillside, Sittingbourne, Kent.
Feb. 1913	*[ELKINGTON, CHRISTOPHER GARRETT	17, Lower Church Street, Warwick.
Oct. 1913	*ELKINS, CHARLES HENRY	20, Culver Road, Winchester, Hants.
Oct. 1911	*[ELLAM, GEOFFREY WALTER ..	5, Cavendish Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lanes.
Oct. 1912	*ELLIOTT, AUSTIN HOOTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Carlton, Nottinghamshire.
Oct. 1912	*ELLIOTT, BERNARD	12, The Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1901	*ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE	70, St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
Oct. 1905	*ELLIS, CHARLES EVELYN	Brookside, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*ELLIS, CLIFFORD BARTLETT ..	28, Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey.
Oct. 1907	*ELLIS, GEORGE EDWARD	1, Lithos Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1907	*ELLIS, RAE ADAM	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*[ELLIS, REGINALD DENNIS ..	Land Valuation Offices, High Street, Lincoln.
Oct. 1912	*ELLIS, THOMAS GWYNNE	The Cottage, Deverill Road, Warminster, Wilts.
Oct. 1911	*[ELLIS, WILFRID SPENCER ..	South View, Northampton Road, Wellingborough, Northants.
Oct. 1904	*ELLYATT, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	White Croft, East Dulwich Grove, S.E.
Oct. 1906	*[ELMES, FREDERICK LANSELL ..	Southolm, Knighton Road, Leicester.
Oct. 1912	*[SELPHICK, RICHARD	36, St George's Road, Abbey Road, N.W.
Oct. 1908	*[ELSWORTHY, JOHN GORDON ..	17, Ardilaun Road, Highbury, N.
Oct. 1909	*[ELWELL, LAURENCE VIVIAN ..	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
Oct. 1905	*[EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE	Valuer's Department, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
Feb. 1912	*[EMERY, GEORGE MONTAGU ..	9, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
Feb. 1905	*EMSLIE, BENJAMIN LESLIE ..	The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate, 1102-1105, Temple Building, Toronto, Ontario.
Oct. 1912	*ENGLISH, ARTHUR HERBERT ..	138, Fairfax Road, Hornsey, N.
Oct. 1910	*[ENGLISH, HARRY EDWIN	78, Victoria Park Road, South Hackney, N.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4675	Oct. 1905	*ENGLISH, HENRY CECIL	P.O. Box, 1490, Johannesburg, B.S.
6232	Oct. 1911	*ENTWISTLE, JOSEPH	28, Willows Avenue, Lytham, Lanc.
7147	Oct. 1913	*ENTWISTLE, THOMAS	Hazelwood, Temple Drive, Swinto Manchester.
4412	Oct. 1904	*ERMEN, CUTHBERT EMIL ALBERT	Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo, via Singapore.
4585	Feb. 1905	*ERMIRICH, HENRY	43, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.
5827	Feb. 1910	*ESCOLME, JOHN	The Cottage, Fairview Road, Oxt Birkenhead.
4162	Oct. 1903	*EVANS, CHARLES STOKES EATON	Delme-Radcliffe Estate Office, Tito field, Hampshire
6620	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, DAVID	Fairlea, Loveden Road, Aberyswy Cardiganshire.
5573	Feb. 1909	*EVANS, EDWARD ARTHUR, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.	Frondeg, Carnarvon.
6621	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, ERNEST	Studland, Marlborough Road, Flixto Manchester.
7148	Oct. 1913	*EVANS, FRANK SYDNEY	33, Ranelagh Road, Westminster, S.
6622	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, GLYNN	Roslyn House, Sketty, Swansea.
5156	Oct. 1907	*EVANS, HENRY MONTAGUE	City Engineer's Department, Ci Hall, Cardiff.
6623	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, JOHN WILLIAMS PERCIVAL	23, Rugby Avenue, Neath, Glam.
6111	Feb. 1911	*EVANS, MONTAGU	4, Thurleigh Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
6233	Oct. 1911	*EVANS, PHILIP	3, Dagmar Road, S. Norwood, S.E.
3677	Oct. 1900	*EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE	Bank House, Stafford.
6624	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, SAMUEL BOWLIE	109, St. Helen's Avenue, Swansea.
4413	Oct. 1904	*EVERARD, BERNARD	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
2515	Nov. 1892	*EVERED, GILLIEBRAND ELWIN ..	117, Old Christchurch Road, Bour mouth.
2516	Nov. 1892	*EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN ..	14, Victoria Street, S.W.
7149	Oct. 1913	*EVERSHED, ALBURY	Albury House, Burton-on-Trent, Staf
5665	Oct. 1909	*EWEN, REGINALD MALCOLM ..	342, Streatham High Road, S.W.
5356	Feb. 1908	*EWIN, HENRY HAMILTON	Messrs. Lowe, Goldschmid an Howland, Heath Street, Hampstea N.W.
6625	Oct. 1912	*FAIRCLOUGH, VINCENT	The Gables, Leigh, Lancs.
4679	Oct. 1905	*FAIRWEATHER, NORMAN BLUMER	40, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hi S.W.
5446	Oct. 1908	*FALKNER, FRANK NINUS	16, Great Marlborough Street, W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*FALKNER, JOHN WILLIAM.. ..	954, Cardero Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
Oct. 1912	*FARRANT, PERCY.. ..	9, Hammet Street, Taunton, Somerset.
Oct. 1907	*FARRER, JOHN CAMPLIN.. ..	2, Coleman Street, E.C.
Oct. 1904	*FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD.. ..	6, Station Yard, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1904	*FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD.. ..	11, Laura Place, Bath, Somersetshire.
Oct. 1911	*FAULKNER, JOHN DENNIS.. ..	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge, Staffs.
Oct. 1911	*FAWCETT, KENNETH MORTIMER	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
Feb. 1913	*FEATHERSTONE, OSWALD.. ..	Cheslyn, Chepstow Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*FELTHAM, ARTHUR WILLIAM.. ..	The Firs, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
Oct. 1903	*FENNING, JOHN HENRY.. ..	50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*FENSOM, REGINALD ROBERT.. ..	3, Chanctonbury Road, Hove, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*FENTON, FRANK.. ..	33, Waverley Terrace, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1910	*FENTUM, CHARLES ALFRED.. ..	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, ROBERT.. ..	42, Finlay Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, WILLIAM HARVEY.. ..	36, Arthur Street, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	*FERRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM.. ..	1056½, Alberni Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Feb. 1881	FEW, HARRY GARRARD.. ..	Haversham House, Putney, S.W.
Oct. 1901	*FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN.. ..	20, Linden Grove, Gosport, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*FIELD, VICTOR.. ..	Whitehall, Longbridge Road, Barking, Essex.
Feb. 1908	*FIELDING, ARTHUR EDWARD BRUCE	22, Park Parade, High Harrogate, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1908	*FIELDING, KENNETH HUBERT.. ..	3, Redwell Street, Norwich.
Oct. 1905	*FIFE, JAMES DONALD.. ..	3, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1894	*FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT.. ..	Towerfield, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1904	*FINCH, GEORGE FREDERICK.. ..	7, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.
Oct. 1913	*FINCHAM, EDWARD.. ..	88, Musters Road, West Bridgford, Notts.
Oct. 1912	*FINDON, ROBERT.. ..	139, Kinfauns Road, Goodmayes, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*FINISTER, HARRY.. ..	Town Hall, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.
Oct. 1912	*FIRTH, WILLIAM JAMES, A.M.I.C.E.	5, Shaftesbury Avenue, Street Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.
Oct. 1906	*FISHER, EDWARD HUMBERT.. ..	Church Farm, Desborough, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
Oct. 1909	*FISHER, EDWIN GRAINGER.. ..	23, Lyndewode Road, Cambridge.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6635	Oct. 1912	*FISHER, JAMES THOMAS	District Valuer's Office, 32, Full Street, Derby.
3093	Oct. 1896	*FISHER, ROBERT	10, Fairlight Avenue, Harlesden, N.
4683	Oct. 1905	*FISHER, THOMAS ROTELY	Priory Estate Office, Christchurch, Hants.
7151	Oct. 1913	*FISHWICK, VICTOR CHARLES	69, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
6636	Oct. 1912	*FITCH, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Department, Council House, Birmingham.
4684	Oct. 1905	*FITCH, PHILIP	Engineer's Department, 299, Boulevard des Capucines, Buenos Aires, South America.
4419	Oct. 1904	*FITCH, SIDNEY	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.
1123	Mar. 1884	FITNESS, JOHN FRANCIS	80, Cheapside, E.C.
5926	Oct. 1910	*FLEMING, HERBERT SIDNEY	48, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W.
7152	Oct. 1913	*FLEW, JOHN LEONARD HARRIS	19, West View, Kingston, Halifax, Yorks.
7153	Oct. 1913	*FLINT, ARTHUR	36, Dryden Street, Nottingham.
7154	Oct. 1913	*FLITCROFT, PERCY	Kilmorey, The Green, Worsley, near Manchester, Lancashire.
6237	Oct. 1911	*FLOOD ALFRED WILLIAM	119, Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.
7155	Oct. 1913	*FLOWER, JOHN JAMES	14, Lower Mallow Street, Limerick.
5927	Oct. 1910	*FLOYD, ARTHUR NOEL	"Rydal Mount," Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.
4949	Oct. 1906	*FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR	Woburn Sands and Toddington, Bedfordshire, and Bletchley and Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
5928	Oct. 1910	*FOLLAND, GORDON RADMORE	8, Fort Terrace, Barnstaple, Devon.
6637	Oct. 1912	*FOOT, WILLOUGHBY VICTOR	55, Out Risbygate, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
6238	Oct. 1911	*FORBES, ALEXANDER	Highmoor Lodge, Highmoor Road, Caversham, Oxon.
3989	Oct. 1902	*FORD, C. GRAHAM	Metropolitan Asylums Board, Embankment, E.C.
7156	Oct. 1913	*FORD, CHARLES WILLIAM ERNEST	St. Wilfreds, Somerset Road, Meadway, Redhill, Surrey.
6239	Oct. 1911	*FORD, FRANCIS CURTIS	2, Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E.
4050	Oct. 1906	*FORD, RICHARD DICKINS LANCELOT	155, Old Kent Road, S.E.
5828	Feb. 1910	*FORGE, RAYMOND JAMES	Cromwell Lodge, Twickenham, S.W.
1888	Nov. 1890	*FORREST, WILLIAM	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan, Cardiff.
4686	Oct. 1905	*FORTUNE, SIDNEY HERBERT	29, Bloomfield Avenue, Bath.
4046	June 1896	*FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES	54, Pall Mall, S.W.

	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7	Oct. 1905	*FOSTER, GAIUS	Architect's Department, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
5	Oct. 1898	*FOSTER, HENRY HELM	South Western Bank Buildings, 169, Balham High Road, S.W.
8	Oct. 1909	*FOSTER, HENRY OSWALD ..	North Cottage, Loughton, Essex.
7	Oct. 1913	*FOSTER, LEONARD	6, Mexborough Street, Chapeltown, Leeds.
9	Oct. 1910	*FOSTER, NORMAN BEAUMONT ..	"Northridge," Ampthill, Beds.
8	Oct. 1912	*FOSTER, NORMAN ROE	Shenley, 6, Beach Road, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lancs.
8	Oct. 1900	*FOSTER, WALTER	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
9	Oct. 1901	*FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	Valuers' Department, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn, Lancashire.
9	Oct. 1900	*FOSTER, WILLIAM HOWARD ..	Queen's Bay, Kootenay Lake, British Columbia.
9	Oct. 1912	*FOULDS, JOSEPH	Valuation Department, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.
11	Oct. 1904	*FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH ..	5, Calder Street, Motherwell, N.B.
8	Oct. 1912	*FOURACRE, FREDERICK WALTER	89, Tollington Park, Finsbury Park, N.
0	Oct. 1905	*FOWLER, CHARLES K.	Rosslare, Sligo.
0	Oct. 1911	*FOWLER, ERNEST ELIAS	24, Church Road, Southgate Road, N.
9	Oct. 1907	*FOWLER, FRANK ARCHIBALD ..	6, Alderbrook Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
0	Oct. 1910	*FOX, JOHN HARPER GRAHAM ..	Wyndale, Belgrave Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3	Oct. 1904	*FRANCE, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	63, Newington Butts, S.E.
1	Oct. 1911	*FRANCE, REGINALD ROSIER ..	Gwynant, Shortlands, Kent.
1	Oct. 1906	*FRANCIS, BERNARD	National House, Newgate Street, E.C.
2	Oct. 1911	*FRANCIS, REGINALD HERBERT ..	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1	Feb. 1902	*FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM ..	Homecroft, Hills Road, Cambridge.
9	Oct. 1909	*FRANCIS, THOMAS JOHN PHILIP ..	Valuer's Department, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
3	Oct. 1906	*FRANKLIN, HERBERT JOHN ..	13, Charing Cross, S.W.
3	Oct. 1911	*FRASER, ALEXANDER ARTHUR, THE HON. MASTER OF SALTOUN	Philorth, Fraserburgh, Scotland.
9	Oct. 1913	*FREARSON, THOMAS BINGLEY ..	4, Springfield Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
0	Oct. 1913	*FREE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM	Walton House, Marlborough, Wilts.
1	Oct. 1910	*FREEMAN, DUDLEY SEARLE ..	Waterlake, Chiddingstone, Kent.
4	Oct. 1911	*FREEMAN, FRANK CONDY	Bushey Cottage, Harlington, Middlesex.
9	Oct. 1899	*FREEMAN, GEORGE	Kenmure, Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
0	Oct. 1912	*FREMANTLE, PERCY WARWICK ..	Hill Brow, Duke's Avenue, New Malden, Surrey.
2	Oct. 1900	*FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL ..	Great Massingham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7161	Oct. 1913	*FREY, HENRY	17, Ponsonby Terrace, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
3932	Feb. 1902	*FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN ..	Station Gates, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
7162	Oct. 1913	*FROST, ERNEST DAVENALL ..	56, Manchuria Road, Clapham Common S.W.
7163	Oct. 1913	*FROST, PHILIP BLAIR	23, Glenalmond Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield.
6245	Oct. 1911	*FROUD, HAROLD WILLIAM ..	Thorney, Southbourne, Bournemouth.
6641	Oct. 1912	*FULCHER, CHRISTOPHER TURFILL	Deputy Surveyor, Shoreditch Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.
6642	Oct. 1912	*FULFORD, FREDERICK JOHN ..	23, Cricketfield Road, Lower Clapton N.E.
7164	Oct. 1913	*FULLER, ERNEST BENJAMIN ..	Broomleigh, Deans Grove, Grimsby, Lincs.
6643	Oct. 1912	*FULLFORD, CHARLES GEORGE ..	47, Castle Street, Salisbury.
6644	Oct. 1912	*FULTON-SMITH, GRAEME GARTSHORE	Legh Chambers, 4, Legh Street Warrington, Lancs.
751	Feb. 1882	FURBER, HENRY AUBREY	3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
6246	Oct. 1911	*FURNISS, GEORGE	The Castle, Winchester.
6645	Oct. 1912	*FYSH, PERCY WILLIAM	District Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue Lincoln.
3992	Oct. 1902	*GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD ..	Ballyhemon, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.
4424	Oct. 1904	*GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Market Place, Wallingford, Berkshire.
4954	Oct. 1906	*GALE, LEONARD FRANKLIN ..	Market Place, Wallingford, Berkshire.
1693	Jan. 1890	*GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
5670	Oct. 1909	*GAMBELL, PHILIP CLAYTON ..	83, High Street, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
7165	Oct. 1913	*GAMMON, FRANK LEONARD ..	12, Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea Essex.
6646	Oct. 1912	*GANDY, HAROLD	Wirksworth, Derby.
5932	Oct. 1910	*GANDY, ROBERT NEWTON ..	The Hollies, Acton Bridge, Cheshire.
7166	Oct. 1913	*GARDNER, HENRY, JUN.	Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs.
4690	Oct. 1905	*GARDNER, JAMES	19, Grosvenor Road, Richmond, Surrey.
5160	Oct. 1907	*GARDNER, PAUL SILVESTER ..	1, York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
6247	Oct. 1911	*GARNETT, WILFRED EWART ..	96, Shooters Hill Gardens, Westmoun Road, Eltham Park, Kent.
4691	Oct. 1905	*GARNHAM, EDWIN ALFRED VICKERY	41, Greenhill Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

p. no.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
0	Oct. 1894	*GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY.. ..	42, Poultry, E.C.
7	Oct. 1912	*GASK, JOHN HAROLD, LIC.R.I.B.A.	Selywn, Gilnow Park, Bolton, Lancs.
8	Oct. 1911	*GASSON, BERNARD	1, Pattison Road, Child's Hill, N.W.
8	Oct. 1913	*GASSON, NORMAN	Benson House, Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, Worcestershire.
8	Oct. 1912	*GASSON, STANLEY	Douglas Villa, Osmaston Road, Derby.
11	Oct. 1908	*GATES, ERNEST HARRY	49, Leander Road, London Road, Thorn- ton Heath, Surrey.
5	Oct. 1906	*GAWITH, HARRISON	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
9	Oct. 1912	*GAWTHORP, HAROLD ARTHUR	6, Moreton Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
1	Oct. 1907	*GAY, FRANK.. ..	Nyth, Squirrel's Heath Avenue, Rom- ford, Essex.
7	Oct. 1897	*GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD	P.O. Box 3832, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.
1	Feb. 19.3	*GEAKE, HERBERT	Estate Office, Chandler's Ford, Hants.
5	Oct. 1904	*GEE, FREDERIC GEORGE	Westcliff, Cliffe Road, Strood, Kent.
9	Oct. 1903	*GENDERS, PERCY ROBERT	2250, Retallack Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.
2	Oct. 1907	*GEORGE, FREDERICK ALBERT	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
3	Oct. 1910	*GERRARD, GEORGE	34, Bettridge Road, Fulham, S.W.
1	Oct. 1912	*GIBBINGS, OLIVER DURANT	30, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
3	Oct. 1907	*GIBBINGS, THOMAS STANLEY	Crofton Manor, Stubbington, near Fareham, Hants.
2	Oct. 1905	*GIBSON, ALAN KEITH.. ..	Shirburn Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford, Oxon.
2	Oct. 1912	*GIBSON, GEORGE PATERSON	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.
9	Oct. 1913	*GIBSON, WILLIAM	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.
7	Oct. 1906	*GIFFIN, CHARLES WILLIAMS	South View, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
2	Oct. 1908	*GIFFORD, EGMONT AUGUSTUS	Cornwalls, Wellholm Road, Grimsby, Lincs.
0	Oct. 1913	*GILBERT, ERNEST MARK	Brooklyn, Enfield Highway, Middlesex.
1	Oct. 1894	*GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3	Feb. 1904	*GILBERT, SAMUEL HOWELL	Messrs. Norton, Trist, and Gilbert, 70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
4	Oct. 1907	*GILBERT-LODGE, LEICESTER JAMES GARFIELD	32, Caterham Road, Lewisham, S.E.
7	Oct. 1909	*GILBEY, PERCY HAMMOND.. ..	19, Bradford Road, Ilford, Essex.
9	Oct. 1911	*GILES, CHARLES MALCOLM.. ..	Post Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
4	Oct. 1905	*GILKS, STEPHEN LANGTON CLOWES	9, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
8	Oct. 1906	*GILL, WILLIAM PHILIP	Grove End, 24, York Villas, Brighton.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7171	Oct. 1913	*GILLER, GEORGE SAMUEL	3, Lansdown, Stroud, Gloucestershire
5934	Oct. 1910	*GILLETT, EDWARD BAILEY	Colyton, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.
6250	Oct. 1911	*GILLETT, SIDNEY ERIC	The Homestead, Carshalton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
6653	Oct. 1912	*GILLITT, JOHN	Elmgrove House, Wellingborough, Northants.
5453	Oct. 1908	*GIMSON, MARTIN	White House, Clarendon Park, Leicester
5672	Oct. 1909	*GINGELL, JOHN TAYLOR	Stone Hall, Little Hallingbury, Bishop Stortford, Herts.
6251	Oct. 1911	*GIRON, LOUIS FRANCIS	5, Charleville Road, N.C. Road, Dublin
5454	Oct. 1908	*GIRVEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Surveyor's Dept., R.D.C. Offices, Easington, Co. Durham.
6252	Oct. 1911	*GLASIER, PHILIP MANNOCK ..	Grafton House, 12 and 13, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.
6253	Oct. 1911	*GLEDHILL, JAMES HERBERT ..	96, Thurlow Park Road, W. Dulwich, S.
6447	Feb. 1912	*GLEDHILL, SIDNEY VERITY ..	The Oasis, Nelson Road, Lexden, Colchester, Essex.
3835	Oct. 1901	*GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER ..	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
4695	Oct. 1905	*GLENN, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	42, Poultry, E.C., and West Byfleet, Surrey.
6654	Oct. 1912	*GLOVER, CECIL MILLER	Warwick Road, Olton, Warwickshire.
3378	Oct. 1898	*GOADBY, JOSEPH STUBBINS ..	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
5165	Oct. 1907	*GODDARD, FREDERICK BROKENSHIRE, A.M.I.C.E.	142, Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.
5935	Oct. 1910	*GODDARD, HENRY GEORGE FREDERICK	14, Hammet Street, Taunton.
5936	Oct. 1910	*GODFREY-PAYTON, ARTHUR ..	The Bridge House, Warwick.
5455	Oct. 1908	*GODFREY-PAYTON, WALTER ..	The Bridge House, Warwick.
5456	Oct. 1908	*GODWIN, CHARLES FISHER ..	Ravenscroft, All Saints' Road, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
4959	Oct. 1906	*GOFF, WILLIAM SETTEN	167, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
6254	Oct. 1911	*GOLBY, ROBERT EDMUND	93, Malvern Road, Kilburn, N.W.
6255	Oct. 1911	*GOLD, PATRICK HUGH	33, Poultry, E.C.
5673	Oct. 1909	*GOODALL, ERIC WILLIAM ALDRICH	Hardy Grange, Eldwick, Bingley, Yorkshire.
4175	Oct. 1903	*GOODWIN, HENRY ERNEST	43, Ivydale Road, Nunhead, S.E.
4176	Oct. 1903	*GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON	Copston, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
6655	Oct. 1912	*GOODY, GILBERT ALEXANDER ..	Agricultural College, Uckfield, Sussex.
6656	Oct. 1912	*GOPAL, RAM, M.A.	Director of Agriculture, Srinagar, Kashmir, India.
4177	Oct. 1903	*GORE, GEORGE PYM	81, Bondgate, Darlington, Durham.
956	May 1883	GORE, WILLIAM JOLL	205, Wardour Street, W.

No. of Election.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7	Oct. 1912	*† GORSE, FRANK	160, Grenville Street, Edgeley, Stockport, Cheshire.
4	Oct. 1909	*† GOSNEY, STANLEY HARRY ..	44, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
8	Oct. 1912	*† GOSSLING, RUPERT EMERSON ..	8, Earlham Grove, Wood Green, N.
7	Oct. 1904	*† GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY ..	20, Mill Street, Bedford.
7	Oct. 1910	*† GOTT, RALPH EDGAR	"Brookfield," Park Grove, Frizinghall, Bradford, Yorkshire.
6	Oct. 1907	* GOULD, GEORGE HARRY BERTRAM	63, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
7	Oct. 1901	* GOULD, HARMER	16, Grove Parade, High Road, East Finchley, N.
7	Oct. 1908	*† GOULDER, ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER	Walter House, 418, Strand, W.C.
9	Oct. 1912	* GOULDING, GEORGE DIXON ..	2, Mount Road East, Sunderland, Durham.
0	Oct. 1912	* GOULDING, WILLIAM WHITTAKER	8, Marshall Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.
6	Oct. 1911	*† GOW, DAVID NEIL	48, Chandos Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
8	Oct. 1905	* GOWLLAND, STEPHEN LEVERSHA	17, Tunley Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1	Oct. 1912	* GRABHAM, STANLEY	109, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
3	Oct. 1910	*† GRACE, EDWARD NATHANIEL ..	Kendalls Building Estate Office, Radlett, Herts.
9	Oct. 1905	*† GRAHAM, HENRY CECIL	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
2	Oct. 1912	* GRAHAM, PERCY GORDON	3, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
9	Oct. 1910	* GRAIN, HENRY HERBERT BRETT	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
7	Feb. 1908	* GRAIN, PETER BOVILL	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
2	Oct. 1913	* GRANT, HERBERT MITCHELL ..	43, Rose Crescent, Perth.
0	Oct. 1906	* GRANT, JOHN YATES	The White House, Maybury, Woking.
9	Dec. 1889	* GRANT, JOSEPH	16, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
0	Oct. 1910	*† GRANT, LESLIE THOMAS	Lornesta, Kersfield Road, Putney Hill, S.W.
7	Oct. 1911	* GRANTHAM, WILLIAM HUBERT ..	12, Shrewsbury Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.
3	Oct. 1912	* GRAY, ARCHIBALD MORRIS	County Surveyor's Office, The Castle, Winchester.
1	Oct. 1906	* GRAY, JAMES ARTHUR	145, Edgware Road, W.
3	Oct. 1913	* GRAY, JOHN BYWELL	19, Crowtree Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
3	Oct. 1893	* GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
4	Oct. 1912	* GRAY, WILFRID JOHN	38, Millicent Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
700	Oct. 1905	*[GRAY, WILLIAM EDWARD	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
6258	Oct. 1911	*[GREEN, HENRY RUSSELL TOWNSEND	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
6665	Oct. 1912	*GREEN, THOMAS FRANK, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Richborough Road, Cricklewood N.W.
1418	Dec. 1887	*GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone.
7174	Oct. 1913	*GREEN, WALTER GODFREY ..	3, Heathfield Road, Acton, W.
3097	Oct. 1896	*GREENFIELD, FREDERICK JAMES	Point Loma Homestead, Point Loma California, U.S.A.
1230	Dec. 1884	*GREENOP, EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A. ..	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
5941	Oct. 1910	*GREENOUGH, HARRY	2, Northfield Terrace, Wibsey, Bradford Yorkshire.
3230	Oct. 1897	*GREENWOOD, ERNEST	360, High Road, Chiswick, W.
6112	Feb. 1911	*GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	20, Queen's Road, Keighley, Yorkshire
7175	Oct. 1913	*GREENWOOD, WILLIAM	Victoria Chambers, Blackburn.
5942	Oct. 1910	*GREGORY, CHARLES HENRY ..	Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus E.C.
6259	Oct. 1911	*[GREGORY, DOUGLAS	Buena Vista, Penrhyn View, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
7176	Oct. 1913	*GREGORY, FRANK	Estate Office, Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.
6260	Oct. 1911	*GREGORY, WILLIAM JAMES	Alandale, Walgrove Road, Chesterfield
6666	Oct. 1912	*GREGSON, JOHN HAWKSWORTH ..	Astley Bank, 45, Scarisbrick New Road Southport, Lancs.
4962	Oct. 1906	*[GRELLIER, GORDON HARLEY ..	6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster S.W., and Epsom, Surrey.
6667	Oct. 1912	*GREY, GEORGE FORBES	4, Normanston Road, Oxton, Cheshire
5168	Oct. 1907	*[GREY, GEORGE WILLIS, Lic.R.I.B.A.	48, Cranbourn Street, W.C.
4178	Oct. 1903	*GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL ..	Carperby, Mount Wood, Prenton Hill Cheshire.
5678	Oct. 1909	*[GRIFFIN, HAROLD, JUN.	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W., and 19, Coleman Street, E.C.
5679	Oct. 1909	*GRIFFITH, FRANK STANLEY ..	Tregurrian, Friern Lane, Whetstone, L.
7177	Oct. 1913	*GRIFFITH-ROBERTS, THOMAS WILLIAM	Windsor House, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
5458	Oct. 1905	*GRIFFITHS, CHARLES HENRY WILLIAM	Seaward, Exmouth, Devon.
2522	Nov. 1892	*GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire.
6261	Oct. 1911	*[GRIMWADE, FREDERICK CLIVE ..	Orwell House, Campden Road, Croydon
1076	Jan. 1884	GRIMWADE, HENRY	Colchester, Essex.
6668	Oct. 1912	*[GRIMWOOD, HERBERT GEORGE ..	Tankerville House, Norwich Road Ipswich.
5943	Oct. 1910	*GRIPPER, EDWARD CUTBUSH ..	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*GRIPPER, JOHN BELL.. ..	c/o Stevens & Gregson, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*GROGAN, HAROLD KEITH	Post Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
Oct. 1910	*GROGAN, RICHARD LAWRENCE REMY	30, Nassau Road, Barnes, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*GROSER, ARTHUR HUGH	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1900	*GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS.. ..	Linchden, Beaumont Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*GROVER, LUKE MONTAGU	Hillside, Ash, Aldershot, Hants.
Oct. 1909	*GUDE, CHARLES, JUN.	39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
Oct. 1913	*GUDGEON, GEORGE HAROLD	St. Aubyns, Cromwell Road, Basingstoke, Hants.
Feb. 1913	*GUIVER, DUDLEY.. ..	Cumberland Lodge, Derby Road, Ponders End, Middlesex.
Feb. 1907	*GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON.. ..	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*GURNER, VICTOR THORNTON	114, Wightman Road, Haringay, N.
Feb. 1900	*GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE	Ledbury Rural District Council, Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Oct. 1910	*GURNEY, SIDNEY JOHN	Valuation Department, 32, Full Street, Derby.
Feb. 1913	*HACK, ADRIAN HENRY	The Knoll, Holmwood, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*HACKETT, WILLIAM JENNENS	47, Cavendish Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1912	*HADFIELD, EDWARD	Newcroft, Lostock Road, Davyhulme, Manchester.
Oct. 1905	*HAGGER, ALBERT JAMES	25, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
Oct. 1903	*HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN	Railway Approach, Worthing, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*HAGGIS, ERNEST VICTOR	Crofton, Milbourne Lane, Esher, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*HAGGIS, PERCY	"Crofton," Milbourne Lane, Esher, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*HAILEY, VICTOR.. ..	2, Maddocks Row, Exeter.
Oct. 1910	*HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT JESTON	The Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3996	Oct. 1902	*HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	52, Fisherton Street, Salisbury.
1179	May 1884	HALL, CHARLES PELL	Park Farm Office, Woburn, Beds.
6672	Oct. 1912	*HALL, CYRIL ALBERT	Survey Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
6448	Feb. 1912	*HALL, ERNEST WILLIAM	79, Canfield Gardens, N.W.
6673	Oct. 1912	*HALL, HAROLD LONDESBOROUGH	Studholme, Healey, Batley, Yorks.
6674	Oct. 1912	*HALL, HERBERT WILLIAM	34, Sandringham Road, Tue Brook Liverpool.
6675	Oct. 1912	*HALL, JAMES	Kersal Mount, Kersal, Manchester.
4181	Oct. 1903	*HALL, MONTAGUE PRESTON	38, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5947	Oct. 1910	*HALL, RODERICK GLENDINNING	84, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
5948	Oct. 1910	*HALL, SIDNEY	15, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
2956	Oct. 1895	*HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE	Hoxne, near Eye, Suffolk.
7181	Oct. 1913	*HALL, WALTER HOWARD	46, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N.
4704	Oct. 1905	*HALLAM, FRANK VINCENT	55, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N.
5170	Oct. 1907	*HALLIDAY, GEORGE ARTHUR	4, Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmayes Essex.
171	Oct. 1907	*HALSE, SIDNEY JOSEPH	13, Yuen Ming Road, Shanghai.
6264	Oct. 1911	*HAMILL, JOHN	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
6676	Oct. 1912	*HAMILTON, JAMES EASTWOOD	16, Lavender Gardens, Lavender Hill S.W.
770	Feb. 1882	HAMILTON, JOHN PAYNTER	64 and 65, Coleman Street, E.C.
5172	Oct. 1907	*HAMLYN, ERIC HENLEY	5, Great College Street, Westminster S.W.
5685	Oct. 1909	*HAMLYN, JACK	Rivermead, Bray, Berks.
6677	Oct. 1912	*HAMMERTON, REGINALD SYDNEY	c/o Tarrant Bryans & Co., Weybridge Surrey.
7182	Oct. 1913	*HAMMICK, GEORGE FREDERICK	Harlech, Merionethshire, N. Wales.
6678	Oct. 1912	*HAMMOND, EDMUND BLAND	53, Pollard Lane, Bradford, Yorks.
6964	Feb. 1913	*HAMMOND, ERNEST WILLIAM FROST	5, Dollis Road, Church End, Finchley, N.
5839	Oct. 1910	HAMMOND, GEORGE ADDISON	136, Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.
5949	Oct. 1910	*HAMMOND, JOHN BERNARD	District Valuer's Office, 20, Scout Parade, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
3689	Oct. 1900	*SHANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN.	Sydney Place, St. Austell, Cornwall.
6265	Oct. 1911	*HANDS, FREDERICK ARTHUR	3, Rangemore Street, Burton-on-Trent Staffs.
2525	Nov. 1892	*HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.
5173	Oct. 1907	*HANNON, JOHN MICHAEL	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6266	Oct. 1911	*HARDIE, EBENEZER ROBERT	9, Sunbury Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne
2675	Oct. 1894	*HARDIMAN, HARRY	70, Goddington Road, Strood, Kent.
1419	Dec. 1887	*HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT	Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James Square, S.W.
7184	Oct. 1913	*HARDING, GEORGE POOL	24, Lansdowne Gardens, Croydon, Surrey.

No. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2	Oct. 1904	*HARDS, JOHN FREDERICK STANLEY	Sanctuary House, Westminster, S.W.
8	Oct. 1895	*HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
5	Feb. 1913	*HARDY, ALAN	Grimeshill Estate Office, Middleton, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.
6	Oct. 1909	*HARDY, ERNEST CARLISLE ..	101, Hartswood Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
3	Feb. 1907	*HARGREAVES, LEOPOLD REGI- NALD, B.A.	Cuffnells, Lyndhurst, Hampshire.
0	Oct. 1900	*HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY, A.M.I.C.E. ..	City Surveyor's Office, Carlisle.
8	Oct. 1909	*HARPUR, FRED.	197, Severn Road, Cardiff.
0	Oct. 1910	*HARRIS, CHARLES FRANCIS NORMAN	22, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
39	Oct. 1901	*HARRIS, DOUGLAS	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
39	Oct. 1909	*HARRIS, HORACE SAMUEL ..	12, Shrubbery Villas, Bushey Road, Sutton, Surrey.
35	Oct. 1913	*HARRIS, WILFRED HENRY ..	33, Sydney Road, Stoke Newington, N.
59	Oct. 1895	*HARRISON, ARTHUR	69 and 70, High Street, Stockton-on- Tees, Durham.
60	Oct. 1895	*HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE ..	Swynnerton Estate Office, Stone, Staffs.
40	Oct. 1901	*HARRISON, ERNEST	Nether Burrow, Kirkby Lonsdale, West- morland.
80	Oct. 1912	*HARRISON, FRANK FOX	51, Lower Hall Lane, Walsall, Staffs.
07	Oct. 1905	*HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYN ..	Government Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
11	Feb. 1898	*HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP	Sutton Benger, Chippenham, Wilts.
81	Oct. 1912	*HARRISON, NORMAN SIMONS ..	34, Savile Row, W.
84	Feb. 1907	*HARRISON, PERCY WALTON ..	Wiharegama, Matale, Ceylon.
63	Oct. 1911	*HART, ARTHUR REGINALD GLENDOWER	Survey Department, Uganda.
62	Oct. 1908	*HART, HERBERT EDWARD ..	Debden Road, Saffron Walden, Essex.
86	Oct. 1913	*HART, ROBERT	35, Garfield Terrace, Whitefield, Man- chester.
87	Oct. 1913	*HARTLAND, KENNETH WRIGHT ..	1, St. Ronans Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
82	Oct. 1912	*HARTLEY, RICHARD BASIL RUTHERFORD	26, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
83	Oct. 1912	*HARTRIDGE, ELIOT NOEL ..	Comishead, Chatsworth Road, Croydon.
61	Oct. 1895	*HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	1, Frithknowle Villas, Brockhurst Road, Gosport, Hampshire.
52	Oct. 1910	*HARVEY, JAMES MOREWOOD ..	Creglorne, Londonderry.
84	Oct. 1912	*HARVEY, WILLIAM AYTON ..	5, Malwood Road, Balham Hill, S.W.
85	Oct. 1912	*HASKINS, FREDERICK CYRIL ..	Kenmore, Thrale Road, Streatham Park, S.W.
708	Oct. 1905	*HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET ..	Manor Office, Yealmpton, S. Devon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3380	Oct. 1898	*HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES ..	42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
5690	Oct. 1909	*HATT, WALTER	Ipsden Grove, Baddow Road, Chelmsford.
5691	Oct. 1909	*HATTON, JOHN DOUGLAS ..	Kilburn House, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
6686	Oct. 1912	*HAUGHTON, CECIL	21, Crown Lane, Bromley, Kent.
2585	Oct. 1893	*HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK ..	The Elms, Lowthorpe, Driffield, E Yorkshire.
4435	Oct. 1904	*HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD ..	Valuer's Office, 59 and 60, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
7188	Oct. 1913	*HAWKER, GILBERT VICTOR ..	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
7189	Oct. 1913	*HAWKINS, WILLIAM JOSEPH ..	Land and Estate Branch, Port of London Authority, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
4185	Oct. 1903	*HAY, PERCY GILBERT	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallington, Surrey.
7190	Oct. 1913	*HAY, ROBERT STEPHEN	Salisbury House, Acre Street, Nairn, N.B.
6113	Feb. 1911	*HAY, WILLIAM GEORGE	3, Brookfield Park, Croftdown Road, N.W.
5692	Oct. 1909	*HAYBITTLE, RICHARD WILLIAM ..	Valuation Department, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
5175	Oct. 1907	*HAYES, FREDERICK PERCY ..	The Thornes, New Road, Chesham, Bucks.
4186	Oct. 1903	*HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR ..	c/o Sadler and Baker, Camberley, Surrey.
6687	Oct. 1912	*HAYLOCK, HENRY EVENNETT ..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, Westminster Buildings, Nottingham.
7191	Oct. 1913	*HAYNES, ALGERNON RICHARD ..	Park Avenue, Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.
7192	Oct. 1913	*HAYNES, ARTHUR EDWARD NORMAN	5, Grayshott Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
3841	Oct. 1901	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN ..	14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
4711	Oct. 1905	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR LATEWOOD ..	Davington House, Faversham, Kent.
6688	Oct. 1912	*HAYWARD, FRANK	5, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
4436	Oct. 1904	*HAYWARD, JOSEPH	18, King Edward's Gardens, Acton Hill, W.
5693	Oct. 1909	*HAYWARD, WILLIAM HANSELL ..	9, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
2962	Oct. 1895	*HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
6690	Oct. 1912	*HAZELTINE, CHARLES ALBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	41, Downhills Park Road, West Green, N
4437	Oct. 1904	*HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH	Estate Commission Office, Upper Merion Street, Dublin.

No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1	Oct. 1912	*¶ HEAD, HAROLD GEORGE	246, Willesden Lane, N.W.
4	Oct. 1897	* HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED	43 and 45, Durham Street, Vauxhall, S.W.
4	Oct. 1909	* HEALD, HARRY MAIR.. ..	3, Sharia Zervudachi, Cairo.
2	Oct. 1912	* HEALE, CHARLES HENRY ROSS..	St. Peter's Vicarage, Williton, Taunton.
6	Oct. 1907	* HEALY, HARRY PRINCE	3, Bodney Road, Hackney, N.E.
7	Oct. 1907	*¶ HEATH, SIDNEY HOWARD	Dacre House, 5, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
3	Oct. 1912	* HEATON, GUY	5, Myddleton Road, Uxbridge, W.
4	Oct. 1910	* HEATON, HERBERT	204, Deepdale Road, Preston.
4	Oct. 1912	*¶ § HEAVEN, FRANK HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Coronation Street, Aberkenfig, Bridgend, Glamorgan.
7	Dec. 1885	* HEBBLETHWAITE, CHAS. HENRY	10, Waterhouse St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
2	Oct. 1901	*¶ HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, Shoot-up-Hill, Cricklewood, N.W.
4	Dec. 1883	HEBDEN, GEORGE RADCLIFFE ..	4, Churchfield Road, East Acton, W.
8	Dec. 1880	HEDGER, ARTHUR CONSTANTINE	New Inn Passage, Aldwych, W.C.
5	Oct. 1910	* HEDLEY, REGINALD THOMAS FENWICK	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
8	Oct. 1907	*¶ HEDLEY, THEODORE FENWICK..	1, Elms West, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
6	Oct. 1910	* HEELAS, RAYMOND JOHN	24, Alexandra Road, Gloucester.
9	Oct. 1907	* HEELEY, JOE	Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.
6	Nov. 1892	*† HELLICAR, GEORGE THOMAS ..	47, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, N.
5	Oct. 1912	*¶ HEMMING, JESSE CLIFFORD ..	Seabourne House, Redditch, Worcester.
6	Oct. 1912	*¶ HEMMONS, BERNARD.. ..	10, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, Middlesex.
3	Oct. 1913	*¶ § HEMPSON, LEONARD AMIS ..	Spring Vale, Ipswich, Suffolk.
7	Oct. 1910	* HENDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER	Casslands, Springwell Road, Tonbridge, Kent.
0	Oct. 1911	* HENDERSON, LIONEL EDWARD..	Norhurst, Streatham Common North, S.W.
8	Oct. 1910	*¶ HENDERSON, PERCY CHARLES ..	90, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
0	Oct. 1907	* HENDERSON, REGINALD ALFRED	15, Randall Road, Clifton, Bristol.
2	Oct. 1905	* HENDRA, ALBERT JOHN	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
7	Oct. 1912	*¶ HENDRIE, ROBERT JOHN	56, Love Street, Paisley.
4	Oct. 1913	*¶ HENDY, ALFRED	107, Noel Street, Nottingham.
5	Feb. 1906	*¶ HENNELL, CHARLES MURRAY ..	Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
8	Apr. 1883	HENRY, EDWARD HUGH	73, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
9	Oct. 1904	*¶ HENSON, FREDERICK JASPER ..	5, Mount Street, W.
8	Oct. 1912	* HEPPEL, FRANCIS HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	27, St. George's Square, Worcester.
5	Oct. 1913	* HEPPEL, EDWARD RAYMOND ..	Woodcote, Wood Lane, Headingley, Leeds.
3	Oct. 1905	*¶ HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED ..	75, Princess Street, Manchester.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4714	Oct. 1905	* HEPWORTH, HERBERT RAIKES , A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Wakefield.
6699	Oct. 1912	* HERDMAN, THOMAS ADAM	"Tynedale," Westerhope, nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6271	Oct. 1911	* HERRING, ERNEST LEONARD	54, Seamoor Road, Bournemouth, W.
4188	Oct. 1903	* HESKETT, WILLIAM DONALD	"The Hollies," Penrith, Cumberland.
6966	Feb. 1913	* HEWETT, FRANK CHARLES	71, Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.
7196	Oct. 1913	* HEWITT, DONALD	Rowsley, Bramhall, Cheshire.
4440	Oct. 1904	* HEWITT, FRANK	Karachi, The Drive, Coulsdon, Surrey and 4, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
7197	Oct. 1913	* HEWLITT, HORACE JAMES	76, Mexfield Road, Putney, S.W.
5959	Oct. 1910	* HEYWOOD, REGINALD	4, Trafford Street, Preston, Lancashire
6700	Oct. 1912	* HIBBS, NORMAN HADLEY	36, Lansdowne Road, Bournemouth Hants.
3843	Oct. 1901	* HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
4716	Oct. 1905	* HICKMAN, FRANK DAVIS	P.O. Box 1169, Johannesburg, S. Africa
6701	Oct. 1912	* HICKMAN, HENRY RICHARD	50, Archibald Street, Bow, E.
5182	Oct. 1907	* HICKS, ARTHUR LESLIE	Inland Revenue, Westminster Buildings, Nottingham.
948	May 1883	HICKS, STANLEY (<i>Professional Associate of Council</i>)	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
6702	Oct. 1912	* HICKS, STANLEY VYVIAN	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2963	Oct. 1895	* HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE , A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
3693	Oct. 1900	* HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM	80, Upper Tollington Park, Stroud Green, N.
6272	Oct. 1911	* HIGGINSON, HARRY SCOTT	County Hall, Northallerton, Yorkshire.
4441	Oct. 1904	* HIGHWAY, EVON	Glenfin Cottage, White Rose Lane, Woking, Surrey.
6703	Oct. 1912	* HILL, STANLEY	25, Hatherley Road, Winchester.
7198	Oct. 1913	* HILL, THOMAS CUTHBERTSON	Helvellyn, Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, S.W.
6704	Oct. 1912	* HILL, THOMAS GOUNDREY	2, Frenchay Road, Oxford.
3694	Oct. 1900	* HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE	Chelmsford.
7199	Oct. 1913	* HILLMAN, ALFRED KAMMEYER	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
6705	Oct. 1912	* HILLS, WALTER VAUGHAN	75, Mount Pleasant Lane, Upper Clapton, N.E.
7200	Oct. 1913	* HILLYER, JAMES EXCELSIOR	Thundridge, West Green Road, N.
6706	Oct. 1912	* HILTON, OSWALD	Council Offices, Watford, Herts.
3546	Oct. 1899	* HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM	Holly Lodge, Markington, via Leeds.
5960	Oct. 1910	* HINE, ERNEST DARYLL	5, Waterloo Place, S.W.
4967	Oct. 1906	* HINE, STANLEY GORDON	Newnham, Harpenden, Hertfordshire

Op. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
97	Oct. 1912	*§HINES, GERALD	"Warriston," East Boldon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
66	Oct. 1908	*HINGLEY, JOSEPH BLOOMER ..	Bank Chambers, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
81	Oct. 1910	*HINGSTON, CECIL VICTOR	Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
98	Oct. 1912	*HINXMAN, ROLAND	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
54	Oct. 1911	*HIPKIN, JOHN	317, East India Dock Road, Poplar, E.
91	Oct. 1913	*HIPPISLEY, HAROLD EDWIN ..	Northam House, Wells, Somerset.
96	Oct. 1900	*HIPSLEY, FREDERIC WILLIAM ..	156, South Road, Erdington, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
99	Oct. 1912	*HIRST, BYROM	44, Golf Road, Ilford, Essex.
92	Oct. 1913	*HIRST, CHARLES HENRY	31, Lytham Road, Fulwood, Preston, Lancs.
96	Oct. 1909	*HIRST, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	Chatham House, Rothwell, near Leeds.
93	Oct. 1913	*HITCHINS, STEPHEN	75, Hillfield Park, Muswell Hill, N.
11	Oct. 1912	*HITCHINS, WALTER WILLIAM ..	University College, Reading
75	Oct. 1911	*HOBBS, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	Trevethin, Dixton Road, Monmouth.
76	Oct. 1911	*HOBBS, WILLIAM BEDO	Smeeth, nr. Ashford, Kent.
42	Oct. 1904	*HOBSON, FREDERICK VACHELL..	Messrs. Hobson, Richards and Co., 79, Coleman Street, E.C.
97	Oct. 1909	*HOBSON, REGINALD BERESFORD	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
12	Oct. 1912	*HOCKLEY, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Homeland, Swiss Avenue, Chelmsford.
92	Nov. 1890	*HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY ..	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.
04	Oct. 1913	*HODGKINSON, NORMAN JOSEPH..	Hillcote, Yorke Road, Reigate, Surrey.
99	Oct. 1896	*HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD	Westons Place, Warnham, Sussex.
05	Oct. 1913	*HODGSON, CYRIL ARTHUR GODWIN	Forelands Farm, Stratfield Saye, Hants.
84	Oct. 1907	*HODSON, ANTHONY GEORGE ..	106, Ditchling Rise, Brighton.
85	Oct. 1907	*HODSON, FREDERIC HENRY ..	26, Pretoria Road, Streatham Park, S.W.
06	Oct. 1913	*§HODSON, HENRY MOULTON ..	10, Highfield Crescent, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
86	Oct. 1907	*HODSON, LAURENCE SCRIVENER	Opposite G.N. Rly. Station, Palmer's Green, N.
91	Oct. 1903	*HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE ..	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
02	Oct. 1902	*HOLBECH, ROBERT CECIL.. ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
85	Oct. 1897	*HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER ..	18, Orchard Street, Bristol.
207	Oct. 1913	*HOLDEN, NORMAN	Plymouth Estate Office, St. Fagans, near Cardiff.
187	Oct. 1907	*HOLDFORTH, HAROLD.. .. .	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
192	Oct. 1903	*HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY ..	Kylemore, Keyberry Park, Newton Abbot, Devonshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5963	Oct. 1910	*HOLE, WILLIAM GERALD	Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
5467	Oct. 1908	*HOLFORD, SHELLEY	Pinnars Hall, Old Broad Street, E.C.
7208	Oct. 1913	*HOLLIDAY, GEORGE	34, Denison Road, Brentham, Ealing W.
4717	Oct. 1905	*HOLLINS, SAM	26, Denmark Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
6277	Oct. 1911	*HOLLIS, ARTHUR	Pool-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.
2458	Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Colonial Engineer, Bathurst, Gambia W. Africa.
2459	Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
4718	Oct. 1905	*HOLLIS, RALPH EDMOND	District Valuer's Office, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
6713	Oct. 1912	*HOLLIS, VICTOR WILLIAM	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
4968	Oct. 1906	*HOLMAN, LUTHER MARTIN	"Brooklyn," Ditchling Road, Brighton.
6714	Oct. 1912	*HOLMES, EDWARD MARSHALL ..	Sharrow Bank, Sheffield.
2680	Oct. 1894	*HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD	309, Oxford Street, W.
5964	Oct. 1910	*HOLROYD, JOHN OTHIC	25, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
5468	Oct. 1908	*HOLT, EDWARD	Engineer's Office, Euston Station, N.W.
6278	Oct. 1911	*HOLTOM, WILLIAM WATKINS BUER	8, Motcomb Street, S.W.
5965	Oct. 1910	*HOLZAPFEL, JOHN WILLIAM, N.D.A.	Kinton Estate, Naivasha, British East Africa.
3100	Oct. 1896	*HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS ..	32, Charles Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan-shire.
4446	Oct. 1904	*HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN ..	Assistant Borough Surveyor, Chatham.
7209	Oct. 1913	*HOOKEY, GEORGE RANDLE	Valuation Department, 3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
4969	Oct. 1906	*HOOKEY, REGINALD EDWARD ..	Zetland Cottage, 128, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
6967	Feb. 1913	*HOOLE, RONALD HERBERT	St. Chad, Doods Park Road, Reigate, Surrey.
7210	Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, ARTHUR HENRY	57, High Street, Bruton, Somerset.
5189	Oct. 1907	*HOOPER, HAROLD THOMAS	19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
4447	Oct. 1904	*HOOPER, STANLEY	Bryngwili, Knoll Avenue, Swansea.
7211	Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, WILLIAM DOUGHTY ..	44, St. Paul's Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
6279	Oct. 1911	*HOOTON, LEONARD STANWELL ..	Fair-a-far Farm, Cramond, Edinburgh.
7212	Oct. 1913	*HOPE, JOHN LEO	14, Lansdowne Gardens, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5966	Oct. 1910	*HOPLEY, SYDNEY FRANK	Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
7213	Oct. 1913	*HOPPER, GEORGE	13, Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E.
6716	Oct. 1912	*HOPWOOD, EDWIN RUSSELL ..	3, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire.
4193	Oct. 1903	*HORDER, GERALD MORLEY	21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

p. n.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
40	Oct. 1911	*HORNBY, GEOFFREY PHIPPS ..	Low Butterby, Croxdale, Durham.
49	Oct. 1908	*HORNE, EDMUND PEISLEY ..	177, High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
57	Oct. 1910	*HORNOR, BASSETT FARDELL ..	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
61	Oct. 1911	*HOSEGOOD, FRANK	Aller, Williton, Somerset.
70	Oct. 1908	*HOSGOOD, RALPH BRIAN ..	84, Osbaldeston Road, N.
81	Oct. 1905	*HOSKING, HAROLD ARTHUR ..	Hill Crest, Landrake, St. Germans, Cornwall.
14	Oct. 1913	*HOSKING, THOMAS STANLEY, A.R.I.B.A. .. .	14, Grafton Square, Clapham, S.W.
49	Oct. 1904	*HOUGHTON, EDMUND GUY ..	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
49	Feb. 1912	*HOUGHTON, JOHN HENRY ..	Blakesware, Cambridge Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
38	Oct. 1910	*HOULDSWORTH, AUSTIN FRANK	100, Alliance Avenue, Hull, Yorkshire.
15	Oct. 1913	*HOUSDEN, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	31, Cator Road, Sydenham, S.E.
90	Oct. 1907	*HOVENDEN, JACK REGINALD ..	172, Bishopsgate, E.C.
94	Feb. 1904	*HOWARD, EDMUND	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
82	Oct. 1911	*HOWARD, NORMAN	8, Vernon Street, Bolton, Lancs.
116	Oct. 1913	*HOWARTH, HERBERT	19, Latham Street, Preston, Lancashire.
117	Oct. 1912	*HOWE, CLARENCE SHAW THORNTON .. .	21, Bond Street, Leeds.
118	Oct. 1912	*HOWE, THOMAS THORNTON ..	Glen Moor, Armley, Leeds.
66	Jan. 1883	HOWELL, ERNEST JOHN ..	116, Cromwell Road, S.W.
117	Oct. 1913	*HOWIE, JOHN	Connelstone, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
118	Oct. 1913	*HOWKINS, GILBERT	58, Varna Road, Edgbaston, Birming- ham.
119	Oct. 1913	*HOWLETT, ARTHUR ROYCE ..	49, Purves Road, Kensal Rise, N.W.
119	Oct. 1912	*HOWSE, EVAN GEORGE	85, Redcliffe Street, Bristol.
120	Oct. 1913	*HOYLE, HENRY ARMITAGE ..	Laurel Villa, Armley, Leeds.
120	Oct. 1912	*HUCKLEBRIDGE, SIDNEY EAMES	54, St. Leonard's Road, Exeter.
69	Oct. 1910	*HUCKSTEP, JOHN EDWARD ..	71, Herbert Road, Plumstead, S.E.
73	Oct. 1908	*HUDSON, HENRY	Fern Bank, Stonegravels, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
121	Oct. 1913	*HUDSON, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	Hill Top House, Wetherby, Yorks.
174	Oct. 1908	*HUGHES, ALFRED, JUN.	64, Dudley Road, Tipton, Staffs.
121	Oct. 1912	*HUGHES, BASIL	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
22	Oct. 1913	*HUGHES, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	35, Broom Hill Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
91	Oct. 1907	*HUGHES, JOHN HENRY	Glengowan, Shortlands, Kent.
84	Oct. 1911	*HUGHES, WILLIAM DONNE PRICE	Valuer's Office, 2, King Street, Wrex- ham, Denbighshire.
23	Oct. 1913	*HUGHES, WILLIAM EDWYN ..	Beaufort Square, Chepstow, and 24, Bridge Street, Newport, Monmouth- shire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5475	Oct. 1908	*HUGHES, WILLIAM PARRY..	7, King Street, Carmarthen.
6114	Feb. 1911	*HUGHESDON, GERALD EDWARD..	77, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
6285	Oct. 1911	*HUME, JOHN	30, Eastfield, Joppa, Edinburgh.
7224	Oct. 1913	*HUMPHREYS, REGINALD ..	Hazelhurst, Neath Road, Maesteg, Glam.
7225	Oct. 1913	*HUMPHRIES, JOHN BUCKLE ..	218, Great Horton Road, Bradford Yorks.
7226	Oct. 1913	*HUMPHRYS, STEWART FRANCIS..	Thornlaw Lodge, West Norwood, S.E.
6722	Oct. 1912	*HUNT, HARRY	96, Murray Road, Rugby, Warwick shire.
5970	Oct. 1910	*HUNT, HERBERT CHARLES ..	70, King Edward's Grove, Teddington Middlesex.
4451	Oct. 1904	*HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM..	Winterfield, Bedale, Yorkshire.
6286	Oct. 1911	*HUNTER, JOSEPH	308, Byres Road, Glasgow.
7227	Oct. 1913	*HUNTINGTON, ROBERT FRANCIS RAYNER	22, Sumburgh Road, Clapham Common S.W.
4725	Oct. 1905	*HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS ..	3, Warwick House Street, S.W.
6723	Oct. 1912	*HUSSEY, SYDNEY.. .. .	17, Norman Road, Faversham, Kent.
4971	Oct. 1906	*HUTCHINGS, ALAN	Sutton Estate Office, Seaford, Sussex.
6287	Oct. 1911	*HUTSON, EWART GRAY	Messrs Diggle and Son, Water Offices Hind Hill Street, Heywood, Lancs.
4453	Oct. 1904	*HUTTON, FREDERIC NORMAN ..	Architect's Department, L.C.C., 8 and 10, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
7228	Oct. 1913	*HUYSHE, ROWLAND RADCLIFFE	The Manor, Clysthydon, near Exeter Devon.
6724	Oct. 1912	*HYND, JOHN	23, Westbourne Grove, Withington Manchester.
5971	Oct. 1910	*IBBETSON, THOMAS HENRY ..	Merry Mead, Yew Tree Walk, Purley, Surrey.
4726	Oct. 1905	*IBBOTSON, WILLIAM BYROM ..	Sypsies, Ember Lane, Esher, Surrey.
7229	Oct. 1913	*IDIENS, SIDNEY	Moorend Park, Cheltenham, Gloucester- shire.
6288	Oct. 1911	*INCE, ALFRED ETHELBERT..	48, Bertrand Road, Bolton, Lancs.
6725	Oct. 1912	*INGHAM, ARTHUR.. .. .	Rockcliffe, Hebden Bridge, Yorks.
6726	Oct. 1912	*INGHAM, GEORGE TAYLOR..	Sandy Ridge, Radcliffe, nr. Manchester.

Op. n.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
9	Oct. 1911	*INGHAM, WALTER	County Hall, Beverley, E. Yorks.
2	Oct. 1906	*[[INGLEBY, ERNEST JAMES, N.D.A.	Normanton Lodge, Stamford, and Wood-
			ville, Roundhay, Leeds.
4	Oct. 1907	*[[INGRAM, EDWARD CECIL	The Bungalow, Sturminster Newton,
			Dorset.
7	Oct. 1912	*INMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES.. ..	"Carlton Villa," Chadwell Heath,
			Essex.
3	Nov. 1890	*INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL	Tredegar Estate Office, Newport, Mon-
			mouthshire.
4	Oct. 1904	*INSKIPP, ARTHUR.. .. .	5, Bedford Row, W.C.
0	Oct. 1911	*[[IRELAND, ERNEST ARTHUR.. ..	Kingswood, Gipsy Lane, Putney, S.W.
1	Oct. 1894	*IRVINE, ARCHIBALD WYNDHAM..	Engineer in Chief's Department, S.A.
			Railways, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
7	Oct. 1905	*ISARD, ERNEST	1, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1	Oct. 1909	*[[ISITT, FREDERICK HARVEY.. ..	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
3	Oct. 1905	*[[ISITT, SAMUEL GILBERT, N.D.A. ..	Westbourne, Gargrave Road, Skipton,
			Yorks.
1	Oct. 1911	*IXER, SYDNEY HENRY HOWARD	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
2	Oct. 1894	*JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST.. ..	Town Hall, Southport, Lancashire.
3	Oct. 1894	*JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY.. ..	Windermere Buildings, Windermere,
			Westmorland.
8	Oct. 1912	*JACKSON, JOHN EDWARD	132, King Street, Dukinfield, Manchester.
2	Oct. 1910	*[[JACKSON, LAMBERT	35, Woodside Quadrant, Glasgow, W.
0	Oct. 1913	*JACKSON, NORMAN	7, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
7	Oct. 1902	*[[JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
0	Oct. 1905	*JACKSON, STANLEY RICHARDSON	46, St. Kilda's Road, Stoke Newington, N.
9	Oct. 1912	*JACKSON, THOMAS HORNSBY ..	Ashfield, Guiseley Road, Horsforth,
			Leeds.
2	Oct. 1909	*[[JAMES, FRANK J.	100, Belvidere Road, Walsall; Staffs.
3	Oct. 1909	*[[JAMES, FREDERICK OSCAR.. ..	22, Beaconsfield Road, Knowle, Bristol.
0	Oct. 1912	*JAMES, HARRY	Scawby, Lincs.
3	Oct. 1910	*JAMES, HERBERT CECIL	80, Ashgrove Road, Goodmayes, Essex.
2	Oct. 1911	*JAMES, JOEL JENKINS.. .. .	PantypPhillip, Dwrbach, Pembrokeshire.
1	Oct. 1913	*JAMES, JOHN MILTON.. .. .	Sandon, Weston, Stafford.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7232	Oct. 1913	*JAMES, THOMAS STANLEY GOMER	45, Brook Street, Kennington Road, S.W.
7233	Oct. 1913	*JAMES, WALTER ASHMAN	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath, Somerse
5195	Oct. 1907	*JAMES, WILLIAM GEORGE	14, Augustus Road, Wimbledon Park S.W.
6731	Oct. 1912	*JAMES, W. ROWLAND	6, Nott Square, Carmarthen.
7234	Oct. 1913	*JAMESON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	28, Mount Road East, Sunderland, Co Durham.
7235	Oct. 1913	*JAMRACH, HENRY CHARLES ..	The Laurels, Avenue Road, Anerley S.E.
4732	Oct. 1905	*JANES, WALTER JOSEPH	11, Norfolk Mansions, Santos Road East Putney, S.W.
2630	Feb. 1894	*JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	124, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent
4196	Oct. 1903	*JARVIS, ERNEST CORY	The Stone Hut, Purley, Surrey.
6115	Feb. 1911	*JARVIS, ERNEST HENRY	Greycot, Brome, Eye, Suffolk.
5196	Oct. 1907	*JARVIS, LAURENCE ALFRED ..	General Valuation Office, Dublin.
7236	Oct. 1913	*JARVIS, LOUIS JOHN WALLACE ..	120, East India Dock Road, Poplar, E.
4733	Oct. 1905	*JECKELLS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ..	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallington Surrey.
6293	Oct. 1911	*JEFFERIES, HERBERT GEORGE ..	63, Church Avenue, East Sheen, S.W.
6732	Oct. 1912	*JENKINS, ALBERT HENRY HOPKIN	Blackmill, nr. Bridgend, Glam.
6733	Oct. 1912	*JENKINS, CEDRIC	Hazlemount, Rotherham, Yorks.
7237	Oct. 1913	*JENKINS, GEORGE DENHAM ..	The Albany Hotel, Fordingbridge Hants.
5975	Oct. 1910	*JENKINS, HAROLD JOHN	4, College Street, Swansea.
4455	Oct. 1904	*JENKINS, WILLIAM LIONEL ..	Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffo
4974	Oct. 1906	*JENKINSON, SAMUEL STEWART ..	G.E.R. Land Agent's Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
5976	Oct. 1910	*JENNINGS, DANIEL STRACHAN ..	District Valuer's Office, 10, Esplanade Dover.
5977	Oct. 1910	*JENNINGS, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	Cockfield Hall, Bury St. Edmund Suffolk.
5704	Oct. 1909	*JENNINGS, WALTER HENRY ..	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill Surrey.
4734	Oct. 1905	*JENNINGS, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	7, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
4735	Oct. 1905	*JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY	Inland Revenue, County Chamber Northampton.
6294	Oct. 1911	*JEWELL, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	11, Hill Street, St. Albans, Herts.

p. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
8	Oct. 1910	*¶JOHN, DAVID HOPKIN.. ..	Ransford, Suffolk Place, Porthcawl, Glam.
5	Oct. 1911	*JOHNSON, ALBERT PERCY ..	
5	Oct. 1906	*¶JOHNSON, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	Westcombe, Stonefall Park, Harrogate.
7	Oct. 1907	*JOHNSON, CLIFFORD NOEL.. ..	19, Priory Street, Dudley, Worcestershire.
0	Oct. 1900	*JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN ..	35, Amberley Road, Palmer's Green, N.
8	Oct. 1907	*¶JOHNSON, HERBERT DAVIES ..	Fairfield Cottage, Great Budworth, near Northwich, Cheshire.
9	Oct. 1910	*¶JOHNSON, HERBERT THOMAS ..	Tudor House, Alma Road, St. Albans, Herts.
7	Oct. 1903	*JOHNSON, WILLIAM INGLIS.. ..	Estate Office, 18, St. Mary Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
6	Oct. 1911	*JOHNSTON, ROBERT JAMES.. ..	Surveyor General's Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
4	Oct. 1912	*¶JOHNSTON, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	28, West Mount Street, Aberdeen.
8	Oct. 1913	*JOLLIFFE, REGINALD	3, Saxon Street, Dover, Kent.
8	Oct. 1911	JOLLY, WILLIAM JOHN	Marlowes, Beech Hill Road, Eltham, Kent.
5	Feb. 1887	*JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL.. ..	27, Market Hill, Cambridge, and 8A, Whitehall Place, S.W.
3	Oct. 1900	*¶JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
5	Oct. 1909	*JONES, ARTHUR DEW.. ..	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
8	Oct. 1908	*¶JONES, CHARLES THOMAS	124, St. Albans Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
9	Oct. 1908	*¶JONES, DAN IVOR	Valuation Department, 6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
9	Oct. 1913	*JONES, DAVID LLEWELLYN ..	2, Muriel Terrace, Dowlais, Glam.
0	Oct. 1913	*¶JONES, ERNEST HYWEL	65, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
1	Oct. 1913	*¶JONES, EVAN ROBERT PULESTON.. ..	Stanwick, Fairbourne, Merioneth.
7	Oct. 1911	*JONES, GEORGE	247, High Street North, Dunstable, Beds.
2	Oct. 1913	*JONES, GERALD FRANCIS	24, Sunnyside Road, Hornsey Lane, N.
6	Oct. 1909	*¶JONES, LEWIS FAREWELL	13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
0	Oct. 1908	*¶JONES, MONTAGUE WILLIAM ..	Frewin Court, Cornmarket Street, Oxford.
3	Oct. 1913	*JONES, OSCAR WYNNE	24, Bridge Street, Newport, Mon.
8	Oct. 1899	*JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN.. ..	"Hazeldene," Hengoed, via Cardiff.
3	Oct. 1911	*¶JONES, RICHARD LEWIS	Ruel-issa, Bowstreet, Cardiganshire.
5	Oct. 1912	*¶JONES, ROBERT JOHN.. ..	35, Grove Terrace, Penarth, Cardiff.
6	Oct. 1912	*JONES, ROLAND THOMAS	Glanafon, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
8	Feb. 1913	*JONES, RONALD KELSEY	4, Church Street, Kensington High Street, W.
9	Oct. 1911	*¶JONES, THOMAS	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Ipswich.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6300	Oct. 1911	*JONES, TOM	District Valuer's Office, 52, Kirkland Kendal.
7244	Oct. 1913	*JONES, WALTER	Millbrook House, Axminster, Devon.
5201	Oct. 1907	*JONES, WALTER GEORGE	42, Handforth Road, Brixton, S.W.
1018	Dec. 1883	JORDAN, GEORGE HENRY	7, Little College Street, Westminster S.W.
7245	Oct. 1913	*JOWETT, HENRY SAVILE	16, First Avenue, Halifax, Yorkshire
2461	Nov. 1891	*JOYCE, HARRY WARD, B.SC. ..	Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
6737	Oct. 1912	*JOYCE, HORACE FRANCIS	46, Digby Mansions, Hammersmith, W.
1223	May 1886	*JULL, WILLIAM VINCENT	35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
6738	Oct. 1912	*KAY, GEORGE	Valuation Department, Hammet Street Taunton.
1894	Nov. 1890	*KAY, WALTER ROBERT	Highway Board, Douglas, Isle of Man.
4456	Oct. 1904	*KEAY, RALEIGH WILLIAM McLAREN	3, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.
2969	Oct. 1895	*KEAY, WILLIAM	21, Danes Hill Road, The Fosse, Leicester.
4016	Oct. 1902	*KEELE, JOHN DANIEL	62, Canonbury Park South, N.
6739	Oct. 1912	*KEEN, ARNOLD GREY	Birkdale, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
7246	Oct. 1913	*KEEN, ARTHUR AUGER	179, Camberwell Grove, S.E.
2687	Oct. 1894	*KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue 57, Albion Place, London Rd., Reading.
3854	Oct. 1901	*KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL	60, Albion Street, Burnley, Lancashire
6969	Feb. 1913	*KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL, JUN.	Bleak House, Manchester Road, Burnley, Lancs.
6301	Oct. 1911	*KEKEWICH, STANLEY BUCK	14, Marine Parade, Dover.
3855	Oct. 1901	*KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES ..	13, Holligrave Road, Bromley, Kent.
3705	Oct. 1900	*KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH	103, Finchley Road, N.W.
3554	Oct. 1899	*KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	St. James Street, Wetherby, Yorkshire.
5203	Oct. 1907	*KEMP, HARRY GRAEME	"The Elms," Aldringham, Saxmundham, Suffolk.
7247	Oct. 1913	*KEMP, RICHARD FRANK	Valuation Department, 18, Shoot-up Hill, Brondesbury, N.W.
3706	Oct. 1900	*KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON	17, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

ip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
70	Oct. 1895	*KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH ..	17, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Woodford Green, Essex.
07	Oct. 1909	*KENNARD, ALFRED JAMES.. ..	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
08	Oct. 1909	*KENNARD, FREDERICK HARRISON	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
04	Oct. 1907	*KENNARD, HORACE BURDOCK ..	Wayside, Manorway, Bexley, Kent.
02	Oct. 1911	*KENNARD, LAURENCE.. ..	26, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
83	Oct. 1908	*KENNAWAY, ARTHUR LEWIS ..	Sherborne, Dorset.
84	Oct. 1908	*KENNEDY, PERCY EDWARD ..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, South Parade, Northallerton, Yorks.
90	Oct. 1893	*KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR ..	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
98	Oct. 1903	*KENT, PHILIP, JUN. . . .	8, Station Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
48	Oct. 1913	*KENT, STANLEY HENRY GLADSTONE	76, Studley Road, Clapham, S.W.
10	Oct. 1912	*KENYON, HAROLD DUMELLO ..	Valuer's Office, 75, Low Petergate, York.
99	Oct. 1903	*KER, ARTHUR PRESTON ..	Moothall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
77	Jan. 1884	KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT ..	Blake Street, York.
00	Oct. 1903	*KERR, NORMAN MUNRO ..	The Aboukir Company, Ltd., Kharaba Station, Egypt.
05	Oct. 1907	*KERSHAW, SAMUEL RYDER ..	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
41	Oct. 1897	*KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES TRELEAVEN	3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur Street, S.W.
49	Oct. 1913	*KIBLER, PHILIP GORDON ..	Estate Office, Walton, Warwick.
88	Oct. 1894	*KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY GUSTAV	City Engineer's Office, Bristol.
06	Oct. 1907	*KIFT, GEORGE ANSLEY ..	38, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N.
09	Oct. 1909	*KILFORD, WILLIAM GEORGE ..	c/o Welsh Town Planning & Housing Trust, Ltd., 21, Park Place, Cardiff.
50	Oct. 1913	*KILLENDER, HENRY CLAUDE ..	94, Garmoyle Road, Liverpool.
79	Oct. 1906	*KINDELL, FRANCIS PERCY..	Surveyor's Department, Urban District Council, Beckenham, Kent.
56	Oct. 1901	*KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ..	32, Isledon Road, Finsbury Park, N.
60	Oct. 1910	*KING, GILBERT RIGLEY ..	Town Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex.
42	Oct. 1910	*KING, HERBERT JAMES ..	1, Woodland Road, New Southgate, N.
51	Oct. 1913	*KING, HERBERT WALTER ..	11, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
60	Oct. 1906	*KING, JOHN LEONARD.. ..	Box 368, Cumberland, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
52	Oct. 1913	*KING, NOEL WARD	53, Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.
37	Oct. 1905	*KING, PERCY JAMES CHURCH ..	Wynyard, West Park, Far Headingley, Leeds.
67	Mar. 1887	*KING, WILLIAM ISAAC.. . .	The Elms, Rickmansworth, Herts.
57	Oct. 1904	*KINGSFORD, GEOFFREY NEVILLE	

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5983	Oct. 1910	*KINGSTON, ARCHIBALD LAWRENCE	7, Norton Gardens, Norbury, S.W.
4981	Oct. 1906	*KINTON, HAROLD ERNEST	42, Cloncurry Street, Fulham, S.W.
7253	Oct. 1913	*KIRBY, WILLIAM AUBREY	Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.
5207	Oct. 1907	*KIRK, ALLAN	28, Burlington Road, Withington, Manchester.
5710	Oct. 1909	*KIRKWOOD, NORMAN FRASER	Valuer's Department, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
5711	Oct. 1909	*KISCH, AUGUSTUS MAITLAND	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
4982	Oct. 1906	*KISLINGBURY, ARTHUR VERNON	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
4738	Oct. 1905	*KLOSZ, HUBERT JOHN	18, Sneath Avenue, Golder's Green Road, N.W.
5712	Oct. 1909	*KNAPMAN, HARRY LETHBRIDGE	46, Newcombe Road, Polygon, Southampton.
6740	Oct. 1912	*KNEWSTUBB, ALFRED	Long Marton, Carlisle.
3707	Oct. 1900	*KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES	112, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
5984	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM	The Mill, Hollowell, Northampton.
5486	Oct. 1908	*KNIGHT, ROBERT MALTMAN	66, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
5985	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHTON, THOMAS SPENCER	14, Palmeira Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
6741	Oct. 1912	*KNOWLES, THOMAS EDWARD BUTLER	Valuer's Office, 21, High Street, Hanley, Staffs.
5208	Oct. 1907	*KNUBLEY, MILES PONSONBY	Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.
5713	Oct. 1909	*KOHLEH, HANS	8, Ingham Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
4202	Oct. 1903	*LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE	The Rhodes' Building, St. George's Street, Cape Town.
4984	Oct. 1906	*LADD, WALTER WILLOUGHBY	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6303	Oct. 1911	*LAIRD, DANIEL MACLELLAND	2, Balmoral Place, Crosshill, Glasgow.
4985	Oct. 1906	*LAIRD, JOHN	High Street, Marlow, Bucks.
3557	Oct. 1899	*LAIRD, NINIAN PARKER	Thurnby, near Leicester.
7254	Oct. 1913	*LAIRD, WALTER ROSS	13, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.
5487	Oct. 1908	*LAKE, WALLACE STICKLAND, A.M.I.C.E.	5, Queen's Gate Villas, Plymouth.
6304	Oct. 1911	*LAMB, CHARLES ALFRED	189, The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

P. O.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
09	Oct. 1907	*¶ LAMBERT, ARTHUR PEPLOE ..	Trenton, Benhill Road, Sutton, Surrey.
10	Oct. 1907	*¶ LAMBERT, EDWIN HANS ..	Sunbury, Matfield, Kent.
03	Oct. 1903	*¶ LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW ..	The Castle, Winchester.
58	Oct. 1904	* LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT ..	23, Haslemere Avenue, Ealing, W.
73	Oct. 1895	*¶ LAMPRILL, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	29, Leathwaite Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
39	Oct. 1905	*¶ LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES ..	Rates Office, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
70	Feb. 1913	*¶ LANE, FRANK DONOVAN ..	2, Church Street, Christchurch, Hants.
86	Oct. 1910	*¶ LANE, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	5, Market Place, Morpeth, Northumberland.
15	Oct. 1909	*¶ LANGFORD, DOUGLAS CHARLES ..	Milford, Leather Street, N. Finchley, N.
43	Oct. 1912	* LANGLANDS, CHARLES JOHN LAWRENCE ..	Hazon House, Epsom, Surrey.
55	Oct. 1913	*¶ LANGLEY, FRANK CURTIS ..	Bank House, 17, Camberwell Green, S.E.
08	Oct. 1900	* LANHAM, LAURENCE ..	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
69	Jan. 1891	* LANSDOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR, F.R.I.B.A. ..	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
86	Oct. 1906	*¶ LARGE, JOHN GERALD ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
51	Mar. 1891	* LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER ..	8 and 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
56	Oct. 1913	* LATHBRIDGE, STAUGHTON CHARLES ARCHELUS ..	40, Leybourne Park, Kew Gardens, S.W.
73	Feb. 1914	*¶ LAURANCE, JOHN BIDWELL ..	Shortacre, Peterborough.
60	Oct. 1899	* LAURENCE, WALTER BERNARD ..	The Bedford Office, Montagu Street, Russell Square, W.C.
40	Oct. 1905	*¶ LAVARACK, HAMLETT UNITT ..	Chestnut Corner, Finchley Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
05	Oct. 1911	*¶ LAVARACK, PHILIP JAMES VAUGHAN	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
87	Oct. 1906	*¶ LAVINGTON, THOMAS HENRY RUSS	The Lavington Ranch, Canal Flats, P.O., British Columbia.
09	Oct. 1900	*¶ LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK ..	38, Willoughby Lane, Tottenham, N.
41	Oct. 1905	*¶ LAWRENCE, JOHN, JUN. ..	30, Lushington Road, Harlesden, N.W.
06	Oct. 1911	* LAWRENCE, CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON	Elmfield, Cookham Road, Maidenhead, Berks.
88	Oct. 1910	* LAWRY, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	Tharsis Villa, Calstock, Cornwall.
42	Oct. 1905	* LAWS, SIDNEY BUSH ..	Brincliffe, Holland Road, Sutton, Surrey.
07	Oct. 1911	* LAWTON, ROBERT ALLISON ..	28, Hilton Crescent, Prestwich, Lancs.
57	Oct. 1913	*¶ LAWTON, WILLIAM VICTOR ..	Castle Cliffe, Knaresborough, Yorks.
88	Oct. 1906	*¶ LEAH, WILLIAM ..	Elton Villa, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
58	Oct. 1913	* LEDGARD, JOHN BROOKE ..	The Manor House, Thorner, Leeds.
89	Oct. 1910	*¶ LEE, ALEXANDER VICTOR ..	143, High Street, Guildford.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5574	Feb. 1909	*LEE, ALFRED FREDERICK	15, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
4990	Oct. 1906	* LEE, JOHN PINCKE	Vicarage, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.
5489	Oct. 1908	* LEE, LESLIE HERBERT	22, High Street, Ashford, Kent.
6308	Oct. 1911	*LEE, LESLIE STUART	53, Doughty Street, W.C.
5990	Oct. 1910	* LEE, NORMAN ALFRED	Boltro Chambers, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
5829	Feb. 1910	* LEE, WILLIAM RICHARD	Elbury, St. Catherine's, Ruislip, Middlesex.
5490	Oct. 1908	*LEECH, ARTHUR CLIVE	11, King Street, Wigan, Lancashire.
7259	Oct. 1913	*§LEEDHAM, MORRIS	25, The Crescent, Hipperholme, near Halifax, Yorkshire.
4022	Oct. 1902	*LEES, RANDLE BURLAM	Woodside, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire
3161	Feb. 1897	*LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS	Crown Offices, Whitemead Park, Park-end, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.
6744	Oct. 1912	* LEGG, KENNETH BOLTON	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Railway, London Bridge, S.E.
6745	Oct. 1912	* LE GRAND, CECIL WREN	21, Regent's Park Terrace, N.W.
3770	Feb. 1901	* LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY.. ..	c/o G. Billings, London Wall, E.C.
7260	Oct. 1913	*LEITH, THOMAS	Comrie Villa, Craigie Road, Perth.
4745	Oct. 1905	*LE MAY, TRACEY DEAVIN.. ..	City Hall, Toronto.
5717	Oct. 1909	*LEONARD, EDWARD	The Nook, Mortimer Road, Ealing, W.
7261	Oct. 1913	* LEONARD, EUGENE	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
1971	Jan. 1891	*LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN	45, St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.
7474	Feb. 1914	* LEWIS, CHARLES HENRY	58, Ryelands Street, Hereford.
6746	Oct. 1912	* LEWIS, FRANCIS	Shortacre, Wigston Fields, nr. Leicester.
6747	Oct. 1912	*LEWIS, HUGH FRANCIS	Greenfield, Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berks.
7262	Oct. 1913	*LIBERTY, WALTER JAMES.. ..	76, Hook Road, Epsom, Surrey.
7263	Oct. 1913	*LICKELY, ALEXANDER	3, George Street, Kirkcaldy, N.B.
3562	Oct. 1899	* LICKIS, LEONARD.. ..	7, Eardley Road, Streatham, S.W.
5991	Oct. 1910	*LIDDELL, JOHN GEORGE WALTON	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh, Northumberland.
6748	Oct. 1912	*LIDDLE, LAURENCE HENRY	Fairfields, Basingstoke, Hants.
5492	Oct. 1908	* LIGHTBOWN, ALFRED STUART	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1143	Apr. 1884	LIGHTFOOT, JOHN GEORGE	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
6309	Oct. 1911	*LILBURN, HENRY KENT	Dunedin, Antrim Road, Belfast, Ireland
4207	Oct. 1903	* LINDSELL, PHILIP JANSON.. ..	Bearton, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
6310	Oct. 1911	* LINE, FREDERICK JAMES	32, Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
4460	Oct. 1904	* LINE, HENRY WILLIAM	London County Council, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
6311	Oct. 1911	*LING, RICHARD BERTRAM.. ..	119, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W
7264	Oct. 1913	* LINGARD, WILLIAM	Gorsefield, Davenport Park, Stockport.

P. D.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
19	Oct. 1912	*LINNELL, HENRY JOHN	29, Rathcoole Parade, Hornsey, N.
193	Oct. 1908	*§LINNEY, JOSEPH FREDERIC	c/o W. H. Robinson, Cromwell Build- ings, Blackfriars Street, Manchester.
190	Oct. 1912	*¶LISTER, CHARLES HENRY	12, Regent Terrace, Edwin Road, Leeds.
194	Oct. 1908	*LISTER, ERNEST EDWARD.. ..	3, Winstanley Terrace, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.
195	Feb. 1914	*LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES	Scotton, Worksop, Notts.
191	Nov. 1892	*LITTLE, HENRY	82, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
191	Oct. 1900	*LIVING, CHARLES, JUN.	75, The Grove, Stratford, E.
195	Oct. 1913	*LLOYD, CYRIL HERBERT POWELL	The Heath, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
192	Oct. 1911	*¶LLOYD, FRANK HUMPHREYS	St. David's, Milford, Newtown, Mont- gomeryshire.
191	Oct. 1907	*¶LLOYD, SYDNEY HAMILTON	Holcote, Parkstone Road, Poole, Dorset.
191	Oct. 1906	*¶LOADES, FRANK CHARLES.. ..	c/o Miss Dean, 22, Clarence Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancashire.
191	Feb. 1913	*¶LOCHHEAD, ARTHUR SYDNEY	30, Kestrel Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.
198	Oct. 1909	*¶LOCK, CHARLES	County Offices, Chelmsford.
196	Oct. 1908	*¶LOE, SYDNEY JOHN	10, Cliff Terrace, St. John's, S.E.
196	Oct. 1913	*¶LOGIE, GEORGE	Rowan Lea, Moray Place, Elgin, N.B.
197	Oct. 1913	*LOGSDON, HORACE STEWART	30, Wolseley Road, Crouch End, N.
192	Oct. 1912	*LONE, REGINALD WILCOX.. ..	Glengeldie, Montalt Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
193	Oct. 1911	*LONG, ALFRED CHARLES.. ..	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
193	Oct. 1913	*LONGBOTTOM, HAROLD	Prospect Terrace, Silsden, near Keighley, Yorks.
197	Oct. 1908	*LONGBOTTOM, JOHN LEONARD, B.SC.	Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
196	Oct. 1905	*LORAM, JOHN ANNING	Government Ordnance Survey Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
192	Oct. 1906	*§LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 20, South Parade, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
198	Oct. 1908	*LORIMER, GORDON	Departamento de Via y Abras, Ferro Carril del Sud, Buenos Aires.
191	Oct. 1901	*LOVE, JAMES BARR	Terrona, Langholm, Dumfriesshire.
199	Oct. 1913	*LOVEGROVE, EDWARD TYLER	District Valuer's Office, Union Street, Coventry, Warwickshire.
192	Oct. 1907	*¶LOVELUCK, EDWARD	33, Park Street, Bridgend, Glamorgan- shire.
195	Jan. 1887	*LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.
193	Oct. 1910	*LOWICK, HENRY CAPELL	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6314	Oct. 1911	* LUCAS, ARTHUR LITTLEJOHNS ..	Park House, Bexley, Kent.
4209	Oct. 1903	* LUCAS, JOHN CLAY	Castle Precincts, Lewes, Sussex.
489	May 1877	LUCAS, JOSEPH	11, Defoe Road, Tooting Graveney, S.W.
7270	Oct. 1913	*LUCE, PHILIP STANLEY	7A, Schubert Road, East Putney, S.W.
3022	Jan. 1896	*LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Office, Crouch End Station, N.
3934	Feb. 1902	* LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN ..	Estates and Valuation Department, London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
3566	Oct. 1899	* LUKE, JOHN.. .. .	12, Central Drive, Ansdell, Lytham, Lancs.
7272	Oct. 1913	*LUKEY, GEORGE EDWARD	62, Whitworth Road, South Norwood, S.E.
3568	Oct. 1899	*LUMLEY, EDWARD ADRIAN	82 and 83, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
3400	Oct. 1898	*LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
4023	Oct. 1902	*LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY	Wentbridge, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
6753	Oct. 1912	*LUNN, RALPH WILLIAM	Guildford House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W.
6315	Oct. 1911	*LUTON, ALBERT GORDON	138, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
4993	Oct. 1906	*LYDDON, ALFRED JONATHAN, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor's Department, Essex County Council, Chelmsford.
4748	Oct. 1905	*LYNE, HARRY	Glencairn, Launceston, Cornwall.
2692	Oct. 1894	*LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL.. ..	Estate Office, Rugeley, Staffordshire.
6450	Feb. 1912	* LYSTER, FRANK OLIVER.. ..	Rainsford House, Chelmsford.
6316	Oct. 1911	* MACAULAY, JAMES	Clunie House, Birkhill Avenue, Wormit, Dundee, and 31, Albert Sq., Dundee.
6754	Oct. 1912	* MCBAIN, JOHN	15, Muirend Gardens, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
4466	Oct. 1904	*MCCALL, JACOBUS STEWART JOHNSON	Director of Agriculture, Zomba, Nyassaland.
5720	Oct. 1909	* MCCALLUM, DANIEL	325, Byres Road, Glasgow.
1144	Apr. 1884	MCCALLUM, PETER SERVICE	Holy Bush House, Osmaston Road, Derby.
6317	Oct. 1911	*MCCANN, FELIX CHARLES.. ..	2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
6755	Oct. 1912	* MCCRAITH, BERNARD	South Road, The Park, Nottingham.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6	Oct. 1912	*McCREDIE, HUGH	23, King Edward Road, Jordan Hill, Glasgow.
7	Oct. 1904	*McDONALD, JAMES RATCLIFF ..	Gwydir Chambers, 104, High Holborn, W.C.
9	Oct. 1905	*McDOUGALL, DOUGLAS ROBERT	138, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
3	Oct. 1913	*McDOWALL, ARCHIBALD	St. Margaret's, High Road, Loughton, Essex.
9	Oct. 1908	*MACE, CHARLES MARRINER ..	106, Ellerton Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.
2	Oct. 1893	*MACER, ALFRED THOMAS	Ely Lodge, Holly Park, Finchley, N.
4	Oct. 1913	*MACFARLANE, ANDREW	Guthrie Place, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
3	Oct. 1901	*MCGAW, ANDREW KIDD	Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnie, Tasmania.
5	Oct. 1913	*MACGREGOR, PETER GRANT ..	Duncryne, Coltpark Avenue, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
1	Oct. 1909	*MACHATTIE, JOHN MACINTOSH ..	13, Charing Cross, S.W.
6	Oct. 1913	*MACKAY, DAVID MEIKLE	54, Castlehill Road, Ayr.
7	Oct. 1913	*MACKAY, WILLIAM	75, Oak Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.
2	Feb. 1898	*MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL	Granville Estate Office, Bude, North Cornwall
8	Oct. 1904	*McKERROW, JAMES WEIR, A.M.I.C.E.	Corporation Waterworks, Town Hall, North Shields, Northumberland.
1	Oct. 1908	*MACKINNON, ALEXANDER DENT OSWALD	26, Cambray, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
2	Oct. 1900	*MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH ..	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.
8	Oct. 1911	*McLAREN, HENRY	9, Woodlands Crescent, Falkirk.
9	Oct. 1911	*MACLAY, CHARLES	267, Crow Road, Partick, Glasgow.
7	Oct. 1912	*McMICHAEL, JAMES, JUN.	1, Clifton Street, Glasgow.
8	Oct. 1913	*McMILLAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
8	Oct. 1912	*MACRAE, CHARLES	4, Hardacre Street, Ormskirk, Lanes.
0	Oct. 1911	*McROBBIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	102, Desswood Place, Aberdeen.
4	Oct. 1906	*McSHEEHY, JOHN EDWARD GERARD	"Donoman," The Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.
4	Oct. 1910	*McTAGGART, HUGH HARVEY ..	2, Norham Street, Crossmyloof, Glasgow.
7	Oct. 1907	*McWILLIAM, JOHN ALEXANDER	115, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 33, Kirkhill Road, Edinburgh.
9	Oct. 1912	*MADDEN, WILLIAM JOHN	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
8	Oct. 1907	*MADDOCK, GEORGE	Messrs. Walsh and Nicholas, Museum Chambers, Halifax, Yorkshire.
7	Feb. 1900	*MAGER, SYDNEY	Bamfylde House, Exeter.
5	Oct. 1900	*MAIDES, PERCY THOMAS	"Homestead," Morland Road, Croydon.
0	Oct. 1912	*MAILE, SYDNEY HERBERT	40, Manor Road, Romford, Essex.
2	Oct. 1909	*MAIR, WILLIAM FRASER	The Elms, Stretford, Manchester.
6	Oct. 1910	*MALCOM, JAMES ARCHIE	Old Bank House, Largs, Ayrshire.
7	Oct. 1910	*MALLETT, JOHN GRAHAM	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
9	Oct. 1896	*MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT	Market Place, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6321	Oct. 1911	*MAMMATT, GERALD ARTHUR ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
6761	Oct. 1912	*MANGAN, WILFRID CLARENCE ..	28, Osborne Road, South Shore, Blackpool, Lancs.
4753	Oct. 1905	*MANN, ALFRED HENRY	381, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E.
6762	Oct. 1912	*MANN, CHARLES	20, Reform Street, Dundee.
6763	Oct. 1912	*MANN, CHARLES	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isleworth, Middlesex
2694	Oct. 1894	*MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS	Woking, Surrey.
6764	Oct. 1912	*MANN, HENRY	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isleworth, Middlesex.
5502	Oct. 1908	*MANSON, EDWARD BERESFORD ..	Survey Office, Badulla, Ceylon.
7279	Oct. 1913	*MANTON, GEOFFREY CHARLES ..	54, Bridge Street, Walsall, Staffs.
3401	Oct. 1898	*MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER ..	31, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction S.W.
4995	Oct. 1906	*MARKHAM, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM O'LEARY	Cambourne, Cunnigham Park, Harrow Middlesex.
7280	Oct. 1913	*MARKS, JOHN BARKLY	The Rhedan, Farnham, Surrey.
4027	Oct. 1902	*MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD ..	30, Wimborne Gardens, Ealing, W.
7281	Oct. 1913	*MARNER, GEORGE LIONEL STUART	Surveyor's Department, Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
3864	Oct. 1901	*MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuers' Department, Inland Revenue Shoot-up-Hill, Brondesbury, N.W.
6765	Oct. 1912	*MARRIOTT, WILLIAM MASON ..	11, Bilton Road, Rugby, Warwickshire
6766	Oct. 1912	*MARSDEN, HORACE JOHN ..	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
6767	Oct. 1912	*MARSH, ERNEST GEORGE ..	Valuation Office, 142, Cromwell Road, S.W.
6768	Oct. 1912	*MARSHALL, ALBERT GEORGE ..	134, Commercial Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
4028	Oct. 1902	*MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST ..	76, Airedale Road, Wadsley, Sheffield.
5998	Oct. 1910	*MARSHALL, TOM OWEN	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
6972	Feb. 1913	*MARSHALL, WALTER KINSMAN	42, The Ropewalk, Nottingham.
3110	Oct. 1896	*MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	The Laurels, Marden Road, South Tottenham, N.
5000	Oct. 1910	*MARTIN, FRED SCOTT	79, Main Street, Keswick, Cumberland
5219	Oct. 1907	*MARTIN, FREDERICK MARK ..	District Valuer's Office, Chiddesden Road, Basingstoke, Hants.
7282	Oct. 1913	*MARTIN, LANGLEY	Valuation Office, Tuesday Market Place, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
4997	Oct. 1906	*MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD ..	Kewhurst, 78, Kingston Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
5504	Oct. 1908	*MARTIN, VICTOR CALLINGHAM ..	14, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
7283	Oct. 1913	*MARTIN, WALTER RIDDELL ..	12, College Square East, Belfast.
5505	Oct. 1908	*MASKELL, REGINALD	15, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1906	*†MASEN, THOMAS PATRICK VINCENT	Valuation Office, 111-113, Great Portland Street, W.
Oct. 1905	*†MASON, ARNOLD STEWART ..	Engineer's Department, Corporation Waterworks, Liverpool.
Oct. 1904	*†MASON, FRANCIS SCOTT ..	1052 Amphion Street, Victoria, British Columbia.
Oct. 1905	*†§MATHEWS, HUGH SPENCER ..	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	*†MATKIN, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Town Hall, Sunderland, Durham.
Oct. 1907	*†MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS PERCIVAL	Valuer's Office, Barclay Bank Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
Oct. 1913	*MATTICK, HERBERT	32, Full Street, Derby.
Nov. 1892	*†MAUGHAN, JOHN (<i>Professional Associate of Council</i>)	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O., Yorks.
Oct. 1902	*††§MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTAM ..	Holmesdale, Nutfield, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*†MAXWELL, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1909	*†MAY, CYRIL ERNEST	Messrs. Simmons and Sons, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
Oct. 1913	*MAY, FRANK SIDNEY EDWARD ..	39, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*MAY, PHILIP GEORGE	1, Risingholme Road, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
Feb. 1912	*MAY, RICHARD	14, Seagry Road, Wanstead, N.E.
Oct. 1910	*†MAY, WILLIAM STOKES	14, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1904	*†MAYHEAD, BASIL STUART ..	The Lion Hotel, Abingdon, Berkshire.
Oct. 1911	*MAYHEW, WILLIAM JOSEPH GEORGE	110, Salterford Road, Tooting Bec, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*MAYNARD, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Romford R.D.C., 16A, South Street, Romford, Essex.
Oct. 1910	*§MAYNE, ARTHUR JOHN	Holme Park Estate Office, Sonning, Reading.
Oct. 1893	*†MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE ..	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire
Oct. 1910	*MEARS, JOHN ARTHUR	49, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*MEERING, ERNEST FRANK ..	Naseby Cottage, High Road, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1912	*MEGORAN, EDWIN TAYLOR DALE	32, Oakland Road, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1893	*MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK ..	110, St. James's Street, Brighton.
Oct. 1904	*MELLOR, JOHN FRANCIS SHAW ..	The Cottage, Brodsworth, Doncaster, Yorks.
Oct. 1908	*†MELLOWS, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Northbrook Lodge, Lansdowne Road, Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*MELVILLE, HENRY DUNCAN ..	Broomlands, Kelso, Scotland.
Oct. 1913	*†MELVIN, CHARLES JOHN	54, Tytherton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
Oct. 1895	*MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	Town Hall, Woodstock, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7287	Oct. 1913	*MENNIE, FREDERICK EDWARD A.R.I.B.A.	1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
6004	Oct. 1910	*MENZIES, WILLIAM KENNETH . .	Knighton, Boston Square, Hunstanton Norfolk.
6326	Oct. 1911	*MERCER, WILLIAM SAMUEL . .	Millington, Lee, S.E.
3572	Oct. 1899	*MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM . .	50, Cannon Street, E.C.
4999	Oct. 1906	*MERRETT, HAROLD THRIFT . .	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1145	Apr. 1884	MERRETT, JAMES	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
6327	Oct. 1911	*MERRINGTON, FREDERICK ARTHUR	147, Upper Street, Islington, N.
7288	Oct. 1913	*METCALFE, CLARENCE ARTHUR . .	Station Parade, Harrogate, Yorkshire
5728	Oct. 1909	*METCALFE, WILLIAM	Kellingley, Knottingley, Yorkshire.
2536	Nov. 1892	*MEW, ROBERT HEATH	Dudley House, Ladbroke Road, Redhill Surrey.
6774	Oct. 1912	*MILBURN, WILLIAM, JUN. . . .	8, Thornhill Park, Sunderland, Durham
6775	Oct. 1912	*MILES, HANNAM EDWARD	c/o Mrs. Burrell, South Hill, Manningtree, Essex.
5729	Oct. 1909	*MILES, JOHN GUILFORD	10, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth Norfolk.
5221	Oct. 1907	*MILES, LEONARD PERCY	Netherfield, Scott's Lane, Shortland Kent.
6005	Oct. 1910	*MILLAR, ALEXANDER WALKER . .	200, High Street, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire
7289	Oct. 1913	*MILLAR, GEORGE	10 Leven Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow
5000	Oct. 1906	*MILLAR, PETER	Borough Engineer's Office, Southampton.
7290	Oct. 1913	*MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAM	3, Lansdown, Stroud, Gloucestershire
4475	Oct. 1904	*MILLER, FRED	53, Eltisley Avenue, Newnham, Cam bridge.
2697	Oct. 1894	*MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM . .	"Newholme," Thornlaw Road, West Norwood, S.E.
6328	Oct. 1911	*MILLER, THOMAS HARTLEY	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, Lancs.
7291	Oct. 1913	*MILLER, WILLIAM ADAM	Bonnytown House, Linlithgow, N.B.
5001	Oct. 1906	*MILLER-CROOK, HERBERT	3, Warwick Terrace, Botcherby Road, Carlisle.
6776	Oct. 1912	*MILLS, ARTHUR CORFE	Single Oak, Annandale Avenue, Bognor Sussex.
5730	Oct. 1909	*MILLS, BASIL RUPERT	10, Wigmore Street, W.
3869	Oct. 1901	*MILLS, DANIEL	21, Northwick Road, Evesham, Worcester shire.
7292	Oct. 1913	*MILLS, HENRY GRAHAM HUNT . .	3, Warwick House Street, S.W.
6777	Oct. 1912	*MILLS, IRWIN STUART	6, Station Parade, Muswell Hill, N.
5507	Oct. 1908	*MILLS, ROBERT HENRY	179, Maida Vale, W.
5222	Oct. 1907	*MILNE, JAMES LOGIE	Valuer's Office, 18, Bennett's Hill Birmingham.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1903	*MILNE, WILLIAM EDWARD STREATFEILD	3, Gower Street, Bedford Square, W.C.
Oct. 1906	*MILNES, CHARLTON	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
Feb. 1882	MILNES, ROBERT	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*MILTON, FREDERICK	3, Glenroy Street, Roath, Cardiff.
Oct. 1903	*MINORS, ERNEST. B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Darlington.
Oct. 1911	*MITCHELL, CHARLES RICHARD GERALD	Stanway Estate Office, Winchcombe, Glos.
Oct. 1901	*MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR ..	Public Works Department, Province of British Columbia, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.
Feb. 1906	*MITCHELL, SIDNEY	Valuer's Dept. Home Counties (North), Duchy Rooms, Somerset House, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*MITCHELL, WILLIAM CHALMERS	Henham Estate Office, Wangford, Suffolk.
Oct. 1899	*MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM	44, Oakfield Road, Stroud Green, N.
June 1896	*MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD ..	Hamilton Lodge, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
Oct. 1904	*MOISER, CYRIL	The Cedars, Huntington, York.
Feb. 1899	*MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE ..	Chilthorne, Woodcote Grove Road, Coulson, Surrey.
Jan. 1891	*MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST ..	Brantwood, Highfield, Southampton.
Oct. 1913	*MONEY, ALEXANDER WALKER ..	The Neuk, Clarkston, Busby, Renfrew- shire.
Oct. 1906	*MONTGOMERY, GEORGE	18, Risingholme Road, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
Oct. 1908	*MOODY, HERBERT LINE	c/o F. Bath, Crown Chambers, Salisbury.
Oct. 1911	*MOODY, WALTER RICHARD	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*MOON, HENRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	1, Melbourne Road, Merton Park, S.W.
Oct. 1901	*MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM	Chesham Cottage, Alton, Hants.
Oct. 1912	*MOORE, HAROLD ELLIS	Rosecroft, Westfield, Redcar, Yorks.
June 1896	*MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE	Corrie Wood, Castlewellan, Co. Down.
Oct. 1903	*MOORE, RICHARD CHARLES	Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.
Oct. 1904	*MOORE, THOMAS HAROLD	Battledean, Tewkesbury, Gloucester- shire.
Oct. 1909	*MORE, JOHN NOVIS	Crown Lodge, Harlech, North Wales.
Oct. 1913	*MORLEY, RICHARD	68, St. Mary's Road, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*MORGAN, DAVID EDGAR	4, Cedar Road, Newport, Mon.
Oct. 1907	*MORGAN, ERNEST WILLIAM	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
Oct. 1909	*MORGAN, IFOR JOHN	Butts, Ilminster, Somerset.
Oct. 1907	*MORGAN, RICHARD CROKE, B.A.	Buckland, Waterden Road, Guildford.
Oct. 1907	*MORGAN, THOMAS EDWIN	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*MORRIS, ALEXANDER GEORGE ..	Grove Hall, Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1898	*MORRIS, ARTHUR	7, Western Terrace, Nottingham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6006	Oct. 1910	*§ MORRIS, CLIFFORD	South Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
6973	Feb. 1913	* MORRIS, ELLIS	Grove Hall, Woodford, Essex.
7296	Oct. 1913	* MORRIS, HENRY ROWLAND ..	8, Bryanston Street, W.
6780	Oct. 1912	* MORRIS, HUBERT LLOYD ..	55, Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill S.W.
2632	Feb. 1894	* MORRISON, DANIEL	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
7297	Oct. 1913	* MORRISON, JAMES WILLIAM ..	29, Willow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
6007	Oct. 1910	* MORRISON, JOHN BAXTER ..	Rhives, Golspie, Sutherland.
6781	Oct. 1912	* MORRISON, NORMAN THOMAS ..	431, Victoria Road, Glasgow.
4114	Feb. 1903	* MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER ..	Kirtlington, Oxford.
7298	Oct. 1913	* MORTON, HAROLD SWITHUN ..	King's Cottage, Cambridge.
6008	Oct. 1910	* MORTON, HUGH	"Bransfield," Eagle Lane, Snaresbrook Essex.
6009	Oct. 1910	* MORTON, THOMAS CHALMERS ..	5, Cross Street, Manchester.
7299	Oct. 1913	* MORTON, WILLIAM DAVID ..	85, Buckland Avenue, Dover.
7300	Oct. 1913	* MORTON, WILLIAM PERCY ..	45, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
6782	Oct. 1912	* MOSS, HARRY	65, Victoria Road, Whalley Range Manchester.
6783	Oct. 1912	* MOWBRAY, CLYDE BERNARD ..	4, South Prospect, Swansea.
7301	Oct. 1913	* MUIR, ANDREW, JUN.	14, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
7302	Oct. 1913	* MUIRHEAD, JOHN	Sherborne, Northleach, Gloucestershire
3406	Oct. 1898	* MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS ..	103, Melody Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
5735	Oct. 1909	* MUMFORD, FRANK SEPTIMUS ..	20, South Parade, Doncaster, Yorkshire
6011	Oct. 1910	* MUNDLE, ERNEST RANSON ..	Box 393, Melville, Sask., Canada.
5087	Feb. 1907	* MUNDY, HUGH ALGERNON GODFREY	Department of Agriculture, Salisbury Rhodesia, South Africa.
7303	Oct. 1913	* MURLAND, JAMES GERALD ..	Burderop Cottage, Swindon, Wilts.
5226	Oct. 1907	* MURRAY, ARTHUR MALCOLM ..	Carnoustie, Hillbrow, New Malden Surrey, and H.M. Office of Works Storey's Gate, S.W.
7304	Oct. 1913	* MURRAY, LAWRENCE JOSEPH ..	Gairloch, Queen's Road, Malvern, Worcestershire.
5509	Oct. 1908	* MURRAY, PENRY JOHN ..	Drive Cottage, Wade Lane, Havant Hants.
4036	Oct. 1902	* MURTOUGH, JOSEPH	56, Stubbington Avenue, North End Portsmouth.
6784	Oct. 1912	* MUSGRAVE, THOMAS HAROLD ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue South Parade, Northallerton, York

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
12	Oct. 1910	*NASH, EUGÈNE FLEETWOOD ..	Railway Extension Survey, c/o Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast, W. Africa.
13	Oct. 1910	*NASH, HARRY NORTON	District Valuer's Office, 24, Bridge Street, Newport, Mon.
05	Oct. 1913	*NAYLOR, WILLIAM ANDERTON ..	45, Hornby Road, Blackpool, Lancs.
85	Oct. 1912	*NEAL, WALTER BOUGHTON ..	160, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
06	Oct. 1913	*NEALE, THOMAS ARCHIBALD ..	8, Church Avenue, Water Orton, Birmingham.
38	Oct. 1902	*NEAME, FREDERICK IVO	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
86	Oct. 1912	*NEEDHAM, WALTER WILLIAM ..	Valuation Department, Rates Office, Birmingham.
86	Oct. 1909	*NEIL, DAVID MAXWELL	Park Estate Office, Leigh Road East, Westcliff, Essex.
4	Oct. 1910	*NELSON, EDWARD RUSSELL ..	Valuer's Offices, 26, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
37	Oct. 1909	*NETTELTON, OSCAR TRAVES ..	P.W.D. Kandy, Ceylon.
00	Oct. 1894	*NEUBRONNER, HARRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	Penang, Straits Settlement.
0	Oct. 1908	*NEW, ELLIOTT JOHN	c.o. E. D. Till, The Priory, Eynsford, Kent.
7	Oct. 1907	*NEWBERY, GEORGE HERBERT ..	14, Mount Street, W.
2	Oct. 1904	*NEWBERY, WALTER SAMUEL ..	14, St. Leonard's Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
8	Oct. 1912	*NEWELL, LEOPOLD MONK	Valuation Department, Bank Chambers, Wigan, Lancs.
9	Oct. 1907	*NEWHOUSE, EDWARD	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
9	Oct. 1912	*NEWILL, WILFRED MARSTON ..	Lydbury North, Shropshire.
0	Oct. 1902	*NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K.	The Hut, Tivoli Crescent, Preston, Brighton.
0	Oct. 1912	*NEWLING, ARTHUR GWYN	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
1	Oct. 1908	*NEWMAN, PERCIVAL CORNEY, A.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
8	Oct. 1900	*NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP	121, Victoria Street, S.W.
3	Oct. 1904	*NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, High Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
3	Oct. 1903	*NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE ..	Hillside, Orpington, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7476	Feb. 1914	*NEWTON, ALAN HERBERT.. ..	MornDale, Berewecke Road, Wincheste
6015	Oct. 1910	*NICHOLLS, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	District Valuer's Office, The Elm Struet, Brecon.
6333	Oct. 1911	*NICHOLLS, DOUGLAS RICHARD ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hal Halifax.
7307	Oct. 1913	*NICHOLS, HEDLEY WILLIAM ..	Edgbaston, Bradford Road, Trow- bridge, Wiltshire.
7308	Oct. 1913	*NICHOLS, RAYMOND JOHN	Claremont House, Burnham, Somerse
3163	Feb. 1897	*NICHOLSON, EBENEZER BERNARD	1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C
6791	Oct. 1912	*NICHOLSON, MATTHEW	30, Marlborough Street, Seaham Harbour, Co. Durham.
7309	Oct. 1913	*NICHOLSON, THOMAS	14, Coniger Road, Parson's Green, S.W
7310	Oct. 1913	*NIXON, BASIL NORTHCOTE.. ..	11, Buckleigh Road, Streatham Common, S.W.
6792	Oct. 1912	*NIXON, ERNEST	36, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, New castle-on-Tyne.
6793	Oct. 1912	*NIXON, FREDERICK	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolto Road, Bedford.
5739	Oct. 1909	*NOBLE, WALTER HUBERT.. ..	Engineer's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
1556	Jan. 1889	*NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT	Saffron Walden, Essex.
6452	Feb. 1912	*NORMAN, STUART HENRY.. ..	Marine Lodge, Castle Road, Deal, Ker
5830	Feb. 1910	*NORTH, HUGH FREDERIC	Strathfield Saye, Mortimer, Hampshir
7311	Oct. 1913	*NORTHCOTT, FRANCIS FREDERICK	5, Durngate Street, Dorchester.
5004	Oct. 1906	*NUTTER, HUBERT CHARLES ..	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
5230	Oct. 1907	*NUTTING, JOHN NAUNTON.. ..	Rosedale Villa, Lower Hillmorton Roa Rugby, Warwickshire.
7312	Oct. 1913	*NYE, GEORGE VINCENT	4, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea Parl S.W.
4225	Oct. 1903	*NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
3874	Oct. 1901	*OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD.. ..	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
5231	Oct. 1907	*ODAM, GEORGE MAXWELL.. ..	County Hall, Aylesbury, Buckingham shire.
5512	Oct. 1908	*ODDY, JOSEPH RONALD RIDLEY	The Leazes, Salisbury Avenue, Baildon Yorkshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
336	Oct. 1911	*ODELL, JOHN FREDERICK	2, Linslade Villas, Dorset Road, Mottingham, Kent.
232	Oct. 1907	*OFFLOW, ARTHUR ROWLAND	30, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.
575	Feb. 1909	*OGDEN, FREDERICK SORESBY	The Yews, Stanley, near Derby.
765	Oct. 1905	*OLDFIELD, CLAUDE COURTENAY	66, London Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
337	Oct. 1911	*OLDFIELD, GEORGE HARRY ROBERT	9, Hammet Street, Taunton, Somerset.
740	Oct. 1909	*OLDHAM, WILFORD	18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
128	Oct. 1896	*OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Portswood, Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire.
313	Oct. 1913	*OLIVER, EDWIN HAMERTON	Valuation Office, 31, Albert Square Dundee.
438	Oct. 1911	*OLIVER, HARRY HUTT	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
794	Oct. 1912	*OLIVER, WILLIAM MARSH	66, Beeches Road, West Bromwich, Staffs.
116	Oct. 1910	*OPPENHEIM, ALFRED	126, Maida Vale, W.
442	Oct. 1902	*ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
110	Oct. 1898	*ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL	Crech St. Michael, Taunton, Somerset.
335	Feb. 1902	*O'REILLY, HENRY JAMES	Sans Souci, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
114	Oct. 1913	*ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER	Little Copped Hall, Epping, Essex.
117	Oct. 1910	*ORR, ROBERT	10, Aubert Park, Highbury, N.
226	Oct. 1903	*ORTON, WILLIAM GOODACRE	9, Gopsall Street, Leicester.
115	Oct. 1913	*ORTON-SMITH, GEOFFREY EWING	Ocean Chambers, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
441	Oct. 1909	*OSBORN, GEORGE	22, Hartington Road, Millhouses, Sheffield.
95	Oct. 1912	*OSBORNE, HARRY EDGAR	Caernain, Nelson, Cardiff.
116	Oct. 1913	*OSTLER, WALTER HOLLINGSWORTH	Westleigh, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.
17	Oct. 1913	*O'SULLIVAN, TERENCE JAMES	16, Earlsbury Gardens, Birchfields, Birmingham.
33	Oct. 1907	*OVENDEN, HUGH	Holmfield, Whitestake, near Preston, Lancs.
43	Oct. 1902	*OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM	c/o Owen, Blois and Owen, Newcastle, Staffs.
42	Oct. 1909	*OWEN, JOHN	Chief Architect's Branch, Public Works Department, Ottawa, Ontario.
8	Oct. 1913	*OWEN, PHILIP	16, Blomfield Street, Paddington, W.
9	Oct. 1913	*OWEN, THOMAS	Tyddyn, Llanfihangel, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5006	Oct. 1906	*PACKE, WILLIAM VERE	West Wickham, Kent.
6796	Oct. 1912	*PAGE, ARTHUR REGINALD	Stretton, Hall Green, nr. Birmingham
4487	Oct. 1904	*PAGE, BERNARD CULMER	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
4488	Oct. 1904	*PAGE, EDMUND	42, Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent.
4489	Oct. 1904	*PAGE, HERBERT	Messrs. Harland and Son, Barne Hertfordshire.
4766	Oct. 1905	*PAGE, JOSEPH	38, St. Ives Mount, Upper Armley Leeds.
3250	Oct. 1897	*PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wentworth Cottage, Virginia Water Surrey.
5744	Oct. 1909	*PAIN, COARD HENRY	Hotel Chamberlain, Canora, Saska chewan, Canada.
6974	Feb. 1913	*PAINE, JOHN JAMES	85, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent
5840	Oct. 1910	PALMER, ALFRED GEORGE BENJAMIN	
4309	Feb. 1904	*PALMER, ARTHUR	Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
4767	Oct. 1905	*PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON	208, Unthank Road, Norwich.
5234	Oct. 1907	*PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES	20, Connaught Avenue, Mortlake, S.W.
7320	Oct. 1913	*PALMER, ROBERT SIDNEY	8, Chaddeley Terrace, Swansea.
5235	Oct. 1907	*PALMER, SIDNEY	Borough Surveyor's Office, St. Ives Cornwall.
6339	Oct. 1911	*PALMER, WILLIAM LUCIUS	Edenhurst, The Avenue, Dallington Northants.
6018	Oct. 1910	*PANARIO, FRANCIS MICHAEL	327, Queen's Road, Battersea Park, S.
5831	Feb. 1910	*PARAMOR, WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, 47, Victoria Street, S.W.
7321	Oct. 1913	*PARFITT, GERALD ARTHUR	132, Glebe Road, Norwich.
6798	Oct. 1912	*PARHAM, ARTHUR DOUGLAS	77, Birkbeck Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
7322	Oct. 1913	*PARK, EDWARD	Surveyor's Office, Horncastle, Lincs.
6019	Oct. 1910	*PARKER, ARCHIE MONTGOMERY	46A, Gloucester Road, S.W.
7323	Oct. 1913	*PARKER, CHARLES	Geneva House, Regent Street, Cam- bridge.
5236	Oct. 1907	*PARKER, CHARLES GOODE	Howarth, Banstead Road, Belmont Surrey.
6020	Oct. 1910	*PARKER, FRANK GRANGER	Mildenhall, Suffolk.
3719	Oct. 1900	*PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Parks Department, London Coun Council, 11, Regent Street, S.W.
7324	Oct. 1913	*PARKER, GEORGE	The Elms, Pulford, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.
3720	Oct. 1900	*PARKER, HOWARD	Pine Coulu P.O., via Gull Lake, Sa katchewan.
5237	Oct. 1907	*PARKER, JOHN	Rating Office, London and South We tern Railway, Addington Street Waterloo Station, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
40	Oct. 1911	*PARKER, KINGSLEY CROFT.. ..	Lansdowne, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
91	Oct. 1904	*¶PARKER, WILFRED HORSLEY ..	The Garth, Stanmore, Middlesex.
25	Oct. 1913	*PARKES, THOMAS GERRARD ..	Besford Bridge, Pershore, Worcester-shire.
45	Oct. 1902	*¶PARKINSON, HERBERT	392, High Street, Rochester.
79	Oct. 1895	*PARKS, WALTER	17, Holmesdale Gardens, Hastings, Sussex.
51	Oct. 1897	*PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES..	93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
14	Oct. 1908	*¶PARRATT, ALBERT MARTIN.. ..	Lyndhurst, 1, Stradella Road, Herne Hill, S.E.
53	Feb. 1912	*¶PARROTT, CHARLES CLAYTON..	50, Friars Stile Road, Richmond, Surrey.
30	Oct. 1903	*PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS VIVIAN	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
26	Oct. 1913	*PARRY, DAVID MORRIS	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
99	Oct. 1912	*PARRY, WALTER JOHN	The Cottage, Conway, N. Wales.
00	Oct. 1912	*PARRY-JONES, DAVID REGINALD	Sylvadale, Queen Victoria Road, Coventry, Warwickshire.
68	Oct. 1905	*PARSONS, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	4, Hillaries Road, Gravelly Hill, Erdington, Warwickshire.
21	Oct. 1910	*PASCOE, HERBERT	County Hall, Wakefield, Yorks.
45	Oct. 1909	*¶PASCOE, JOHN BARRON	"Tregothnan," Eaton Grove, Swansea.
46	Oct. 1909	*¶PATCHING, EDWARD GLENCAIRN	46, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
27	Oct. 1913	*¶PATERSON, LESLIE ARNOTT ..	Park Wood, Knebworth, Herts.
02	Oct. 1912	*¶PATERSON, THOMAS SIMPSON ..	c/o Paterson and Thomas, 16, Cook Street, Liverpool.
03	Oct. 1912	*¶PATERSON, WILLIAM	111, George Street, Oban, Argyllshire.
76	Feb. 1909	*PATEY, GEORGE HEAD	3 and 5, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
39	Oct. 1907	*PATON, JOSEPH TRAIN	Callendar Estate Office, Callendar Park, Falkirk, N.B.
08	Oct. 1906	*PATON, HUGH	Land Valuation Office, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
28	Oct. 1913	*PATTEN, JOHN	Islwyn, Yr-afon-ddu, Mold, N. Wales.
04	Oct. 1912	*PATTINSON, JEFFREY	Casilla, 243, Asuncion, Paraguay, S. America.
48	Oct. 1902	*PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY MUNNINGS	Estate Office, Helmingham, Suffolk.
40	Oct. 1907	*¶PAUL, FRANCIS	180, Avenue Road, Acton, W.
22	Oct. 1910	*¶PAUL, GEORGE GARNHAM	Gunton Park, Norwich.
80	Oct. 1895	*PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM.. ..	31, Bedford Row, W.C.
47	Oct. 1909	*¶PAWLEY, TOM EDMUND	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
05	Oct. 1912	*¶PAWSON, ARTHUR CLIVE	Howe Combe, Watlington, Oxon.
42	Oct. 1907	*PAXTON, ARCHIBALD PHILIP ..	76, Taylor Road, Wallington, Surrey.
29	Oct. 1913	*PAYNE, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6341	Oct. 1911	*¶PAYNTER, E. ERNEST W., N.D.A. (Hons)	Bere Alston, Devon.
5748	Oct. 1909	*PEAKE, ALBERT EDWARD	Grays, Essex.
3116	Oct. 1896	*PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK	71, Edgware Road, W.
5806	Oct. 1912	*PEARCE, DOUGLAS	Old Worden Hall, Leyland, near Preston, Lancs.
6342	Oct. 1911	*¶PEARCE, HUBERT WILLIE	2, Steward Place, Wellington, Salop.
4232	Oct. 1903	*PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY	Architect's Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W., and Polruan, Conway Road, Southgate, N.
4869	Feb. 1906	*PEARCE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Swanage, Dorset.
5009	Oct. 1906	*¶PEARCH, DOUGLAS DAVISSON	14, Alfred Road, Acton, W.
7330	Oct. 1913	*PEARL, CLIFFORD JAMES	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
5516	Oct. 1908	*¶PEARMAN, FRANCIS MAY	Cranmer P.O., Alberta, Canada.
7331	Oct. 1913	*PEARSE, MARTIN	Hill Rise, Albany Crescent, Claygate, Surrey.
6807	Oct. 1912	*¶PEARSON, BENJAMIN JOHN	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Liverpool.
6023	Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, GEORGE PARKER	Borough Surveyor's Office, Marlborough, Wilts.
6024	Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, NORMAN HANSON	52, Percy Park, Tynemouth, Northumberland.
4051	Oct. 1902	*PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON	Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
6808	Oct. 1912	*¶PEARSON, WILLIAM	10, Grange Road, Dudley, Worcestershire.
5749	Oct. 1909	*¶PEAT, FREDERICK JAMES	West View, Evesham Road, Reigate, Surrey.
6975	Feb. 1913	*PEEL, WILLIAM RALPH	Peel Estate Office, Accrington, Lancashire.
2634	Feb. 1894	*PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
5243	Oct. 1907	*PEIRCE, RICHARD GEORGE	24, Stafford Road, Brighton.
5244	Oct. 1907	*¶PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES	59 and 60, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
5517	Oct. 1908	*¶PEMBERTON, PERCY LEIGH	Castle House, Eynsford, Kent.
7332	Oct. 1913	*PENDERED, RICHARD DUDLEY	Redwell, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.
7333	Oct. 1913	*¶PENNINGTON, RICHARD WATSON	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough
6025	Oct. 1910	*¶PENNINGTON, STANLEY MUNCASTER	67, Worcester Road, Bootle, Lancs.
3879	Oct. 1901	*PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC	4, Lady Lane, Waterford, Ireland.
7334	Oct. 1913	*PENTLETON, ROBERT HENRY	Lyndale, Glencairn Road, Streatham, S.W.
3118	Oct. 1896	*PEPPERCORN, JOHN ARTHUR	Eaton Socon, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
5010	Oct. 1906	*PERCIVAL, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	127, Sheldrake Boulevard, N. Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Ship. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
60	Oct. 1909	*¶ PERCIVAL, FRANK NEVILLE ..	Eastwood, Agnew Street, Lytham, Lancashire.
76	Feb. 1913	* PERCY, GEORGE REGINALD ..	Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Ilkley, Yorks.
09	Oct. 1912	* PERKIN, CHARLES	8, Newbould Road, Cheadle, Cheshire.
52	Oct. 1902	* PERKIN, DANIEL WARD	c/o H. R. Perkin, Galworthy, Tavistock, Devon.
43	Oct. 1911	* PERKIN, REGINALD JEFFRIES ..	11, Cole Hill, Tamworth, Staffs.
35	Oct. 1913	* PERKINS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	8, St. Paul's Terrace, Winchester.
98	Nov. 1890	* PERKINS, JOSEPH	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
11	Oct. 1906	*¶ PERKINS, SAMUEL BARCLAY ..	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
36	Oct. 1913	* PERRIN, FRANK JANES	Meadow View, Park Lane, Barnstaple, N. Devon.
22	Oct. 1900	* PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM ..	13 Cambridge Road, Lytham, Lancashire.
95	Oct. 1904	*¶ PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	18, Spencer Avenue, Bowes Park, N.
10	Oct. 1912	*¶ PERRY, KENNETH GEORGE ..	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Rly., London Bridge, S.E.
18	Oct. 1908	* PETER, ARTHUR GRANVILLE ..	Northernhay, Launceston, Cornwall.
12	Oct. 1906	*¶ PETER, FRANCIS	Ham Villa, Berkeley, Gloucestershire.
10	Feb. 1904	*¶ PETERS, GEORGE FARMER JAMES	London and South Western Bank Chambers, Woking, Surrey.
54	Feb. 1912	* PETLEY, BERTRAM	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
44	Oct. 1911	* PETLEY, GUY	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
69	Oct. 1905	*§ PETRIE, ALAN ROY	Messrs. Daniel Watney and Sons, 33, Poultry, E.C.
51	Oct. 1909	*¶ PETTINGALE, CHARLES EDWARD	63, Tanfield Road, Birkby, Huddersfield.
21	Dec. 1883	PEWTRESS, HERBERT WILMS- HURST	15, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.
45	Oct. 1911	*¶ PHILCOX, CECIL LODGE	Pré Fleuri, Woking, Surrey.
11	Oct. 1912	*¶ PHILIPS, HERBERT STANLEY ..	Surveyor's Department, New Scotland Yard, S.W.
19	Oct. 1913	*¶ PHILLIPS, CUTHBERT EMRYS VAUGHAN	4, Headingley Terrace, Leeds.
05	Oct. 1894	* PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.
29	Mar. 1884	PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL ..	Chelmsford.
12	Oct. 1912	*¶ PHILLIPS, SAMUEL CHARLES ..	84, Park Avenue South, Crouch End, N.
26	Oct. 1910	*¶ PHILLIPS, SYDNEY VERNON ..	Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
45	Oct. 1907	*¶ PHILLIPS, WILLIAM NEWTON ..	Cawdor Estate Office, Carmarthen.
13	Oct. 1912	*¶ PHILLIPS, WILLIAM RITCHIE ..	47, Fordwych Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
35	Oct. 1903	*§ PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM	Hawkstone Estate Office, near Shrewsbury.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6346	Oct. 1911	*PICARD, EUGENE CUTHBERT LLEWELLYN	47, High Street, Bedford.
7337	Oct. 1913	*PICKERSGILL, ALFRED	6, Albion Street, Hull.
5752	Oct. 1909	*PIERCE, EDWARD LEMUEL.. ..	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Romford, Essex.
6347	Oct. 1911	*PIERCE, THOMAS HARLE	Victoria House, Abergele, Denbighshire.
6814	Oct. 1912	*PIERPOINT, LEONARD	Craig Moor, Gathurst, near Wigan, Lancs.
7338	Oct. 1913	*PIKE, JOHN PERCY	City Engineer's Department, City Hall Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
4497	Oct. 1904	*PILBEAM, FRANCIS NEWCASTLE..	60, Bassein Park Road, Ravenscraig Park, W.
4498	Oct. 1904	*PILKINGTON, JAMES MONTEATH..	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, M.
6815	Oct. 1912	*PILLEY, HERBERT ANTHONY ROSSER	33, Randolph Gardens, Dover, Kent.
4236	Oct. 1903	*PINCKNEY, HENRY CHRISTOPHER	The Estate Office, Stoodleigh, Tiverton Devonshire.
3254	Oct. 1897	*PINFOLD, FRANCIS ARTHUR ..	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Ry., London Bridge Terminus, S.E.
3723	Oct. 1900	*PINSON, GILBERT.. .. .	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street Birmingham.
6348	Oct. 1911	*PIPE, HENRY JAMES	Bickley, Druce Road, Dulwich, S.E.
5753	Oct. 1909	*PLANT, CLIFFORD ERNEST.. ..	Architects' Branch, Chief Engineer's Department (Railways), Brisbane Queensland.
3725	Oct. 1900	*PLANT, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Borough Hall, Stafford.
5013	Oct. 1906	*PLUMB, FRANCIS CLARKSON ..	Meadway, Victoria Road, Totley Rise Sheffield.
6349	Oct. 1911	*PLUMPTON, EDWARD HUBERT ..	Estate Offices, Cobham, Surrey.
5014	Oct. 1906	*PLUMSTEAD, HENRY WILLIAM LEWIS	126, The Avenue, Highams Park, N.E.
7339	Oct. 1913	*POINTON, HAROLD JESSE	13, Albert Street, Newcastle, Staffs.
5754	Oct. 1909	*POLLEY, GORDON	
6027	Oct. 1910	*POORE, JOHN	Hunstrete Estate Office, Pensford, Bristol
4771	Oct. 1905	*POPE, HERBERT BURGHAM ..	Thames Bank House, Lower Har Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
6977	Feb. 1913	*PORTAL, GERVAIS EDWARD ..	Eddington House, Hungerford, Berks.
5088	Feb. 1907	*PORTER, EVELYN DE BOCK ..	Inland Revenue, District Valuer's Office, Finsbury Park, N.
4239	Oct. 1903	*PORTER, SYDNEY LAWRENCE ..	12 and 13, Bow Lane, E.C.
7340	Oct. 1913	*POTTER, EDGAR WILLIAM	18, Browns Road, Surbiton Hill, Sur
5519	Oct. 1908	*POTTER, EDWARD	198, Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.
6028	Oct. 1910	*POTTIER, ALFRED	Bosigran, Whytecliffe Road, Purley Surrey.
6116	Feb. 1911	*POTTS, GILBERT ACKROYD ..	34, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street Manchester.
6816	Oct. 1912	*POVER, WILLIAM ALFRED.. ..	54, Park Road, Faversham, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
772	Oct. 1905	*POVEY, STEPHEN GODDARD ..	Messrs. Talbot and White, 9, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
350	Oct. 1911	*POWELL, HAROLD OSBORNE ..	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
017	Oct. 1906	*POWELL, WALLACE GERALD ..	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
499	Oct. 1904	*POWER, RICHARD REILLY ..	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
341	Oct. 1913	*POYNTON, REX JAMES ..	2q, Bickenhall Mansions, Gloucester Place, W.
247	Oct. 1907	*PRATT, JERMYN HAROLD ..	Ryston Hall, Downham, Norfolk.
755	Oct. 1909	*PRESTON, ERIC WATSON ..	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
342	Oct. 1913	*PRESTON, WALTER RONALD ..	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
774	Oct. 1905	*PREVATT, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHE	163, Belmont Circular Road, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.
314	Feb. 1898	*PRICE, CAPEL HEREWARD ..	89, Parliament Hill Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.
756	Oct. 1909	*PRICE, DANIEL HENRY ..	Surveyor's Office, Aberbargoed, Mon.
817	Oct. 1912	*PRICE, ERIC ARTHUR ..	90, Walm Lane, Cricklewood, N.W.
818	Oct. 1912	*PRICE, GEORGE STANLEY ..	Ivy Dene, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
343	Oct. 1913	*PRICE, HUBERT HOLROYD ..	Valuer's Office, High West Street, Dorchester.
248	Oct. 1907	*PRICE, JOHN ROWLAND ..	102, Bradwall Road, Sandbach, Cheshire.
249	Oct. 1907	*PRICE, REGINALD HENRY KING	25, Clare Street, Bristol.
521	Oct. 1908	*PRICE, ROBERT HENRY, M.R.A.C.	Warwick Cottage, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park, Essex.
344	Oct. 1913	*PRICE, THOMAS GEORGE ..	Black Lion, Cross Hands, Llanelly, Carm.
029	Oct. 1910	*PRICE, WILLIAM HARRY LYNE ..	6, Byron Villas, Knighton Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.
819	Oct. 1912	*PRIDAY, ARTHUR KENNETH ..	102, Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.W.
885	Oct. 1901	*PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Oaten Fields, Halesowen, Worcestershire
415	Oct. 1898	*PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE ..	Valuer's Office, Manor Row, Bradford, Yorks.
522	Oct. 1908	*PRIOR, ARTHUR SPARKS ..	3, St. Michael's Place, Brighton.
351	Oct. 1911	*PRIOR, GORDON STEWART ..	223, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.
820	Oct. 1912	*PRIOR, MARK HORE ..	Kenilworth, Heatherley Road, Camberley, Surrey.
501	Oct. 1904	*PRITCHARD, ANDREW BADEN ..	Estate Office, Little Ingestre, Stafford.
821	Oct. 1912	*PRITCHARD, WILLIAM, JUN. ..	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
822	Oct. 1912	*PROSSER, ARTHUR DILLWYN ..	c/o W. D. Cromarty, 23, Dominion Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
352	Oct. 1911	*PROSSER, ROGER, B.S.C. ..	Valuation Department, The Elms, Struet, Brecon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
7345	Oct. 1913	*PROUD, STANLEY SISSON	c/o Mrs. Morrow, West End, Sedgefield Co. Durham.
6353	Oct. 1911	*PROWSE, ALBERT EDWARD	14, Tudor Road, Sutton Coldfield Warwickshire.
1680	Dec. 1889	*PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN ..	Milton Pewsey, Wilts.
5250	Oct. 1907	*PULFORD, LEONARD CYRIL	The Cedars, Addiscombe, Surrey.
5757	Oct. 1909	*PUNCHARD, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	4, Belmont, Kendal, Westmorland.
6823	Oct. 1912	*PUNTER, PERCIVAL ALAN	19, Grove Road, Bridgend, Glam.
5359	Feb. 1908	*PURSEY, CHARLES	City Surveyor's Office, Wells, Somerset
6824	Oct. 1912	*PURSGLOVE, ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	10, Elmsmere Road, Fog Lane, Didsbury Manchester.
6030	Oct. 1910	*PUSSER, DANIEL ROBERT	20A, Chalsey Road, Brockley, S.E.
2985	Oct. 1895	*PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.
6354	Oct. 1911	*PYKE, LEWIS HAROLD	Black Friars, Battle, Sussex.
4502	Oct. 1904	*QUARMBY, CHARLES DAVID	64, Crescent Lane, Clapham, S.W.
7346	Oct. 1913	*QUILTER, HENRY	St. Malo, Percy Road, Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex.
6355	Oct. 1911	*RACKHAM, HAROLD WILFRED ..	Hill View, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
5758	Oct. 1909	*RADBURN, SYDNEY CHARLES	39, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
7347	Oct. 1913	*RADFORD, NORMAN HAROLD	Aylesbury, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lancs
6356	Oct. 1911	*RAE, THOMAS HERDMAN	10, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
7348	Oct. 1913	*RAINSFORD, ROBERT WORHAM ..	42, Nelson Road, Lexden, Colchester.
6357	Oct. 1911	*RALPHS, WALTER	880, Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.
6825	Oct. 1912	*RAMPTON, PERCY WILLIAM	5, Mount Street, W.
7349	Oct. 1913	*RAMSAY, ERNEST WILLIAM	16, Whiteley Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

ip. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
31	Oct. 1910	*RANDALL, AUGUSTINE ST. GEORGE	3, Derby Terrace, Nottingham.
26	Oct. 1912	*RANDALL, ERNEST JOHN JAMES	The Laurels, Tillingbourne Road, Shalford, Guildford.
23	Oct. 1908	*RANKIN, ERNEST ALFRED ..	Somerville, Bourton, Dorset.
50	Oct. 1913	*RANKIN, HENRY ALEXANDER ..	Rockburn, Bent Road, Hamilton, N.B.
31	Oct. 1899	*RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD ..	28, Cadogan Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.
54	Feb. 1906	RANSOM, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ..	81, Bath Road, Worcester, and City Engineer's Office, Guildhall, Wor- cester.
19	Oct. 1906	*RATCLIFF, SIDNEY ARTHUR ..	61, Cleveland Square, Lancaster Gate, W.
27	Oct. 1912	*RATCLIFF, WILLIAM WATTS ..	41, Lambton Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
28	Oct. 1912	*RAWLENCE, ARTHUR RAYMOND ..	Tilhays, Iwerne Minster, Blandford, Dorset.
20	Oct. 1906	*RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN ..	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
16	Oct. 1898	*RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ..	Lichfield Rural District Council, Bir- mingham Road, Lichfield, Stafford- shire.
41	Oct. 1903	*RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN ..	Western Road, Tring, Herts.
52	Oct. 1907	*RAYMOND, WALTER LESLIE ..	The Estate Office, Golder's Green, N.W.
51	Oct. 1913	*RAYNER, KENNETH ..	5, Lower Common, Putney, S.W.
52	Oct. 1913	*RAYNER, WILLIAM DEX LEA ..	1, South Park Villas, South Park, Lincoln.
32	Oct. 1910	*RAYSON, WILLIAM JAMES ..	The Olive Branch, 179, Park Lane, Tottenham, N.
53	Oct. 1913	*READ, ALBERT EDWARD ..	5, Killyon Road, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.
29	Oct. 1912	*READ, WILLIAM STRATFOLD ..	Saunderton, Princes Risborough, Bucks.
53	Oct. 1907	*REAVELL, CHARLES ASQUITH ..	54, Grasmere Road, Muswell Hill, N.
58	Oct. 1911	*REAY, ROBERT HENRY ..	2, Caroline Place, Mecklenburg Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.
17	Oct. 1898	*REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK	Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
43	Oct. 1903	*REED, EDWARD B. ..	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
30	Oct. 1912	*REED, FRANK ..	18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
31	Oct. 1912	*REED, STANLEY GORDON ..	The Estates and Valuation Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
59	Oct. 1911	*REES, MORGAN ..	Penydyre House, Neath, Glamorganshire.
37	Oct. 1901	*REES, WILLIAM HAROLD ..	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
76	Oct. 1905	*REEVE, GARNET NORMAN ..	Ashburton, St. Helen's Park Road, Hastings, Sussex.
32	Oct. 1912	*REEVE, HENRY GEORGE ..	9, Bower Street, Maidstone.
54	Oct. 1913	*REEVES, CHARLES WESTCOTT ..	Woodley, Slades Hill, Enfield, Middlesex.
55	Oct. 1913	*REID, ALEXANDER EWING, N.D.A.	373, Bath Street, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6360	Oct. 1911	*¶ REID, EDWARD DECIMUS	7, Ashwood Terrace, Thornhill, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
6033	Oct. 1910	*¶ REID, ROBERT DONALD	4 Barfillan Terrace, Paisley Road West, Glasgow.
5760	Oct. 1909	*¶ RENTON, THEODORE ROLANDE VICTOR	2, Queen Parade, Harrogate.
6833	Oct. 1912	*¶ RHODES, BERTRAM	Allandale, Bowdon, Cheshire.
7356	Oct. 1913	*¶ RICCOMINI, JAMES ARTHUR ..	12, Newton Road, Faversham, Kent.
6834	Oct. 1912	* RICE, CHARLES SPRING	Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
6034	Oct. 1910	*¶ RICE, EDWARD	15, Mostyn Road, Brixton, S.W.
5524	Oct. 1908	*¶ RICHARDS, ARTHUR WALTER TROLLOPE	15, Wontner Road, Balham, S.W.
5525	Oct. 1908	*¶ RICHARDS, DANIEL HERBERT ..	1, Mellor Road, Prenton, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
5526	Oct. 1908	* RICHARDS, JOHN SYDENHAM ..	3, Trinity Place, Swansea.
5761	Oct. 1909	*¶ § RICHARDS, ROBERT HERBERT ..	Estate Office, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.
6835	Oct. 1912	* RICHARDSON, CHARLES FREDERICK JAMES	17, The Avenue, Minehead, Somerset.
3583	Oct. 1899	* RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD ..	5, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
7357	Oct. 1913	* RICHARDSON, FREDERICK	7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
5022	Oct. 1906	* RICHARDSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	9, Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead, N.W.
5257	Oct. 1907	*¶ RICKARDS, CLEMENT ARCHBOLD ROSS	Restalrig, Woodlesford, near Leeds.
4508	Oct. 1904	* RIDDETT, BASIL PERRY	19, Neville Street, Unthank Road, Norwich.
3584	Oct. 1899	*¶ RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES ..	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
6836	Oct. 1912	* RIDDLE, WILFRID PATTERSON ..	Guildhall, Hull, Yorks.
6837	Oct. 1912	*¶ RIDE, WILLIAM HENRY	Katey Glen, Wyggeston Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
6035	Oct. 1910	*¶ RIGBY, REGINALD	Rose Bank, Prestwich, Manchester.
5762	Oct. 1909	*¶ RIGGALL, JABEZ ALLAN	Heck House, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
4311	Feb. 1904	* RINGLAND, WILLIAM EWART ..	8, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
6362	Oct. 1911	* RINTOUL, ANDREW JEFFREY ..	Camserney Cottage, Aberfeldy, Scotland.
4509	Oct. 1904	*¶ RIPPON, HERBERT	Clumber, Highfield Road, Tarring, Worthing, Sussex.
5764	Oct. 1909	* RISDON, JOHN PEART	Wiveliscombe, Somerset.
3123	Oct. 1896	* RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN	Municipal Offices, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

ip. no.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
0	Oct. 1904	*RIVERS, FRANK WILFRED.. ..	26, Loxley Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
9	Oct. 1898	*ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS	Crawley, Sussex.
5	Feb. 1912	*ROBERTS, ARTHUR CECIL.. ..	66, Rosendale Road, Dulwich, S.E.
5	Oct. 1909	*ROBERTS, CHARLES MINTO	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
1	Oct. 1904	*ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPLOUGH	Brantwood, Kenwood Bank, Sheffield.
6	Oct. 1910	*ROBERTS, FREDERICK LEONARD	4, Homefield Road, Chiswick, W.
8	Oct. 1913	*ROBERTS, HERBERT JOHN.. ..	Wistanswick Farm, Market Drayton, Salop.
9	Oct. 1913	*ROBERTS, HOWARD	Cisendune, Hook, Surbiton, Surrey.
8	Oct. 1901	*ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
7	Feb. 1913	*ROBERTS, JOHN HUBERT	19, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
3	Oct. 1911	*ROBERTS, WILLIAM HUGHES	14, Platts Avenue, Watford, Herts.
7	Oct. 1905	*ROBERTSON, CHARLES BOYD	Faskally Estate Office, Pitlochry, N.B.
0	Oct. 1898	*ROBERTSON, HENRY CHARLES	2, The Broadway, Church End, Finch- ley, N.
7	Oct. 1910	*ROBERTSON, WILLIAM ANDREW	The Rosary, East Leake, Notts.
8	Oct. 1912	*ROBINSON, ALFRED KEON.. ..	Victoria Chambers, 87, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincs.
5	Oct. 1907	*ROBINSON, FRANCIS WALTER	30, Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey.
9	Oct. 1912	*ROBINSON, JOHN	Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumber- land.
8	Oct. 1908	*ROBINSON, LESLIE	1, Station Road, Balham, S.W.
0	Apr. 1882	ROBINSON, MARTIN CATLIN	Wenden, Saffron Walden, Essex.
0	Oct. 1913	*ROBSON, JOHN TEMPLE	1, Grey Street, Bishop Auckland, Durham.
1	Oct. 1913	*ROBSON, THOMAS JOHN	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincs.
0	Oct. 1912	*RODERICK, WILLIAM DAVID	Brynhyfryd, The Parade, Ton Pentre, Glam.
3	Oct. 1905	*RODWELL, LIONEL HELM	8, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
2	Oct. 1913	*ROFF, EDGAR MAURICE	Birchlea, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
5	Oct. 1907	*ROGERS, EDGAR ARTHUR	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, East Ham, E.
2	Oct. 1908	*ROGERS, JOHN	West House, Goring Road, Llanelly, Carmarthen.
0	Oct. 1907	*ROGERS, JOHN RUSSELL	6, High Street, Maldon, Essex.
1	Oct. 1912	*ROGERS, MATTHEW SPENCER	Surveyor's Office, County Hall, Truro, Cornwall.
3	Oct. 1913	*ROGERS, VIVIAN BARRY	78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
0	Oct. 1908	*ROLFE, CHARLES BERTRAM	Messrs. J. R. Eve and Son, 45, Parlia- ment Street, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7364	Oct. 1913	*ROME, JOHN	14, Lindsay Street, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
5024	Oct. 1906	* RONALD, THOMAS ROWAN	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
6039	Oct. 1910	* ROOME, FRANK MORRIS	Southfield, Chidham, near Emsworth Hants (Sussex Committee).
4514	Oct. 1904	*ROPER, JOHN WILLIAM	90, Cannon Street, E.C.
1130	Mar. 1884	ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
6979	Feb. 1913	*ROSE, FREDERIC CHARLES	Flint House, Lynn Road, Wisbech Cambs.
4246	Oct. 1903	*ROSEVEAR, JOHN ASHBURNHAM ..	335, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen, S.W.
6842	Oct. 1912	* ROSS, JOHN	Tudor House, Alma Road, St. Albans Herts.
4588	Feb. 1905	*ROWE, GILBERT CHARLES	8, Philpot Lane, E.C.
6365	Oct. 1911	* ROWETT, FREDERICK JOSEPH LANCASTER	59, Leybourne Road, Leytonstone N.E.
4785	Oct. 1905	ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS	2, Station Approach, Purley, Surrey.
5025	Oct. 1906	* ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W. ..	Lower Farm, Shabington, Thame Oxon.
4247	Oct. 1903	*ROWLANDSON, GEORGE ARMSTRONG	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
1695	Jan. 1890	*ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR	Royston, Hertfordshire.
5360	Feb. 1908	* ROYDS, GEORGE FREEMAN	District Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue Dorchester.
5361	Feb. 1908	* RUALT, CLAUDE EDWYN	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
5766	Oct. 1909	* §RUBINSTEIN, ISAAC	120, Highbury New Park, N.
4061	Oct. 1902	* RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM	233, Brockley Road, S.E.
6843	Oct. 1912	*RUDDLE, ROBERT SKEATE	District Valuer's Office, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks.
6040	Oct. 1910	* RUDLER, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	Piercefield, Ennerdale Road, Richmond Surrey.
4517	Oct. 1904	*RULE, THOMAS	Belasoni, Tana River, via Lamu B.E.A.
5026	Oct. 1906	*RUMSBY, WALTER SAMUEL	Dalkeith Steps, Bournemouth.
4248	Oct. 1903	* RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
6366	Oct. 1911	*RUSH, EDWARD ALEXANDER	Willowsmere, Vale Avenue, Tunbridge Wells.
4788	Oct. 1905	* RUSHWORTH, HAROLD MONTAGUE	Sheering Mill House, Sawbridgeworth Herts.
4518	Oct. 1904	* RUSS, ERNEST	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
6980	Feb. 1913	* RUSSELL, FREDERICK JAMES ..	c/o J. & W. Heathcote, The Mart Derby.
6844	Oct. 1912	*RUTHERFORD, ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD	29, Rolland Street, Dunfermline.
6845	Oct. 1912	*RUTHERFORD, JOHN SEYMOUR ..	White Oak, Highclere, Newbury, Berks

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1899	*RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
Oct. 1906	*RUTTER, VALLANCEY ARTHUR..	Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
Feb. 1912	*RYAN, BERNAL JOHN.. . . .	18, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1904	*RYAN, JOHN A., A.M.I.C.E. (<i>Ireland</i>)	Catherine Street, Waterford.
Oct. 1905	*RYDE, EDWARD HUMPHREY NOEL	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*RYDE, JOHN TITCOMB.. . . .	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*RYLAND, LORENCE	Crcsswoods, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
Oct. 1909	*RYLATT, WALTER PUCKERING, A.R.I.B.A.	The Crescent, Hathersage, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1903	*SACKETT, SIDNEY RUPERT.. . .	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Oct. 1902	*SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES..	20, Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1897	*ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLES- WORTH, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Halwell House, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.
Oct. 1913	*ST. JOHN, LOUIS FREDERICK . . .	75, Petergate, York.
Oct. 1907	*ST. QUINTIN, CLIFFORD JACK . .	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*SAISE, WALTER	Ventnor House, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.
Oct. 1893	*SALE, ARTHUR REED	Excise Office, East London, South Africa.
Oct. 1901	*SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE	Havelock Road, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1906	*SALTER, WILLIAM	G. E. R. Land Agent's Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
Oct. 1907	*SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC	25, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
Oct. 1903	*SALWEY, ARTHUR	Widcombe, Hillside Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Oct. 1912	*SAMUEL, WILLIAM WILFRID . . .	23, Ena Road, Neath, S. Wales.
Oct. 1912	*SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL THOMAS	Mangerton, Melpash, S.O., Dorset.
Oct. 1909	*SANDERS, JOHN ROBERT	63, Normanby Road, Dollis Hill, N.W.
Feb. 1902	*SANDS, HUBERT COVELL, LIC.R.I.B.A...	Amhurst, Guibal Road, Lee, S.E.
Oct. 1908	*SARGENT, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE	Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
Feb. 1890	*SATCHELL, HERBERT A., F.R.I.B.A.	3, Staple Inn, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5832	Feb. 1910	*¶SAUNDERS, CLEMENT	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Yeovil, Somerset.
3731	Oct. 1900	*¶SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER ..	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
5265	Oct. 1907	*SAUNDERS, EDWARD YOUNGS ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Barnstaple, Devon.
6042	Oct. 1910	*SAUNDERS, LESLIE	32, Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton.
4254	Oct. 1903	*SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT.. ..	55, Mills Hill Road, Middleton Junction, Manchester.
6044	Oct. 1910	*¶SAWARD, SIDNEY CARMAN.. ..	Orwell Lodge, Hermitage Walk, Snarebrook, Essex.
6045	Oct. 1910	*SAYER, HARVEY ROBERT	45, Choumert Road, Peckham, S. (Surrey Committee).
5769	Oct. 1909	*¶SCALES, ARTHUR ALFRED	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Nottingham.
5532	Oct. 1908	*¶SCANTLEBURY, WILLIAM SETH ..	62, Wisteria Road, Lewisham, S.E.
5533	Oct. 1908	*¶SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER, JUN.	c/o Scarlett and Goldsack, 5, Cecil Square, Margate.
5267	Oct. 1907	*¶SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT.. ..	224, Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.
6046	Oct. 1910	*¶SCHILLING, JOHN FRANCIS.. ..	79, Fore Street, Kingsbridge, Devonshire.
6848	Oct. 1912	*¶SCHMIEDER, CARL FREDERICK GEORGE	60, Hanover Gate Mansions, Regent Park, N.W.
5268	Oct. 1907	*¶SCHOLES, JOHN GREAVES	63, East Park Road, Blackburn, Lanc.
4792	Oct. 1905	*SCHROEDER, EDWARD.. ..	Housing Department, London County Council, 116, St. Martin's Lane, W.
3422	Oct. 1898	*SCOBLE, HERBERT THOMAS ..	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
2712	Oct. 1894	*SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
5770	Oct. 1909	*SCOTLAND, DOUGLAS WILLIAM ..	Mano, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.
6368	Oct. 1911	*SCOTT, CHARLES WILLIAM MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Boughton House, Kettering, Northants.
4523	Oct. 1904	*SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK	4, The Square, Kelso, N.B.
5771	Oct. 1909	*SCOTT, LESLIE	12, Marine Parade, Brighton.
6849	Oct. 1912	*SCOTT, WILLIAM EASTON	The Orchard, Lemington-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
5270	Oct. 1907	*SCRIVEN, JOHN PEARCE	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.
3023	Jan. 1896	*¶SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES.. ..	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
7366	Oct. 1913	*SCRUTTON, FRANK SEYMOUR ..	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
4793	Oct. 1905	*SEAGO, RALPH WOLLASTON	Custom House Buildings, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
4256	Oct. 1903	*SEALE, PERCY JAMES.. ..	1049, 10th Avenue East, Vancouver, B.C.
5029	Oct. 1906	*¶SEARING, GEORGE THOMAS	116, New Colney Road, Dartford, Kent.
6350	Oct. 1912	*¶SEATON, THOMAS HARDMAN ..	Treslaig, Dales Avenue, Whitefield, Manchester.
6369	Oct. 1911	*¶SEDGWICK, ERNEST	5, Belvedere Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham.

No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
8	Nov. 1891	*SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM ..	Derby House, Watford, Herts.
9	Feb. 1890	*SELBY, FRANK	44, Chancery Lane, W.C.
4	Dec. 1884	*SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
3	Oct. 1900	*SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL ..	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
2	Oct. 1907	*SEWELL, FRANK HERSEY	26, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
1	Oct. 1912	*SEWILL, ARNOLD WATERLOW ..	8, Frederick's Place, E.C.
7	Oct. 1913	*SEXTON, GEORGE WILLIAM FRANCIS	Rosemount, Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
4	Oct. 1904	*SHARMA, LAKSHMI CHAND ..	Partahgarh, Oudh, United Provinces, India.
4	Oct. 1905	*SHARP, HERBERT FIRTH	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford.
8	Oct. 1913	*SHARP, WILLIAM ALFRED	1, High Street, Roehampton, S.W.
9	Oct. 1913	*SHARPE, HENRY ERNEST	The Ferns, Cressington Park, Liverpool.
5	Oct. 1908	*SHARPLESS, ARTHUR	Halesowen, Grand Parade, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
5	Dec. 1887	*SHAW, ARTHUR	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
3	Oct. 1907	*SHAW, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Church Street Chambers, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
6	Oct. 1908	*SHAW, FREDERICK JOHN	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
0	Oct. 1913	*SHAW, ROBERT WILLIAM	5, Dapdune Crescent, Guildford, Surrey.
7	Oct. 1908	*SHEARBURN, WILLIAM IVERY ..	Roseneath, Dorking, Surrey.
2	Oct. 1897	*SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN, A.R.I.B.A.	Commercial Chambers, 229, High Street, Exeter.
1	Oct. 1911	*SHEATH, ALBERT GEORGE ..	Kynance, Heron Court Road, Bourne-mouth, Hants.
7	Oct. 1910	*SHEDDEN, EDWARD CLAUDE ..	Inland Revenue, County Chambers, Northampton.
4	Oct. 1898	*SHELDON, HAROLD	Kinderton Street, Middlewich, Cheshire.
2	Oct. 1912	*SHELLEY, WILLIAM LINCOLN ..	28, Beatrice Road, Finsbury Park, N.
6	Oct. 1905	*SHEPHERD, EDMUND THOMAS ..	18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
1	Oct. 1913	*SHEPHERD, JOHN LINN	9, Paterson Street, Dundee.
3	Oct. 1912	*SHEPHERD, WILLIAM	Allanlea, Melrose.
0	Oct. 1906	*SHEPPARD, JOHN MORTIMER ..	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
9	Apr. 1884	SHERRY, NATHANIEL	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
7	Feb. 1909	*SHERWIN, CYRIL JOSEPH ..	94, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
2	Oct. 1904	*SHERWIN, HENRY EDWARD ..	7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
4	Oct. 1900	*SHETTLÉ, EDWARD GURNEY ..	6, Princes Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
4	Oct. 1912	*SHINER, FREDERIC WALTER ..	Blackshott Lodge, nr. Grays, Essex.
2	Oct. 1913	*SHINER, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER DAVID	7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
1	Oct. 1901	*SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE, Lic.R.I.B.A.	3, Warwick House St., Charing Cross, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6048	Oct. 1910	*SHIRLEY, HENRY TOWNSEND ..	3, Whittinghame Terrace, Jordan Glasgow.
3263	Oct. 1897	*SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD ..	Donisthorpe, Northcourt Avenue, Reading.
5833	Feb. 1910	*SHORT, JOHN RODWELL	Brunswick House, The Mall, Kensington, W.
7373	Oct. 1913	*SHORTALL, JOHN FRANCIS	47, Hardwicke Street, Rutland Square Dublin.
6855	Oct. 1912	*SHORTREED, WILLIAM	The Nest, Clovenfords, Selkirkshire.
4257	Oct. 1903	*SHOTTON, JOHN SIDWELL	9, South Park Hill, Croydon.
5981	Oct. 1910	*SHUTTLEWORTH-KING, CHARLES JOHN	Folke, Selborne Road, Worcester.
5772	Oct. 1909	*SICH, PERCY BERTRAM WARDELL	Norfolk House, The Mall, Chiswick, W.
7374	Oct. 1913	*SIMKIN, ROWLAND IVE	The Redhouse, Taxley, near Epsom Suffolk.
5773	Oct. 1909	*SIMMONS, FRANK WORTLEY ..	Eastrop Fields, Basingstoke, Hampshire.
6857	Oct. 1912	*SIMMONS, GEORGE HERBERT ..	10, High Street, Doncaster, Yorks.
7375	Oct. 1913	*SIMMS, HAROLD COUSER	6, Bonavista Terrace, Curran Road Larne, Co. Antrim.
6050	Oct. 1910	*SIMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	Southerndown, St. James' Park, Harrogate.
5274	Oct. 1907	*SIMPSON, FRANCIS ALEXANDER ..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue Shannon Court, Bristol.
6117	Feb. 1911	*SIMS, NUGENT WOOLCOTT	25, Greenhill Road, Harlesden, N.W.
7376	Oct. 1913	*SINGER, WILLIAM HENRY	Woodside, Highwalls, Dinas Powell Glam.
5774	Oct. 1909	*SISSONS, WILLIAM WYRILL ..	Waterloo Manor, Garforth, near Leeds.
6858	Oct. 1912	*SKARRATT, RONALD JAMES MARTIN	2, Berkeley Place, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
2714	Oct. 1894	*SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL	Londonderry, Dominica, British West Indies.
5775	Oct. 1909	*SKEEN, ERNEST ALEXANDER ..	66, Kilmartin Avenue, Norbury, S.W.
4615	Oct. 1905	*SKEFFINGTON, THOMAS ASHFORD	
4526	Oct. 1904	*SKELT, FREDERICK MITCHELL ..	62, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, E.
3166	Feb. 1897	*SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES ..	Valuer's Office, 5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
7377	Oct. 1913	*SKINNER, RUSSELL EDWARD ..	Penolver, Ridgeway Road, Redhill Surrey.
6859	Oct. 1912	*SKIPPER, REGINALD HAYWARD ..	Valuer's Office, 32, Full Street, Derby.
7378	Oct. 1913	*SKITMORE, THOMAS	45, Talbot Street, Rugeley, Staffs.
5538	Oct. 1908	*SKITT, ARTHUR HOWARD WAKEM	28, London Street, Greenwich, S.E.
6981	Feb. 1913	*SKITT, ROWLAND COLLEY	Ras el Khalig, Lower Egypt.
4527	Oct. 1904	*SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE ..	38, Sightcliffe Road, Brighouse, Yorkshire.

ip. lo.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
50	Jan. 1884	SLADE, ISAAC	3, Claremont Road, West Kirby, Cheshire.
66	Oct. 1902	*SLATER, ARTHUR JAMES	P.W.D., Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.
60	Oct. 1912	*SLATER, JOHN	111, Downton Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
29	Oct. 1904	*SMALL, LEONARD JOHN	Woodford Urban District Council, Wood- ford Green, Essex.
97	Oct. 1905	*SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES	Streatley-on-Thames, Berkshire.
61	Oct. 1912	*SMITH, ALFRED EDWARD	15, St. Mary's Road, Highfield Avenue, Golder's Green, N.W.
79	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, ARTHUR DOUGLAS NOEL	30, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
62	Oct. 1912	*SMITH, ARTHUR FREDERICK	19, Lancaster Road, New Southgate, N.
68	Oct. 1902	*SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON	Messrs. Robins and Hine, 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
80	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, CHARLES HERBERT	The Uplands, Calderbank Avenue, Urmston, near Manchester.
70	Oct. 1902	*SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP	Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
72	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, DAVID IVOR	15, Charlton Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire.
91	Oct. 1899	*SMITH, DOUGLAS	Orford Estate Office, Thwaite, Erping- ham, Norfolk.
98	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, EDMUND GEORGE	Valuer's Office, 57, Albion Place, Reading.
81	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, EDWIN	123, London Road, Neath, Glam.
73	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, ERNEST DISRAELI	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
80	Oct. 1904	*SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford, Kent.
74	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, ERNEST LEONARD	Eversley, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.
75	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, EWART WALLACE	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
32	Oct. 1903	*SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham, Norfolk.
76	Oct. 1909	*SMITH, FRANKLIN	91, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
77	Oct. 1909	*SMITH, GEORGE	Bridge Trust House, High Street, Eton, Bucks.
98	Oct. 1898	*SMITH, GEORGE HENRY	1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
75	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, GEORGE STUART ST. JOHN	Ivy House, High Street, Uckfield, Sussex.
42	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, HAROLD	61, Gipsy Lane, Earlam Rise, Norwich.
61	Oct. 1910	*SMITH, HAROLD EZRA	13, Dunstable Road, Luton, Beds.
61	Oct. 1904	*SMITH, HAROLD ROBERT	The Cottage, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
76	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, HAROLD SANKEY	Dunoilan, 112, Tonbridge Road, Maid- stone.
33	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, HARRY	42, Devonshire Street, Keighley, Yorks.
33	Oct. 1903	*SMITH, HARRY VINCENT	75, Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.
9	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK GEORGE	Estate Office, Waldershare Park, Dover.
3	Oct. 1912	*SMITH, HERBERT GORDON	Sunnyside, Monkseaton, Northumberland
2	Oct. 1901	*SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7384	Oct. 1913	*§SMITH, HUBERT JOHN	45, Coleraine Road, Blackheath, S.E.
5033	Oct. 1906	*SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	Shipley Fields, Frizinghall, Bradford
5277	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, JOHN HAROLD	44, St. Andrews, Uxbridge, W.
4800	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, PERCIVAL	Temperance Hotel, Needham Mark Suffolk.
5778	Oct. 1909	*§SMITH, SIDNEY	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Street W.C.
4802	Oct. 1905	*§SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Paddington, W.
2990	Oct. 1895	*SMITHELLS, EDWIN	40, Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Birm- ingham.
7385	Oct. 1913	*SMYTH, JAMES	22, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
6376	Oct. 1911	*§SMYTH-RICHARDS, FREDERICK GEORGE.	Filleigh Lodge, near South Molton, Devon.
1905	Nov. 1890	*SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN ..	Church Street and Wingfield Road Trowbridge, Wilts.
7386	Oct. 1913	*§SNELL, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Brierwood, Mountfield Road, Church End, Finchley, N.
5779	Oct. 1909	*SNOOK, HOWARD VIRTUE	Westfield, West Street, Haslemere Surrey.
3266	Oct. 1897	*SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN	8, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
7387	Oct. 1913	*§SOLOMONS, ERNEST ALBERT ..	1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
6864	Oct. 1912	*SORRELL, GODFREY ALFRED VICTOR	Manila, Boston Avenue, Southend-on- Sea, Essex.
5034	Oct. 1906	*SORRELL, HAROLD VALENTINE ..	Clarence Chambers, Clarence Street Southend-on-Sea.
6865	Oct. 1912	*§SORTWELL, ARTHUR ROBERT ..	17, Hamilton Road, Ealing, W.
6377	Oct. 1911	*SOURAY, EDWIN GUY	176, West End Lane, W. Ham- stead, N.W.
3267	Oct. 1897	*SOUTHCORBE, JOHN CHARLES ..	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, Devon
6378	Oct. 1911	*SOUTHGATE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	183, Byron Avenue, Manor Park, Es-
6866	Oct. 1912	*§SPARKS, FERNLY GEORGE	Rosendale, Littledown Road, Bourne- mouth, Hants.
3495	Feb. 1899	*SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE ..	Quarantine Service, Tor, via Sue- Egypt.
6867	Oct. 1912	*SPEED, SYDNEY CHARLES	61, Bethune Road, Stoke Newington,
1906	Nov. 1890	*SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX	Bank Plain, Norwich.
6868	Oct. 1912	*§SPENCER, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Pevensey, Ebury Road, Rickman- worth, Herts.
5578	Feb. 1909	*SPENCER, AUBREY VERE	Cuddington, Aylesbury, Bucks.
4267	Oct. 1903	*SPENCER, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS	Architect's Department, London Coun- Council, S.W.
6869	Oct. 1912	*SPICER, ARTHUR CHARLES	Palmeira Towers, Westcliff-on-S- Essex.
6379	Oct. 1911	*SPINK, JAMES	18, Maclise Road, West Kensington W.

P. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
9	Oct. 1908	*[SPOONER, HERBERT JOHN	66, Gore Road, Victoria Park, N.E.
0	Oct. 1911	*SPRY, WILLIAM MURRAY STRADDAR	Engineer's Office, Headquarters, Victoria Barracks, Brisbane, Queensland.
8	Oct. 1903	*[SPYER, GEORGE	Finchley Road Station, L. and N.W. Rly., Hampstead, N.W.
5	Oct. 1905	*[STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE	Old Bank, Reigate, Surrey.
3	Oct. 1910	*[STAFFORD, JAMES NEILSON GREENLEES	206, Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
0	Oct. 1898	*STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO ..	Estate Office, Audley End, Saffron Walden, Essex.
6	Oct. 1906	*STAMFORD, ALFRED ARTHUR ..	23, Lower Green Road, Esher, Surrey.
7	Oct. 1906	*[STAMPER, THOMAS HENRY GIL- BORN	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
0	Oct. 1912	*[STANBRIDGE, ARCHIBALD ROBERT	22, Manor Road, Merton Park, S.W.
0	Oct. 1908	*STANIER, THOMAS MACPHERSON	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard, Cornwall.
1	Oct. 1911	*STANLEY, GEORGE	Public Works Department, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.
4	Oct. 1910	*STANLEY, GERALD	Sunny Croft, Trowbridge, Wilts.
5	Oct. 1910	*STANLEY, OWEN GEOFFREY ..	Waverley, Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey.
2	Oct. 1908	*STAPLETON, GEORGE AUBREY ..	33, St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, S.E.
1	Oct. 1912	*STARLEY, BERNARD	46, Holyhead Road, Coventry, Warwickshire, and 202, New Birks Building, Phillips Square, Montreal, P.Q.
5	Oct. 1900	*[STEAD, EDWARD JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor, Wells, Somerset.
8	Oct. 1913	*STEDDY, HARRY CHARLES ..	28, Princes Square, Bayswater, W.
6	Oct. 1910	*STEDEFORD, JOHN BRITTON ..	189, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E.
7	Oct. 1910	*[STEDHAM, PERCY NORMAN ..	91, West Street, Fareham, Hants.
7	Oct. 1901	*STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Richmond House, Cranleigh, Surrey.
9	Oct. 1913	*[STEDMAN, ERNEST WALTER ..	Ennerdale, Brownlow Road, Redhill, Surrey.
5	Oct. 1904	*STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE ..	c/o R. E. Couchman, 75, New Street, Birmingham.
3	Oct. 1910	*STEEL, ALEXANDER McKEAND	8 and 9, Newmarket Street, Hereford.
0	Oct. 1909	*STEPHENSON, CHAMBRE CORCOR STILLINGTON	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
6	Oct. 1904	*STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD	Victoria Buildings, Grainger St. West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
0	Oct. 1913	*STEVENS, ALFRED GEORGE ..	Broad Street, Penryn, Cornwall.
1	Oct. 1909	*[STEVENS, BENJAMIN	Heathcote, Little Common Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6060	Oct. 1910	*STEVENS, LEWIS JOHN	78, Milton Road, Hanwell, W.
7391	Oct. 1913	*STEVENS, ROLAND HONYEL ..	Budgenor, Park Drive, Hampstead N.W.
5280	Oct. 1907	* STEVENS, WILLIAM FREDERICK HOOD	Granville House, Arundel Street Strand, W.C.
7392	Oct. 1913	* STEVENS, WILMOT DRIFFIELD ..	Nunthorpe, S.O., Yorkshire.
6061	Oct. 1910	* STEVENSON, ALEXANDER EWING	Blawarthill, Yoker, by Glasgow.
710	Jan. 1882	STEVENSON, FREDERICK J. ..	Portland Office, Queen Anne Street, E
7477	Feb. 1914	*STEWART, GEORGE EDWARD ..	c/o Dr. R. T. Locke, Jaboticabal, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.
6872	Oct. 1912	* STEWART, ALEXANDER WYPER ..	62, New Street, Stonehouse, Lanarkshire
6873	Oct. 1912	*STEWART, ALISTER DOUGLAS ..	Plas Lodwic, Bangor, N. Wales.
6874	Oct. 1912	* STEWART, NEIL	79, Whipcord Lane, Chester.
7393	Oct. 1913	* STEWART, WILLIAM HINTON ..	Rowanlea, Truscott Avenue, Wintour Bournemouth, Hants.
7394	Oct. 1913	*STILES, ARTHUR	Lincoln House, Ponder's End, Middlesex.
5281	Oct. 1907	* STILES, HERBERT	20, Temple Sheen Road, East Sheen S.W.
4807	Oct. 1905	* STIMSON, DOUGLAS CECIL	52, Brixton Hill, S.W.
3630	Feb. 1900	* STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK	88, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.
3270	Oct. 1897	* STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY ..	12, New Kent Road, S.E.
3737	Oct. 1900	*STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY ..	Cumrew, Radlett, Herts.
6382	Oct. 1911	*STOKES, EDGAR EDWARD	Agricultural Organiser, Shire Hall Nottingham.
3738	Oct. 1900	* STONE, CYRIL FRANK	Stenfur, Furzefield Crescent, Reigate Surrey.
5782	Oct. 1909	*STONE, HENRY WALCOTT	Lloyd Bank Chambers, North Street Taunton, Somersetshire.
7395	Oct. 1913	*STONE, LEONARD VICTOR	Hazeldene, Shawfield Park, Bromley Kent.
5282	Oct. 1907	*STONEHAM, FREDERIC MARTYN	32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., E and 48, St. Thomas' Rd., Brentwood Essex.
5783	Oct. 1909	*STOPHER, GEORGE	Corbiere, Maurice Road, King's Heath Birmingham.
5283	Oct. 1907	* STOPS, HERBERT JACKSON	Towcester, Northamptonshire.
7396	Oct. 1913	* STOREY, JOHN RAWLINSON ..	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
6875	Oct. 1912	* STORRY, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCOTT	Valuer's Dept., Inland Revenue, District Office, Yorks.

No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3	Oct. 1910	* STOTT, HERBERT WHARTON ..	Bay Hall, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
3	Dec. 1882	STOWER, JOSEPH	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
4	Oct. 1910	* STRACHAN, ROBERT GORDON ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
4	Oct. 1909	* †STRATHERN, TOM DALRYMPLE ..	Estate Office, Grantley, Ripon, Yorks.
5	Oct. 1910	* STRATTON, PHILIP	Fernleigh, Merridale, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
3	Oct. 1911	*STREETER, EDWIN FREDERICK WILLIAM	22, Church Lane, Old Charlton, Kent.
7	Oct. 1913	*STRETTON, JOHN WILLIAM ..	196, Strand, W.C.
4	Oct. 1907	*STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN ..	Messrs. Stride and Son, 63, East Street, Chichester.
6	Oct. 1910	* STROUD, ALBERT WILLIAM ..	51, Graemesdyke Avenue, East Sheen, S.W.
9	Oct. 1900	* STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD ..	32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.
3	Oct. 1903	* STRUDWICK, PHILIP	14, Croft Villas, Green Lane, New Eltham, Kent.
4	Oct. 1903	* STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitelands, Witham, Essex.
6	Oct. 1912	* STUART, FRANCIS DONALD ..	38, Cleveland Terrace, Darlington, Durham.
4	Oct. 1896	*STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB ..	37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
7	Oct. 1910	*STUBINGTON, ROBERT ALAN ..	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
4	Oct. 1911	*STUBINGTON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
8	Feb. 1889	*STUCKE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg, and P.O. Box 91, Bloemfontein, B.S.A.
6	Jan. 1886	*STURGESS, JOHN MOORE ..	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge, Kent.
8	Oct. 1905	*STURT, LESLIE	Highgate Station (G.N.R.), N.
7	Oct. 1912	* SUDDARDS, FRANK	Valuer's Office, Otley Street, Skipton, Yorks.
5	Oct. 1909	*SUGDEN, ALBERT JOWETT ..	Architect's Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
5	Oct. 1907	* SUMMERFIELD, HORACE	Overdale, Wherwell Road, Guildford.
8	Jan. 1891	*SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
9	Oct. 1906	*SUNDERLAND, AMOS	36, Edith Road, South Norwood, S.E.
0	Oct. 1901	*SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM	134, Fleet Street, E.C.
8	Oct. 1913	*SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	29, Wellington Road, Todmorden, Lanes.
2	Feb. 1906	*SUTTON, CECIL N. STAFFORD ..	Estate Office, Brockenhurst, Hampshire.
7	Oct. 1909	*SWAIN, GEORGE HENRY	8 & 10, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
3	Oct. 1898	*SWAN, HARROLD	18, Wandle Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W.
3	Oct. 1897	* SWANWICK, BRUCE, M.A. (Oxon.)	The Thatched House, Coates, Ciren- cester, Gloucester.
8	Oct. 1910	* SWORDER, JOHN PERKINS ..	11, Benet Street, Cambridge.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6235	Oct. 1911	*SYKES, CYRIL	93, Mortimer Street, W.
6386	Oct. 1911	*¶SYKES, WILFRED ELSWORTH ..	Montague House, South Street, Cottingham, E. Yorks.
5544	Oct. 1908	*SYMES, EDWARD DOUGLAS ..	9, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
4809	Oct. 1905	*¶SYMES, JAMES GORDON ..	Surveyor's Department, South Eastern Railway, 84, Tooley Street, London Bridge, E.C.
4076	Oct. 1902	*SYMES, WILLIAM CHARLES ..	22, Elgin Road, Alexandra Park, N.
6357	Oct. 1911	*SYMONS, CECIL FREDERICK ..	Snapper, Barnstaple, N. Devon.
5040	Oct. 1906	*¶§SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE ..	Messrs. Barker, Coppack and Wickham, St. Werburgh's Chamber, Chester.
6069	Oct. 1910	*¶SYMS, REGINALD HARDY ..	County Surveyor's Office, Newtown Montgomery.
7399	Oct. 1913	*TACK, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	68, Damems Road, Keighley, Yorkshire.
3595	Oct. 1899	*TAIT, FRANK VINCENT ..	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth, Herts.
5817	Nov. 1909	*TAIT, JOHN WILSON ..	Gresham Buildings, 71, George Street, Edinburgh.
4275	Oct. 1903	*¶TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE ..	The Town Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.
5286	Oct. 1907	*TALBOT-PONSONBY, ARTHUR HUGH BRABAZON ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
5041	Oct. 1906	*¶TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS ..	1, Bold Square, Chester.
6378	Oct. 1912	*¶TANNER, ARTHUR RALPH ..	18, Kensington Hall Gardens, West Kensington, W.
7400	Oct. 1913	*TAPLIN, GEORGE AUBREY ..	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
4540	Oct. 1904	*TATE, HENRY TINDALL ..	6, Arlington Avenue, Cottingham, Yorkshire.
4078	Oct. 1902	*TAYLER, VIVIAN ALFRED ..	New Labu Estate, Labu, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.

Slip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
88	Oct. 1907	*TAYLOR, ALFRED MOULTON ..	21, Church Hill, Leamington, Warwickshire.
70	Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, ARTHUR BRASSEY ..	Ingestre, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.
71	Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, DAVID HENRY ..	56, Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W.
45	Oct. 1908	*TAYLOR, ERNEST	c/o McCrystal, Garrett & Taylor, Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.
72	Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, FRANK GEOFFREY ..	8, Montague Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
88	Oct. 1909	*TAYLOR, FREDERICK HALE ..	c.o. D. Roberts, 19, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
46	Oct. 1908	*TAYLOR, GEORGE ARTHUR ..	Town Hall, Wath-on-Dearne, Yorkshire.
89	Oct. 1909	*TAYLOR, GEORGE D.	50, Upper English Street, Armagh.
101	Oct. 1913	*TAYLOR, GEORGE SCARBOROUGH	Northover, Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W.
90	Oct. 1909	*TAYLOR, HAROLD TOM	Hillesley, 4, Rosehill Road, Swansea.
41	Oct. 1904	*TAYLOR, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	Surveyor's and Estate Office, Great Western Railway, Paddington Station, W.
88	Oct. 1911	*TAYLOR, JOHN	c/o Swan & Maclaren, Singapore.
74	Oct. 1897	*TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE ..	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
89	Oct. 1907	*TAYLOR, JOHN HENLEY	"Ingleside," Golden Manor, Hanwell, W.
79	Oct. 1912	*TAYLOR, JOHN HOWARTH	38, Manor Avenue, Fulwood, Preston, Lancs.
94	Oct. 1901	*TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH	The Cottage, Maiden Bradley, Bath.
95	Oct. 1901	*TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS	Priory Bank, Monmouth.
80	Oct. 1912	*TAYLOR, SHEPHERD HOAD, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.
73	Feb. 1906	*TAYLOR, THOMAS OSBORNE ..	30, King's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
73	Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, WALTER FLOYD	19, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
11	Oct. 1905	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM GRAHAM ..	Ingleside, Hanwell, W.
81	Oct. 1912	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM JOHN PALMER	24, Clarendon Road, Redland, Bristol.
402	Oct. 1913	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM KENNETH WENTWORTH	18, Woodstock Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
89	Oct. 1911	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM LING	54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
403	Oct. 1913	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM THOMAS PERCY	21, Station Road, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
390	Oct. 1911	*TEARE, FRANK	238, Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.
812	Oct. 1905	*TEARE, JOSEPH ERNEST	17, Farrant Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
813	Oct. 1905	*TEASDALE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	9, Persehouse Street, Walsall, Staffs.
82	Oct. 1912	*TEBBIT, CHARLES LEONARD ..	Braintris, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.
542	Oct. 1904	*TEMPLE, ALFRED	The Clarence Street Estate Office, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6391	Oct. 1911	*¶TEMPLE, RICHARD, JUN. . . .	Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.
6392	Oct. 1911	*TEMPLETON, STANLEY JAMES . .	22, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
3596	Oct. 1899	*¶TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM . .	Low Royd, St. Olave's Road, York.
6074	Oct. 1910	*¶THAKE, ROBERT FREDERICK WILLIAM	5, Roman Road, Bemerton, Salisbury.
6982	Feb. 1913	*THATCHER, IVAN JAMES	129, Lewisham Road, Lewisham, S.E.
7404	Oct. 1913	*¶THAYER, JOHN DIAMOND	1, Harringay Avenue, Liverpool.
6393	Oct. 1911	*¶THICKPENNY, CHARLES REGINALD, A.R.I.B.A.	19, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
6118	Feb. 1911	*¶THOBURN, HUGH FORSYTH . . .	30, Station Road, Anerley, S.E.
6983	Feb. 1913	*¶THOMAS, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER LLEWELLYN	Grove Lodge, Hunton, Kent.
4855	Feb. 1906	THOMAS, ALFRED WILLIAM . . .	Director of Works Department Admiralty, S.W.
4814	Oct. 1905	*THOMAS, ARTHUR JOHN	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
7405	Oct. 1913	*THOMAS, EDMUND WILLIAM . . .	2, Station Road, Cymmer, Port Talbot Glam.
4277	Oct. 1903	*THOMAS, ERNEST JAMES	140, High Street, Gosport, Hampshire.
6075	Oct. 1910	*THOMAS, FREDERICK CHARLES . .	"Tanita," Vale Road, Claygate, Surrey.
4815	Oct. 1905	*¶THOMAS, FREDERICK JAMES . .	35, Somerset Road, Newport, Mon.
7406	Oct. 1913	*THOMAS, FREDERICK MOWBRAY .	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
5791	Oct. 1909	*¶THOMAS, JAMES HUGH TREMAYNE	7, Woodville Road, Ealing, W.
4081	Oct. 1902	*THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND . .	Athenæum Chambers, 24, Nicholas Street, Bristol.
6077	Oct. 1910	*¶THOMAS, ROBERT ROGERS	36, Bryn Road, Swansea.
6883	Oct. 1912	*THOMAS, THOMAS DAVID	182, High Street, Treorchy, Rhondda Glam.
7407	Oct. 1913	*THOMAS, WILFRID BOWEN	7, King Street, Camarthen.
7408	Oct. 1913	*THOMAS, WILLIAM OLIVER	Epworth House, Tadcaster, Yorks.
6884	Oct. 1912	*THOMAS, WILLIAM REGINALD . .	130, Elm Road, New Malden, Surrey.
5043	Oct. 1906	*¶THOMERSON, ALBERT	9, Finsbury Square, E.C.
5291	Oct. 1907	*THOMPSON, ALFRED ALEXANDER	Trym, Putney Heath Lane, Putney S.W.
6078	Oct. 1910	*THOMPSON, ARNOLD JOHN	15, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
6885	Oct. 1912	*¶THOMPSON, ARTHUR TAYLOR . .	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs.
6886	Oct. 1912	*THOMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM WARD, A.R.I.B.A.	17, St. George's Terrace, Rochester.
2720	Oct. 1894	*THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM GEORGE HUGH	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
2611	Oct. 1893	*THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT .	20, Kedleston Road, Derby.
5292	Oct. 1907	*THOMPSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM .	Birkrigg, Ashford, Middlesex.
4278	Oct. 1903	*†THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW	Knighton House, Leicester.
2721	Oct. 1894	*THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN . .	4, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
5547	Oct. 1908	*THOMPSON, NEWTON DUKINFIELD	Caterham Valley, Surrey.

D. p. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
15	Mar. 1895	*THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN ..	Messrs. J. Rider, Hunt and Co., Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
4	Oct. 1906	*THOMPSON, THOMAS ERRINGTON	Estate Office, Swarccliffe, Birstwith, via Leeds.
4	Oct. 1911	*THOMSON, CHARLTON	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
7	Oct. 1912	*THOMSON, DAVID	9, Blackness Avenue, Dundee.
8	Oct. 1912	*THOMSON, GEORGE	Chapelthorpe, Wakefield, Yorks.
3	Oct. 1904	*THOMSON, HERBERT DAVID ..	5, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
9	Oct. 1912	*THOMSON, JAMES BLACK	Public Offices, Southall, Middlesex.
9	Oct. 1913	*THOMSON, JOHN SUTHERLAND ..	7, North Street, Elgin, N.B.
9	Oct. 1910	*THORNLEY, HAROLD VICTOR ..	72, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
5	Oct. 1911	*THORPE, ARTHUR RALPH	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
0	Oct. 1913	*THORPE, RAYMOND WILLIAM ..	East Lynne, Leicester Road, New Barnet, Herts.
9	Oct. 1899	*THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER ..	8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.
5	Oct. 1904	*THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK ..	Messrs. Cunningham and Gibaud, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
0	Oct. 1910	*TICKLE, ARTHUR GEORGE WARNHAM	Buildings Ordnance Office, Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
3	Oct. 1902	*TIDEY, HERBERT GORDON	3, Pentonville Road, Islington, N.
5	Oct. 1906	*TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE ..	3, Woodland Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.
6	Oct. 1911	*TIFFEN, JOHN HALL	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
11	Oct. 1913	*TIFFEN, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
00	Oct. 1899	*TIGHE, ARTHUR	White Wick, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
0	Oct. 1912	*TIPLADY, FREDERICK CHESTER ..	16, Mosshall Villas, North Finchley, N.
8	Oct. 1901	*TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	Strand Estate Office, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
17	Oct. 1905	*TIVENDALE, THOMAS	Highgate Station, G.N.R., N.
18	Oct. 1904	*TOBIAS, MAURICE	Architect's Department, London County Council, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.
01	Oct. 1912	*TODD, BENJAMIN JOSEPH GRAVES	16, Montgomery Street, Cardiff.
49	Oct. 1904	*TODD, LESLIE EDWARD	Warwick House, Theale, Reading.
50	Oct. 1904	*TOLEY, ERNEST ALBERT	61, Drayton Bridge Road, Hanwell, W.
7	Oct. 1911	*TOLEY, FRANK	154, Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, W.
12	Oct. 1913	*TOLL, STANLEY	69, Calcott Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
46	Oct. 1906	*TOMKINS, SAMUEL EDWARD ..	51, Lynton Avenue, West Ealing, W.
30	Oct. 1903	*TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hollydene, Birchington, Kent.
32	Oct. 1912	*TOMMY, ARTHUR	Clarence House, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
33	Oct. 1912	*TOMSON, MAYNARD	Bedford House, Luton, Beds.
34	Oct. 1911	*TONG, FREDERICK NORMAN ..	12, Shrewsbury Road, Bolton, Lancs.
94	Oct. 1912	*TOWER, HUGH CHRISTOPHER ..	Peniarth Estate Office, Towyn, Merionethshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3136	Oct. 1896	*TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE ..	25, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 5, Marks Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5793	Oct. 1909	*TOWNLEY, HERBERT LIONEL ..	Ivanhoe, Tubbenden Lane, Farnborough Kent.
3745	Oct. 1900	*TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY ..	Pyenot, Highcliff Drive, Leigh-on-Sea Essex.
6984	Feb. 1913	*TOWNSEND, CECIL PHILIP ..	Lawnfield, Castle Hill, Maidenhead Berks.
5293	Oct. 1907	*TOWNSEND, EDWARD ALDRIDGE	50, Lavender Hill, Enfield, Middlesex.
1979	Jan. 1891	*TOWNSEND, GEORGE JAMES ..	Architect's Department, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6399	Oct. 1911	*TRACY, BERNARD DAVID, A.R.I.B.A.	Limoilou, Croxley Green, S.O., Herts.
5294	Oct. 1907	*TRAFFORD, FRANCIS NOEL ..	Birkenlærae, Upper Tooting Park, S.W.
6895	Oct. 1912	*TREBBLE, SAMUEL ..	9, Hammet Street, Taunton, Somerset.
6896	Oct. 1912	*TREMELLEN, ENNER THORNEY ..	Clifton House, Aberdare, S. Wales.
7413	Oct. 1913	*TRENCH, WALDO TALBOT ..	Department of Natural Resources Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary Alberta, Canada.
5047	Oct. 1906	*TRESIDDER, HENRY EDMUND ..	7, Marlborough Road, Falmouth, Cornwall.
7414	Oct. 1913	*TROKE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	36, Malvern Road, Hornsey, N.
5795	Oct. 1909	*TROLLOPE, FRANCIS HENRY MOORE	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
6081	Oct. 1910	*TROLLOPE, ROBERT JOHN ..	25, Mount Street, W.
6897	Oct. 1912	*TROTTER, GERARD ..	Witham, Essex.
5295	Oct. 1907	*TROWBRIDGE, FRANK WILLIAM	18, Borough High Street, London Bridge, S.E.
5048	Oct. 1906	*TUCKER, ARTHUR HAINES ..	Capital and Counties Bank, Steyning and 26, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
4551	Oct. 1904	*TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST ..	Estate Office, Gallowhill, Morpeth Northumberland.
6898	Oct. 1912	*TURNELL, ROBERT DOUGLAS ..	3, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.
5296	Oct. 1907	*TURNER, ALBURY CHARLES ..	34, Moseley Terrace, Counden Road Coventry, Warwickshire.
6401	Oct. 1911	*TURNER, ALEXANDER WAKE- FIELD	Highfield House, Guildford, Surrey.
6082	Oct. 1910	*TURNER, ARTHUR ..	"Derncleugh," Grove Park, Wanstead N.E.
6083	Oct. 1910	*TURNER, AUGUSTUS GARDNER ..	Westbourne House, Richmond Road Twickenham, Middlesex.
7415	Oct. 1913	*TURNER, DOUGLAS WARNER ..	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Nottingham hamshire.

ip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
78	Oct. 1897	*TURNER, DRYSDALE	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.
74	Feb. 1906	*TURNER, EDGAR PASSAND	34, Westleigh Road, Leicester.
97	Oct. 1907	*TURNER, HAROLD ERNEST	Redcot, Mottram Road, Stalybridge, Cheshire.
01	Oct. 1899	*TURNER, HENRY	19, Walnut Street, Southport, Lancs.
19	Oct. 1905	*TURNER, HENRY CHARLES PETTIT	204, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
76	Oct. 1913	*TURNER, HENRY COVENTON	59, Broxholm Road, West Norwood, S.E.
79	Oct. 1897	*TURNER, HERBERT	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
09	Oct. 1901	*TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON	10, Struan Place, Inverkeithing, Fife, Scotland.
96	Oct. 1909	*TURNER, JOSCELIN MAITLAND	c.o. H. Hasluck, Ofverum, Sweden.
94	May 1887	*TURNER, PERCY	Dale Hall, Henley Road, Ipswich.
46	Oct. 1900	*TURNER, VINCENT	Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer, Town Hall, Bilston, Staffs.
02	Oct. 1911	*TURNER, WILFRID ARCHER	The Gables, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.
99	Oct. 1912	*TURPIN, WILFRID	19, Albury Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
03	Oct. 1911	*TWEEDIE, FREDERICK CHARLES	29, Colinton Road, Edinburgh.
00	Oct. 1912	*TWEEDIE, JAMES IRVING, A.R.I.B.A.	Mount Pleasant, Newton-Stewart, N.B.
17	Oct. 1913	*TWEEDY, ARTHUR BRITTON	21, Ombersley Road, Newport, Mon- mouthshire.
12	Oct. 1893	*TYLER, WILLIAM BOTT	Estate Department, L. and N. W. Ry., Euston Station, N.W.
04	Oct. 1911	*TYMMS, DOUGLAS JAMES	13, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
18	Oct. 1913	*TYRRELL, OSCAR	12, St. Paul's Mansions, Hammersmith, W.
75	Feb. 1906	*TYSER, GRAFTON LESLIE	38, Clifton Hill, N.W.
84	Oct. 1910	*TYSON, GEORGE ALFRED	27, Ronalds Road, Highbury, N.
88	May 1884	UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
98	Oct. 1907	*ULLYETT, LESLIE GEORGE STANTON	21, The Market, Green Lanes, Palmer's Green, N.
20	Oct. 1905	*UPTON, THOMAS HERBERT	66, Station Road, Horsham, Sussex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6901	Oct. 1912	*VANSTONE, CHARLES DOUGLAS HOWARD	"Athenaia," Headland Park, Paignton Devon.
6085	Oct. 1910	*VANSTONE, FREDERICK WILLIAM ELLIOTT	2, Palace Chambers, Paignton, Devon.
6902	Oct. 1912	*VANSTONE, STANLEY PAUL	"Athenaia," Headland Park, Paignton Devon.
4552	Oct. 1904	*VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER	Cliveden Chambers, Maidenhead, Berks shire.
7420	Oct. 1913	*VEAL, WILFRED HENRY	Awkley, Sterte, Poole, Dorset.
3280	Oct. 1897	*VEIT, LEONARD JAMES	7, Commercial Road, S.W.
5049	Oct. 1906	*VENNING HARRY JOHN, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Bedford Row, W.C.
4553	Oct. 1904	*VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE HAROLD	Ossulston, Copland Avenue, Wembley Middlesex.
6904	Oct. 1912	*VICKERS, CHARLES GOLDTHORPE	The Manor House, Silver Hill, Sheffield
5798	Oct. 1909	*VIGERS, GEOFFREY LESLIE	4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.3
6405	Oct. 1911	*VILLAR, PHILIP LOVIBOND	Tauntfield House, Taunton, Somerset
3910	Oct. 1901	*VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon
5799	Oct. 1909	*VINCE, FREDERIC HAROLD	41, St. John's Road, Watford, Herts
6086	Oct. 1910	*VINE, WILFRID GORDON	6, George Street, Euston Road, N.W.
4822	Oct. 1905	*Vining, ERIC LESLIE RANDALL	7, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
6406	Oct. 1911	*VINT, JAMES HENRY WHITE	9, Theobald Road, Lea Bridge Road Leyton, E.
7421	Oct. 1913	*VINTER, PAMPLIN MAULDIN	5, High Road, Wood Green, N.
4554	Oct. 1904	*VOISEY, PERCY DEERING	12, North Avenue, Polsloe Road Exeter.
4555	Oct. 1904	*VOYCE, JOHN	35, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
6985	Feb. 1913	*WADDELL, GAVIN	Weston Bank, Plains, Airdrie, N.B.
6407	Oct. 1911	*WADDINGTON, WILLIAM	66, Clarendon Road, Walthamstow Essex.
1464	Feb. 1888	*WADE, HENRY	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
6087	Oct. 1910	*WADE, REGINALD SIDNEY	Red House, Overhill Road, Lordship Lane, S.E.
5299	Oct. 1907	*WADMAN, ALBERT JOHN	6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandrie Egypt.

Ship No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
422	Oct. 1913	*WADMORE, EDWIN ARTHUR ..	Wembdon, Bridgwater, Somerset.
300	Oct. 1909	*WADSLEY, MICHAEL JAMES ..	Valuation Department, 6, Albion Street, Hull.
300	Oct. 1907	*WADSWORTH, JAMES MOFFATT ..	7, Crabtree Lane, Harpenden, Herts.
423	Oct. 1913	*WAGGETT, CYRIL FREDERICK WILLIAM	42, Courthope Road, Hampstead, N.W.
549	Oct. 1908	*WAGSTAFF, FREDERICK HOWARD	Carrickbawn, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
388	Oct. 1910	*WALKER, CECIL EDWARD	c.o. Hall & Steavenson, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
089	Oct. 1910	*WALKER, CYRIL HERBERT	Riversdale, Coombs Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
424	Oct. 1913	*WALKER, DENHAM	Ingram House, Stockwell Road, S.W.
425	Oct. 1913	*WALKER, GEORGE DUTTON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
302	Oct. 1907	*WALKER, HENRY HAVELOCK	Richmond Chambers, Railway Road, Sheringham, Norfolk.
906	Oct. 1912	*WALKER, JAMES	16, Richmond Avenue, Merton Park, S.W.
907	Oct. 1912	*WALKER, JAMES CHALMERS	Oaklands, Efail-Isaf, near Pontypridd, Glam.
301	Oct. 1909	*WALKER, JOHN WILLIS	28, Park Villas, Cottingham, E. Yorkshire.
426	Oct. 1913	*WALKER, SYDNEY STRATTON	26, East Parade, Leeds.
408	Oct. 1911	*WALKER, VINCENT STANLEY	Borough Surveyor's Office, Doncaster, Yorks.
427	Oct. 1913	*WALKER, WILLIAM ALBERT	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
3024	Jan. 1896	*WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES	Thornroyd, Wakefield Road, Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
4287	Oct. 1903	*WALL, IRVING	Lindisfarne, Albert Park Road, Malvern, Worcestershire.
3090	Oct. 1910	*WALL, JOHN ERNEST	7, Richmond Road, Ilford, Essex.
5550	Oct. 1908	*WALLACE, CHARLES ADAM	City Engineer's Department, Town Hall Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
4288	Oct. 1903	*WALLACE, HERBERT ALEXANDER CRAIG	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
4556	Oct. 1904	*WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	Valuation Offices, Inland Revenue, Midland Bank Buildings, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
4823	Oct. 1905	*WALLER, HORACE	Hall Cottage, Yateley, Hants.
5802	Oct. 1909	*WALLER, WATHEN ARTHUR	The Owls, Arthur Road, Slough, Bucks.
7423	Oct. 1913	*WALLIS, AUSTIN SERJEANT	

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5803	Oct. 1909	*¶WALMESLEY-COTHAM, IVAN ..	17, Aughton Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs.
4557	Oct. 1904	*¶WALSH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Ardenconnel, Fallow Court Avenue, North Finchley, N.
4289	Oct. 1903	*¶WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES ..	17, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
7429	Oct. 1913	*WALTERS, PERCY THOMAS..	P.W.D., Union Buildings, Pretoria, S.A.
5052	Oct. 1906	*¶WALTERS, WILLIAM DAVID ..	1, Llanfair Road, Penygraig, Glamorgan-shire.
6409	Oct. 1911	*¶WALTHER, REGINALD BATTERSBY	31, Marmion Road, Liverpool.
7430	Oct. 1913	*¶WALTON, ARTHUR ATKINSON ..	The Manor House, Chilwell, Nottingham, ham.
3281	Oct. 1897	*WALTON, EDGAR THOMAS..	c/o Swan and MacLaren, Singapore Straits Settlements.
6091	Oct. 1910	*¶WAPSHOTT, FRANCIS ELLISS ..	Queen Street Chambers, Maidenhead, Berks.
6410	Oct. 1911	*¶WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON ..	32, Full Street, Derby.
6986	Feb. 1913	*WARD, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	Hewton, Bere Alston, R.S.O., S. Devon
7431	Oct. 1913	*¶WARD, CECIL GORDON ..	44, Headland Park, Plymouth, Devon
4085	Oct. 1902	*WARD, EDWARD JOHN ..	St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
5303	Oct. 1907	*¶WARD, JOHN ELDON ..	3, Beech Grove, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston, Lancs.
7432	Oct. 1913	*WARDILL, HERBERT ROY ..	Glaidsdale, Hill Road, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex.
3439	Oct. 1898	*WARING, HOLT ..	Waringstown, Co. Down, Ireland.
6092	Oct. 1910	*WARNER, BLAIR MARTIN ..	Harfields, Fareham, Hants.
6908	Oct. 1912	*WARREN, JOHN WATKIN ..	15, West Bar, Banbury, Oxon.
5804	Oct. 1909	*¶WARTNABY, CHARLES RICHARD ARNOLD	Clipston, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
6411	Oct. 1911	*¶WATERS, ALBERT EDWARD ..	162, Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W.
3752	Oct. 1900	*WATERS, FRANK ..	30, Cattle Market, Norwich.
6909	Oct. 1912	*WATKINS, ROBERT ..	149, Luckwell Road, Bedminster, Bristol.
6412	Oct. 1911	*¶WATKINSON, HAROLD EDWARD..	District Surveyor's Office, 60, Haymarket, S.W.
7433	Oct. 1913	*¶WATNEY, RONALD DENDY..	33, Poultry, E.C.
6093	Oct. 1910	*WATSON, ALBERT RICHARD ..	3, Broadway Avenue, East Twickenham, Middlesex.
6910	Oct. 1912	*WATSON, ARTHUR BRIGGS ..	28, Onslow Road, New Ferry, Cheshire.
6094	Oct. 1910	*¶WATSON, CHARLES HAVERS ..	22, Walbrook, E.C., and 366, Streatham High Road, S.W.
6911	Oct. 1912	*WATSON, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Brentleigh, Wainalong Road, Salisbury.

No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
34	Oct. 1913	*WATSON, FREDERICK PERCY ..	74, Elsham Road, Kensington, W.
54	Oct. 1906	*WATSON, NOEL BRADY	Valuation Department, 6, Albion Street, Hull, Yorks.
14	Oct. 1893	*WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES	13, Pembroke Square, Kensington, W.
35	Oct. 1913	*WATT, ALEXANDER	120, North Hanover Street, Glasgow.
12	Oct. 1901	*WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY ..	79, Douglas Road, Maidstone.
12	Oct. 1912	*WATTS, DAVID CHRISTOPHER ..	Llanmihangel Place, Cowbridge, Glam.
91	Oct. 1903	*WATTS, ERNEST WILLIAM	City Survey Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
14	Oct. 1911	*WATTS, FRANCIS HENRY	Sandleheath, near Salisbury.
92	Oct. 1903	*WATTS, FREDERICK SPRING ..	38, Sloane Street, S.W.
13	Oct. 1912	*WATTS, WILLIAM HARRY	116, Egerton Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
05	Oct. 1907	*WAY, LIONEL HUGH	Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
38	Oct. 1896	*WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL	
		FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
05	Oct. 1909	*WEAVER, LIONEL HUNTER ..	43, Cromford Road, Upper Richmond Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
40	Dec. 1888	*WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL	Babraham, Cambridge.
14	Oct. 1912	*WEBB, REGINALD ACHESON ..	Assistant Municipal Engineer, P.O. Box 166, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
95	Oct. 1910	*WEBB, ROBERT DUNCAN	Valuer's Department, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
15	Oct. 1912	*WEBB, ROLAND DRURY	69, Burford Road, Evesham, Worcestershire.
16	Oct. 1912	*WEBSTER, FRANK COUTTS	15, Grosvenor Road, Muswell Hill, N.
06	Oct. 1910	*WEBSTER, FREDERICK ANNESLEY	
		MICHAEL	161A, Strand, W.C.
51	Oct. 1908	*WEDDELL, ROBERT HOUSTON ..	Park Villa, Uddingston, Lanarkshire.
41	Oct. 1898	*WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER	Estate Offices, Guildford.
06	Oct. 1906	*WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM	Vale Towers, Tunbridge Wells.
306	Oct. 1907	*WEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES	
		CUMMING	Estate Office, Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
52	Oct. 1908	*WEGUELIN, JOHN DAVID REECE	Streathbourne, Smallfields, Horley, Surrey.
17	Oct. 1912	*WEIR, EDWARD	Municipal Technical College, Brighton.
316	Feb. 1898	*WEIR, JAMES SCOTT, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Jarrow, Co. Durham.
436	Oct. 1913	*WEIR, WILLIAM LOGAN	Burgh Buildings, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
18	Oct. 1912	*WELCH, CECIL JOSEPH MARSH ..	The Folly, Dunmow, Essex.
437	Oct. 1913	*WELLER, CYRIL GORDON RAMSAY	St. Huberts, South Godstone, Surrey.
307	Oct. 1907	*WELLINGS, CHARLES HENRY	
		CLIFFORD	53, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.
806	Oct. 1909	*WELSH, MARTIN FREDERICK ..	11, Roxburgh Place, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4563	Oct. 1904	*WEST, HAROLD	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
6919	Oct. 1912	*WEST, SIDNEY ARTHUR HENRY ..	2, Ivanhoe Road, Denmark Park, S.
3754	Oct. 1900	*WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	North House, Portslade, Sussex.
6920	Oct. 1912	*WEST, SYDNEY HENRY	Valuer's Office, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
5057	Oct. 1906	*WESTBROOK, BERNARD ANSON ..	Fire Brigade, Head Quarters, Calcutta.
4293	Oct. 1903	*WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD	Bank Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
7438	Oct. 1913	*WESTHOFEN, PHILIP	104, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
941	Apr. 1883	WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS ..	83, High Street, Bedford.
3755	Oct. 1900	*WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX, A.R.I.B.A.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon, Surrey.
7439	Oct. 1913	*WHEELER, ARTHUR CARRUTHERS	54, Brook Green, W.
5553	Oct. 1908	*WHEELER, HERBERT HENRY ..	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
6097	Oct. 1910	*WHEELER, LEONARD CHARLES ..	19, Lowcay Road, Southsea, Hants.
4825	Oct. 1905	*WHEELER, PERCY HARRISKINE	"Easebourne," Midhurst, Sussex.
4590	Feb. 1905	*WHEELER, WELBY	18A, St. Charles Square, North Kensington, W.
6098	Oct. 1910	*WHESKER, JOHN EDWARD	35, Owens Road, Winchester.
6119	Feb. 1911	*WHITAKER, GEORGE	Engineer's Department, Fylde Water Board, Sefton Street, Blackpool, Lancashire.
4089	Oct. 1902	*WHITAKER, HUGH	Valuation Department, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
4090	Oct. 1902	*WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN	The Poplars, North End, Portsmouth, Hampshire.
7440	Oct. 1913	*WHITE, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	24, Allison Grove, Dulwich Common, S.E.
5555	Oct. 1908	*WHITE, HERBERT PRATT	Hillbrow, Loose, near Maidstone.
6416	Oct. 1911	*WHITE, JOHN, JUN.	9, Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.
4826	Oct. 1905	*WHITE, JOHN WILLIAM EDDEN	19, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
4565	Oct. 1904	*WHITE, RICHARD STANLEY ..	14, Balmoral Road, St. Andrews Park, Bristol.
6417	Oct. 1911	*WHITE, SAMUEL CYRIL	35, Westbourne Park, Scarborough.
6921	Oct. 1912	*WHITEFIELD, STANLEY PARKIN ..	94, The Avenue, Faling, W.
3914	Oct. 1901	*WHITEHEAD, ERNEST MORTIMER	Carlton House, Regent Street, W.
6922	Oct. 1912	*WHITELEY, CHARLES TAYLOR ..	10, Hall Royd, Shipley, Yorks.
3612	Oct. 1899	*WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES OSWALD	82, Queen Street, E.C.
6923	Oct. 1912	*WHITELEY, ROBERT HENRY ..	Whitwood Hall, Normanton, Yorks.
6924	Oct. 1912	*WHITFIELD, THOMAS WARD ..	10, Queen's Road, Salisbury.

ip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
57	Feb. 1912	*WHITNEY, EUSTACE SCOTT ..	11, Morella Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
66	Oct. 1904	*WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART..	District Valuer's Office, Windsor House, Shrewsbury.
18	Oct. 1911	*WHITTINGHAM, ROBERT CECIL..	Hildenley, Malton, Yorks.
41	Oct. 1913	*WHITTLE, HENRY	4, Queen's Square, Blackpool, Lancashire.
92	Oct. 1902	*WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM ..	County Court, County Chambers, Northampton.
99	Oct. 1907	*WHYTE, THOMAS.. .. .	10, Blythwood Square, Glasgow.
27	Oct. 1905	*WICKENDEN, ARTHUR FRED ..	186, Coventry Road, Ilford, Essex.
28	Oct. 1905	*WICKENDEN, ERNEST.. .. .	124, Russell Street, Moss Side, Manchester.
00	Oct. 1910	*WICKER, JOHN OWEN	9, Belmont Road, Wallington, Surrey.
25	Oct. 1912	*WICKHAM, CEDRIC HUMPHREY..	Congelow House, Yalding, Kent.
42	Oct. 1913	*WICKHAM, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	97, City Road, Birmingham.
26	Oct. 1912	*WICKS, STANLEY WILLIAM LINDSAY	35, Stapleton Hall Road, Crouch Hill, N.
310	Oct. 1907	*WIDDOWSON, GEORGE CLIFFORD	14, Rosemont Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
27	Oct. 1912	*WIGGINTON, FRANCIS ARTHUR ..	7, Old Cross, Hertford.
56	Oct. 1908	*WIGHTMAN, AUGUSTUS FRED- ERICK	89, Sutton Road, Walsall, Staffs.
329	Oct. 1905	*WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE	Lynton, Dornton Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
167	Feb. 1897	*WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	The Lodge, South Collingham, Newark, Nottinghamshire.
26	Jan. 1896	*WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON ..	34, George Street, Hanover Square, W.
295	Oct. 1903	*WILKES, JOHN FISKE, B.A. (Cantab.)	Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden, Essex.
407	Oct. 1909	*WILKES, GEORGE THOMAS.. ..	71, Oakhill Road, East Putney, S.W.
143	Oct. 1913	*WILKES, SIDNEY MARSHALL ..	District Valuer's Office, Wood Street, Wakefield, Yorks.
119	Oct. 1911	*WILKINS, HERBERT RANDOLPH..	1, Denzil Road, Guildford.
120	Oct. 1911	*WILKINS, SIDNEY THOMAS.. ..	Sydenham Lawn, Cheltenham, Glos.
121	Oct. 1911	*WILKINSON, ANDREW WOOD ..	47, Queen Street, Exeter.
144	Oct. 1913	*WILKINSON, FRED	Elm Bank, Park Lane, Keighley, Yorks.
122	Oct. 1911	*WILKINSON, PERCY MACDONALD	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
145	Oct. 1913	*WILKS, MARK	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
146	Oct. 1913	*WILLETT, HUGH	6, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
30	Oct. 1905	*WILLIAMS, CHARLES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Coventry.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6928	Oct. 1912	*WILLIAMS, CHARLES BERNARD ..	Salop House, Oswestry, Shropshire.
3285	Oct. 1897	*WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH ..	2, Lan Park Road, Pontypridd, Glam.
5311	Oct. 1907	*WILLIAMS, DAVID ..	Chief Architect's Branch, Public Works Department, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
7447	Oct. 1913	*WILLIAMS, EDGAR DAVID ..	Bryncethin Farm, near Bridgend, Glam.
5557	Oct. 1908	*WILLIAMS, FRANK MCCLURE ..	Brainshaugh House, Acklington, Northumberland.
4095	Oct. 1902	*WILLIAMS, FRANK WARREN ..	Magnolia, Ennismore Avenue, Guilford.
7448	Oct. 1913	*WILLIAMS, HOWARD ..	242, Newport Road, Cardiff.
7449	Oct. 1913	*WILLIAMS, JOSEPH ..	9, Roath Court Road, Cardiff.
4568	Oct. 1904	*WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM ..	Sherdleigh, Whiston Lane, Prescot, Lancashire.
7450	Oct. 1913	*WILLIAMS, MORRIS HUGHES ..	Cwrdu, Llanedwen, Llanfair, P.C. Anglesey.
3444	Oct. 1898	*WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARM- STRONG ..	73, Drakefield Road, Balham, S.W.
6929	Oct. 1912	*WILLIAMS, RICHARD JOHN ..	54, Bristol Road, Birmingham.
6930	Oct. 1912	*WILLIAMS, TOM LAWRENCE ..	Offa House, The Leys, Tamworth, Staffs.
5312	Oct. 1907	*WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Tweenway, Paignton, South Devon.
5559	Oct. 1908	*WILLIAMS, WORTHINGTON ERIC ..	44, Richmond Street, Ashton-under- Lyne, Lancashire.
6931	Oct. 1912	*WILLIAMSON, EDWIN LAWRENCE ..	13, Coupar Street, Lochee, Dundee.
6932	Oct. 1912	*WILLIS, GEORGE ..	35, Newton Road, Urmston, Manchester.
6933	Oct. 1912	*WILLIS, STANLEY SCOTT ..	73, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
5313	Oct. 1907	*WILLMOTT, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	The Rocks, Kendall Avenue South, Purley Oaks, Surrey.
4831	Oct. 1905	*WILLMOTT, JAMES PERCEVAL ..	27, Woodfield Road, Ealing, W.
3140	Oct. 1896	*WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT ..	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1083	Jan. 1884	WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
4096	Oct. 1902	*WILLOUGHBY, FRANK ..	Estate Office, Merstham, Surrey.
6934	Oct. 1912	*WILSON, GEORGE HAROLD SUMNER ..	95, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birm- ingham.
4569	Oct. 1904	*WILSON, GEORGE LEOPOLD ..	Telephone Buildings, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
7451	Oct. 1913	*WILSON, GERALD HERBERT ..	Walton Lodge, Pannal, near Leeds.
2472	Nov. 1891	*WILSON, JAMES CALVERT ..	Newcastle Estate Office, The Park, Nottingham.
3555	Nov. 1892	*WILSON, JOHN HAYES ..	11, Penford Street, Camberwell, S.E.
6935	Oct. 1912	*WILSON, JOHN HENRY ..	Union Valuer's Office, 4, King Street, Blackburn.
5803	Oct. 1909	*WILSON, MALCOLM MILLAR ..	47, High Street, Bedford.
6423	Oct. 1911	*WILSON, MARSHALL LANG ..	Estate Office, Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
87	Feb. 1913	*WILSON, REGINALD MAITLAND..	Hodnet Estate Office, Hodnet, Salop.
60	Oct. 1906	*¶WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE ..	Springhead, Fontmell Magna, near Shaftesbury, Dorset.
52	Oct. 1913	*§WINEBAUM, GOODMAN GEORGE..	13, Shiplake Buildings, Calvert Avenue, Bethnal Green, N.E.
63	Feb. 1908	*WINTLE, ARTHUR.. .. .	Walter House, 418, Strand, W.C.
61	Oct. 1908	*¶WISE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
62	Oct. 1908	*WISE, WILLIAM CHARLES ..	Kenmuir, Hallowell Road, Northwood, Middlesex.
36	Oct. 1912	*WITHYCOMBE, JOHN GIDLEY ..	41, Station Road, Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.
53	Oct. 1913	*WOMACK, OSWALD CEDRIC..	115, Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
19	Oct. 1901	*¶WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN ..	130, Oglander Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
09	Oct. 1909	*¶WONNACOTT, JAMES PALMER ..	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
63	Oct. 1908	*¶WOOD, ALBERT FREDERICK ..	Eldon House, Leyland Road, Lee, S.E.
24	Oct. 1911	*WOOD, FRANK HOUSEDEN..	39, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
54	Oct. 1913	*WOOD, HARRY GEORGE ..	7, Wellington Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
20	Oct. 1901	*WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT ..	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O., Northumberland.
55	Oct. 1913	*WOOD, JOHN LIONEL	Ingleside, Ombersley Road, Worcester.
25	Oct. 1911	*WOOD, JOHN OGDEN	4, Gerrard Street, Halifax, Yorks.
01	Oct. 1910	*¶WOOD, LEONARD.. .. .	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby, Lincs.
37	Oct. 1912	*WOODBIDGE, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall, Durham.
56	Oct. 1913	*WOODBURN, WILLIAM.. .. .	Dougallston Terrace, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
02	Oct. 1910	*¶WOODCOCK, RICHARD STANLEY	Haven House, Thorpe, near Leiston, Suffolk.
56	Oct. 1911	*¶WOODCOCK, WILLIAM.. .. .	11, St. Hilda Road, Folkestone, Kent.
72	Oct. 1904	*¶WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY ..	51, Priory Avenue, Hastings.
4	Oct. 1907	*¶WOODHEAD, HAROLD HAYDN ..	16, Peterson Rd., Wakefield, Yorkshire.
7	Oct. 1913	*WOODMAN, GREENWOOD	90, Bolton Road, Kearsley, Farnworth, S.O., Lancs.
48	Oct. 1913	*WOODROFFE, NORMAN FREDERIC	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
9	Oct. 1913	*¶WOODROW, ALEXANDER HOLMES	Westfield, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.
7	Oct. 1911	*WOODS, HENRY EDWARD ANZANI	Valuation Office, 32, Market Place, Chippenham, Wilts.
3	Oct. 1905	*¶WOODWARD, HENRY GORDON ..	Station Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6938	Oct. 1912	*WOOLCOCK, WILLIAM THOMAS HARRY	46, Holmewood Road, Streatham Hill S.W.
5103	Oct. 1910	*WOOLDRIDGE, ARTHUR MAINWARING	49, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
6939	Oct. 1912	*WOOLLASTON, THOMAS WILLIAM	51, Edgbaston Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.
5812	Oct. 1909	*WOOLLEY, REGINALD GEORGE ..	The Hill, Sheringham, Norfolk.
5813	Oct. 1909	*WOOLLEY, RICHARD MELSOME ..	Salisbury.
6988	Feb. 1913	*WOOLNOUGH, ARTHUR STANLEY	Castle View, Tintagel, Cornwall.
1358	Jan. 1887	*WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM ..	6, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne, Sussex.
3168	Feb. 1897	*WOOLNOUGH, TOM	Fleet House, Hoppers Road, Winchmore Middlesex.
7460	Oct. 1913	*WOOTEN, CHARLES STANLEY ..	16, Osterley Park Road, Southall, W.
6428	Oct. 1911	*WOOTTON, THOMAS SYDNEY LEWIS	Kintaugh, Ashburton Road, Croydon.
3142	Oct. 1896	*WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER ..	Brooklands, South Godstone, Surrey.
5579	Feb. 1909	*WORLAND, HENRY JOHN	"Rushton," Robinhood Road, Brentwood, Essex.
4834	Oct. 1905	*WORLEY, FREDERICK HORACE ..	Parr's Bark Buildings, George Lane Woodford, Essex.
5315	Oct. 1907	*WORMLEIGHTON, BERNARD JOSEPH	Town Hall, Loftus, Yorkshire.
4573	Oct. 1904	*WORRALL, BERTRAM	Rectory Farm House, Steeple Aston Oxford.
7461	Oct. 1913	*WORRALL, JOSEPH RATCLIFFE ..	3, Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood Birmingham.
6940	Oct. 1912	*WOESSAM, CECIL	c/o J. R. Eve and Son, 2, St. Paul Square, Bedford.
6120	Feb. 1911	*WORTH, GEORGE PEARCE	The Homestead, Windmill Road, Ealing, W.
5062	Oct. 1906	*WRAIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK HAROLD	Upton Lodge, Squires Lane, Finchley, London.
5814	Oct. 1909	*WRIGHT, CHARLES ERNEST	Valuation Department, 54, St. Petergate, Stockport, Cheshire.
4297	Oct. 1903	*WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE	Inland Revenue, 47, Queen Street Exeter.
2883	Oct. 1897	*WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD FITZHERBERT	Henbury Manor, Wimborne, Dorset.
6941	Oct. 1912	*WRIGHT, JAMES ALEXANDER	"Melbury," Grange Road, Bushy Herts.
2725	Oct. 1894	*WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD ..	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.
6104	Oct. 1910	*WRIGHT, REGINALD LESLIE	18, Thames Side, Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire.

Ship No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
162	Oct. 1913	*WRIGHT, WILLIAM NOEL	Edwinstowe House, Edwinstowe, Newark, Notts.
335	Oct. 1905	*WYKES, HERBERT IVIE	Surveyor's Department, G.N.R., King's Cross, N.
463	Oct. 1913	*WYLLIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	50, Devonshire Road, Aberdeen.
464	Oct. 1913	*YARNALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	6, Beechen Cliff Road, Bath, Somerset.
430	Oct. 1911	*YATES, CHARLES WILLIAM	123, Fortress Road, N.W. .
431	Oct. 1911	*YATES, HAROLD	3, Westbourne Road, Burnley, Lancs.
389	Feb. 1913	*YATES, WILFRID ARCHIBALD ..	93, Mortimer Street, W.
319	Oct. 1907	*YELF, JACK ROBERT	Department of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt.
942	Oct. 1912	*YENDELL, ALFRED TOM	5, Darlan Mansions, Fulham Road, S.W.
432	Oct. 1911	*YEO, WILLIAM HENRY	Caegarw, Court Colman, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
616	Oct. 1899	*YEWDALL, FRANCIS EDWARD ..	28, Defoe Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey
105	Oct. 1910	*YORK, WILLIAM HENRY	"Clarendon," Station Road, New Barne Herts.
665	Oct. 1906	*YORKE, MAURICE FRANCIS	Estate Office, Sudbury, Derby.
999	Oct. 1902	*YOUATT, ERNEST	7, Imperial Buildings, P.O. Box 333, Bulawayo.
433	Oct. 1911	*YOUNG, ALEXANDER	13, Shandon Street, Edinburgh.
666	Oct. 1906	*YOUNG, ARCHIBALD FORD	Union Club, Victoria, British Columbia.
834	Feb. 1910	*YOUNG, DAVID FERNÉE	2, The Broadway, Barking, Essex.
465	Oct. 1913	*YOUNG, DAVID WILBERFORCE ..	Board of Agriculture, Whitehall Place, S.W.
816	Oct. 1909	*YOUNG, GORDON CASSON	17, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
836	Oct. 1905	*YOUNG, HERBERT HENRY	11, Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W.
820	Oct. 1907	*YOUNG, JAMES WEIR	Kinneil Estate Office, Boness, Scotland.
761	Oct. 1900	*YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES	Moree, Coombe Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
837	Oct. 1905	*YOUNG, SIDNEY	Kenmure, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
667	Oct. 1906	*YOUNG, THOMAS, N.D.A.	Woodbine Villa, Cupar, Fife.
999	Oct. 1895	*YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7466	Oct. 1913	*YOUNG, WILLIAM GEORGE.. ..	H.M. Office of Work, Examiners Branch, 3, Central Buildings, West minster, S.W.
5068	Oct. 1906	*§YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Town Planning Engineer for Middl Ward of Lanarkshire, Hamilton N.B.
6434	Oct. 1911	*¶YOUNGS, SIDNEY.. .. .	118, Melrose Avenue, Cricklewood, N.V

Total number of Professional Associates, 2,923.

Associates.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1876	ALVERSTONE, THE RIGHT HON- OURABLE LORD VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., late Lord Chief Jus- tice of England (<i>Associate of Council</i>).	Winterfold, Cranleigh, Surrey.
Oct. 1899	BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
July 1868	BARRY, SIR JOHN WOLFE, K.C.B., M.I.C.E. (<i>Associate of Council</i>)	Dartmouth House, 2, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Oct. 1910	BEALE, JOHN FIELD.. ..	16, Great George Street, S.W.
Oct. 1906	BEALE, SYDNEY WILLIAM PHIPSON	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1907	BIDDER, HAROLD FRANCIS, B.A.	9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1899	BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK ..	The Cottage, Bromsgrove, Worcester.
Jan. 1890	BOULGER, GEORGE EDWARD SIMONDS	11, Onslow Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	BOYLE, SIR EDWARD, BART. ..	1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1884	BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS	Shire Hall, Worcester.
Feb. 1909	CANTELL, MARK TAYLOR	467, Cumberland Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
Feb. 1908	CARDALE, WILLIAM HENRY ..	24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Jan. 1891	CLARKE, SIR ERNEST	31, Tavistock Square, W.C., and c.o. P. S. King and Sons, 2 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Dec. 1883	CLODE, WALTER, K.C.	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1894	COLAM, ROBERT FREDERICK, K.C.	4, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1900	COURTHOPE-MUNROE, HARRY, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Jan. 1896	COWARD, JOHN CHARLES LEWIS, K.C.	3, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1913	CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD . . .	3, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1910	DIBDIN, LEWIS GEORGE	9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1898	DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MAC- KENZIE	Alton, Hants.
Feb. 1907	FLETCHER-MOULTON, HUGH LAURENCE	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1878	FREEMAN, GEO. MALLOWS, K.C. .	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Mar. 1878	FRESHFIELD, EDWIN	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
Feb. 1899	GRAHAM, WILLIAM VAUX, M.I.C.E.	5, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Jan. 1874	GRANTHAM, RICHARD FUGE, M.I.C.E.	5, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1907	GRANTHAM, WILLIAM WILSON . .	6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1909	GWYER, MAURICE LENFORD . .	2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1906	HARPER, RICHARD WILLIAMSON	5, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1897	HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC. (<i>Lond.</i>)	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.
Feb. 1907	HOUGHTON, GEORGE BOYDELL . .	1, Temple Gardens, E.C.
Oct. 1909	† HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY . .	6, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.
Jan. 1887	HUDSON, ALFRED ARTHUR, K.C. .	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

|| Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1905	JEEVES, WILLIAM JOHN	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
May 1887	KINCH, EDWARD	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Apr. 1873	KING, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.	5, Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool.
Nov. 1891	LEWORTHY, JOHN HENRY.. ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
Oct. 1905	MACKENZIE, KENNETH JAMES	
	JOSEPH	Department of Agriculture, Cambridge.
Oct. 1912	MEAD, LAWRENCE	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1891	MENCE, PHILLIP ALLAN	Banstead House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W.
Oct. 1895	MILLES, CHARLES WILLIAM	Tregenna, The Beacon, Exmouth, Devonshire.
Oct. 1906	MOON, ERNEST ROBERT, K.C.	48, Cadogan Square, S.W.
Feb. 1906	MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY.. ..	6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1905	PAGE, ERNEST, K.C.	110, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1895	PAIN, ARTHUR CADLICK, M.I.C.E.	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1894	REDMAN, JOSEPH HAWORTH	2, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Jan. 1882	RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON, K.C.	Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Sussex.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1889	SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD	Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey.
Jan. 1896	SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.	121, Banbury Road, Oxford.
Jan. 1896	STUTFIELD, ALFRED ROBERT OGILVIE	The Bedford Estate Office, Bloomsbury, W.C.
Feb. 1899	TERRY, GEORGE PERCY WARNER	33, Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E.
Feb. 1909	THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Nicoll Farm, Edgware, Middlesex, and Inner Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1902	WALLACE, ROBERT	Edinburgh University.
Oct. 1907	WALSH, CECIL HENRY, K.C. ..	4, Temple Gardens, E.C.
June 1914	WHESTON, WRAY WILKINS ..	Ashleigh, Churchill Road, Guildford, and 2, St. George's Building, Hong Kong.
Feb. 1909	YOUNG, JAMES DAWBARN.. ..	1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.

Total number of Associates, 55.

Colonial Fellows.

Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1907	ABRAHAM, CHARLES VICTOR	City Surveyor's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Feb. 1902	ALLEN, RAYMOND CECIL ..	Chief Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, British East Africa, via Mombasa.
A. Oct. 1901 C.F. April 1908	*ANDERSON, HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.
Oct. 1899	BAKER, WILLIAM ANTHONY..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Oct. 1904	BANCROFT, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	Stokes Hall, Plantain Garden River P.O., Jamaica.
A. Oct. 1895 C.F. April 1911	*BELL-JOHN, HARRY	District Engineer, Public Works Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.
F. Oct. 1908 C.F. Jan. 1913	BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAWRENCE, MAJOR	Royal Engineer Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
A. Oct. 1905 C.F. April 1914	*BLOMFIELD, CHARLES GEOFFREY	c/o Messrs. Cook and Sons, Delhi, India.
Oct. 1893	BOWEN, ERNEST FRANCIS SINDERBY	Superintendent of Public Works, Barbadoes, West Indies.
A. Oct. 1907 C.F. April 1913	*BRADLEY, BENJAMIN	1, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.
F. Jan. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1910	BURCHELL, SIDNEY HERBERT	504, West Fern Avenue, Redlands, California, U.S.A.
A. Oct. 1905 F. April 1908 C.F. Jan. 1912	*BURR, THOMAS ARNOLD ..	Box 1307, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Oct. 1910	*BURSTAL, ARTHUR CYRIL ..	Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Chahardharpur, India.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898 C.F. Feb. 1906	*CARPMAEL, HAROLD	5, Raffles Place, Singapore.
Oct. 1902	CARTWRIGHT, FRANK	21, Parsons Lane, Bury, Lancashire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909 C.F. Oct. 1913	*CLARK, HUDSON OWEN ..	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
A. Oct. 1897 C.F. Oct. 1910	*CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH	3, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1908	COGHLAN, HENRY LAKE ..	Fallow Lodge, Etchingham Park Road, Finchley, N.
Oct. 1905	COOPER, JOSEPH A. W., A.M.I.M.E.	Karwar, Kanara District, India.
Oct. 1912	COUSIN, ROBERT	Rukuba Tin Mines, Ltd., c/o Naraguta Post Office, Northern Nigeria.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
6945	Oct. 1912	COWLING, JOHN WILLIAM ..	Public Works Department, Pretoria South Africa.
5835	Feb. 1910	CUERDEN, FREDERICK JAMES	Civil Engineering College, Sibp Howrah, India.
6436	Oct. 1911	DE SILVA, CHARLES PETER ..	Ceylon Survey Agency, Moratuwa Ceylon.
4839	Oct. 1905	DODD, JOHN HUGH	Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
4408	A. Oct. 1904 C.F. Nov. 1909	*EDWARDES, WILLIAM ARNOLD DONALDSON	Government Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
5565	Oct. 1908	FIRR, THOMAS FREEMAN ..	Zomba, Nyassaland, British Central African Protectorate.
4595	Feb. 1905	FOSTER, EDWARD	The Cottage, Montego Bay, P.O. Jamaica.
4168	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. Oct. 1910	*GAIRDNER, KENNETH GRAEME	c/o Royal Survey Department, Bangkok, Siam.
4316	Feb. 1904	GILL, JAMES HERBERT WAINWRIGHT	c/o Walker, Sons and Co., Ltd., Iron works, Colombo, Ceylon.
3926	Oct. 1901	GODFREY, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Municipal Engineer, Shanghai.
2257	F. Nov. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1911	GREGSON, WILLIAM	12, Sutherland Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
4179	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904 C.F. July 1907	*GRIFFITHS, OWEN	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril Central, Calle Guanahani, 322, Plaza Central, Buenos Aires.
4317	Feb. 1904	GURNEY, JAMES STRATTON ..	Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, India.
7465	Oct. 1913	HALLILEY, CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAM	Badulla, Ceylon.
4183	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. June 1912	*HARRISON, WILLIAM	Box 5055, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
6437	Oct. 1911	HOOPER, AUGUSTUS SHELTON	Hong Kong, China, via Siberia.
3388	A. Oct. 1898 C.F. July 1913	*HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, GEORGE ERNEST	Box 439, Public Works Department, Quantity Surveyors' Branch, Pretoria, Transvaal.

Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1905	LEANE, WALTER BURDITT, M.I.C.E., M.A.M.SOC.C.E.	Chief Engineer, Chilian Northern Rail- way, 3, Prince's Street, Bank, E.C.
A. Feb. 1907 C.F. Oct. 1913	*LEES, HENRY BERRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1908	LERMIT, ARTHUR ALFRED ..	Johore, Malay Peninsula.
Feb. 1894	LIDDELL, WALTER COLIN ..	Surveyor General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica.
Oct. 1912	LINCOLN, JOHN ALBAN ..	Senior Surveyor, Municipality, Singapore.
A. Oct. 1904 F. April 1907 C.F. Oct. 1908	*LINES, ROLAND WALTER ..	110, Jasper Avenue, West Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
A. Oct. 1909 C.F. June 1914	*LOWDEN, ANDREW	El Tarh Station, Ligne de Rosette, Egypt.
F. Oct. 1900 C.F. Jan. 1904	McCAW, GEORGE TYRRELL, B.A.I. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Taghnevan, Lurgan, Ireland.
June 1896	McGAHAN, AMOS HARVEY ..	May Pen, Jamaica, B.W.I.
A. Oct. 1907 C.F. Oct. 1912	*McKINSTRY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS	Esbet Khorshed, Alexandria, Egypt.
A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1905 C.F. Oct. 1909	*MAY, PHILIP JOHN	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1913	MELVIN, WILLIAM GEORGE ..	District Engineer, Midnapore, Bengal.
A. Oct. 1901 C.F. Oct. 1910	*MICHELL, JOHN	Royal Survey Department, Bangkok, Siam.
Feb. 1894	MILLER, WILLIAM	Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies.
A. Feb. 1908 C.F. April 1913	*MITCHELL, ARCHIBALD FRANCIS	P.O. Box 655, Victoria, British Columbia.
Feb. 1913	MORGAN, GEORGE HENRY ..	Survey Department, Assiût, Upper Egypt.
Oct. 1912	NICHOLAS, WILFRED DUNSTAN	Resident Engineer's Office, Tanjour Pagar Dock Works, Singapore.
A. Oct. 1904 C.F. June 1910	*NOAKES, ARTHUR ORWHYN ..	P.O. Box 542, Promis Block, 1006, Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.
A. Oct. 1905 C.F. July 1913	*NOTTAGE, PERCY GEORGE ..	St. Paulo Railway, Alto da Serra, Santos, Brazil.
A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1909	*OSBOURN, EDWARD	Public Works Department, Pieter- maritzburg, Natal.
Feb. 1902	OSMENT, HARRY SHORTHORSE ..	7, Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and The Windward Islands, B.W.I.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
3876	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1902 C.F. Jan. 1912	*PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS ..	Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnie Tasmania.
4877	Feb. 1906	REID, EDWARD GEORGE ..	Halfway Tree, P.O., Jamaica.
3451	Oct. 1898	ROGERS, COLIN PERCY, CAPTAIN	R.E. Office, Curragh Camp, Co K dare, Ireland.
4253	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1906 C.F. Oct. 1907	*SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD	606, Second Street, Edmonton, Albert Canada, and 1, Gladstone Pal Gardens, Cricklewood, N.W.
6049	A. Oct. 1910 F. Jan. 1913	*SHROSBREE, ALBERT DE BOIS	Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5 Cliv Street, Calcutta.
6948	Oct. 1912	SMITH, JAMES LANDRETH ..	Kingstown, St. Vincent, B.W.I.
5073	Oct. 1906	STOKES, FREDERICK VINCENT	3, African Board Buildings, Johan nesburg, and 38, Fortescue Roa Yeoville, Johannesburg.
7470	Oct. 1913	SUTTON, FRED	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
3903	A. Oct. 1901 C.F. Oct. 1909	*TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH ..	Public Works Department, Nairob British East Africa.
3169	Feb. 1897	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD ..	Belize, British Honduras.
7471	Oct. 1913	WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRIGARS	D 272, Beecroft Street, Henshaw Town Calabar, Southern Nigeria.
4098	A. Oct. 1902 C.F. Oct. 1906	*WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR ..	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.

Total number of Colonial Fellows, 70.

Students.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1912	ADDISON, JOHN PERCIVAL	Lobly View, Meadowfield, Brandon Colliery, near Durham.
1912	ADDISON, ROBERT	Chudleigh, Appleby, Westmorland.
1913	ALDOUS, ALFRED MARTIN	34, Rusholme Road, Putney, S.W.
1913	ANDREWS, ROBERT STUART	24, Victoria Street, Alloa, N.B.
1912	AREWRIGHT, BRIETRAM SEYMOUR ..	Summerdale, Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham.
1914	ARMISTEAD, TOM ELSWORTH	10, Booth Street, Bradford, Yorks.
1914	ATWOOD, LESLIE COURTENAY	Kettleshill House, Underriver, Sevenoaks, Kent.
1913	BACK, GEORGE	13, Harley Street, W.
1914	BADCOCK, RICHARD DORIAN	Alt-na-Clunie, Lymington, Hants.
1913	BADDELEY, REGINALD	The Firs, Horsehay, Salop.
1913	BAKER, JOHN	13, High Street, Petersfield, Hants.
1911	BALDEN, WILLIAM REGINALD	Bywell, Leeds Road, Dewsbury, Yorks.
1913	BALL, HERBERT FREDERICK	137A, New Road, Chatham.
1913	BALMFORD, JAMES SAMUEL	Royd House, Longwood, Huddersfield.
1912	BARBER, FREDERICK H. H.	West Ayton S.O., Yorkshire.
1914	BARNES, FRANK	90, Greyhound Lane, Streatham Common, S.W.
1914	BARTER, RICHARD HENRY	11 and 12, Hough Lane, Leyland, near Preston, Lancs.
1913	BARTLETT, ARTHUR HENRY	229, Banbury Road, Oxford.
1912	BATES, ARTHUR GEORGE	6, Blomfield Crescent, Paddington, W.
1913	BATES, RONALD JAMES	20, Redgrave Road, Putney, S.W.
1913	BATZ, REGINALD ELPHINSTONE ..	Brantwood, St. George's Crescent, Monkseaton, Northumberland.
1914	BEACH, WILLIAM JOSEPH GAUNT ..	13, Merriman Road, Street, Somerset.
1912	BELAM, RONALD HENRY	34, Bentley Road, Liverpool.
1911	BELZBER, ARTHUR EDWARD IRVING	12, Lawn Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1914	BELL, DAVID JAMES	73, Orrell Lane, Aintree, Liverpool.
1913	BENNETT, JOHN VICTOR	13 Bawtry Road, Tinsley, Sheffield.
1913	BENTON, HORACE ARCHIBALD	87, Grosvenor Road, Aldershot, Hants.
1912	BERRMAN, CONNERY	28, Granville Road, Pokesdown, Bournemouth.
1914	BERRY, OWEN WILLIAM	Cannington, Bridgwater, Somerset.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1912	BERRY, WILLIAM WELLINGTON ..	Nethergate, 21, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
1913	BETHELL, FRANK WESLEY	Jersey House, Queen Anne's Place, Bush Hill Park, N.
1912	BIGGS, GEOFFREY CAMERON ..	Eaton Cottage, Congleton, Cheshire.
1911	BLAND, EDGAR COOPER	Westwood, Colchester.
1911	BLUNDELL, EDWARD PERCY ..	Zuriel, Dacre Hill, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
1913	BOTTING, MAURICE	District Valuer's Office, Chichester.
1912	BOTTOMLEY, GERALD DRURY GONVILLE	St. Albans, High Harrogate, Yorks.
1913	BOUGHEY, ARTHUR LESLIE	130, Liscard Road, Liscard, Wallasey Cheshire.
1911	BOWES, ALFRED STANLEY	North Holme, Whitburn, near Sunderland.
1913	BRETT, FRANK STUART	20, Darnley Street, Gravesend, Kent.
1913	BROOK, CHARLES VICTOR	Ashbrook, Totnes, S. Devon.
1913	BROOKS, ARTHUR HENRY	Woodcote, Harborne Park Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
1914	BROWN, GEORGE BENWELL	"Bude," Hyde Road, Watford, Herts.
1914	BUCKLE, HAROLD HEDLEY	18, Walsall Road, Lichfield.
1912	BULSTRODE, CHARLES LEONARD ..	Portland House, Moorfields, Hereford.
1913	BURDASS, FRANCIS	Dalton Holme, Beverley, Yorks.
1913	BURT, WALTER LESLIE	c/o Langridge & Freeman, Tunbridge Wells.
1913	CALDWELL, WILFRED	Elmsdale, Penzance.
1914	CALLAN, JAMES WILSON	Village View, Burnage Lane, Didsbury Manchester.
1914	CALVERT, KEITH WARBURTON ..	1, Belgrave Villas, Bath, Somerset.
1913	CHALLICE, JOHN	25, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.
1913	CHAPMAN, GEORGE HENRY	Valuation Office, 126, The Parade, Leamington.
1912	CHAPMAN, OSCAR ALLAN	18, Gladys Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1914	CHARLES, JOHN L.	Claremont, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
1911	CHESTERFIELD, BENJAMIN FREDERICK	King's Road, Alton, Hants.
1914	CHITTENDEN, SIDNEY JOHN	33, Norton Road, Hove, Sussex.
1912	CLARKE, FREDERICK EDWARD ..	37, Larkfield Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1913	CLOKE, CYRIL JESSE WITNEY ..	27, Winchester Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W.
1912	COLE, FREDERICK WILLIAM	10, Dorlcote Road, Wandsworth Common

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	COLES, NICOLAS ROBERT	Elm Croft, Winterbourne Down, Bristol.
1914	COLLINS, JOSEPH HAROLD	22, Hampden Street, Little Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1910	CORNISH, CHARLES EDWIN	Yeo Vale Cottage, Pitton Bridge, Barnstaple.
1911	COSSINS, CHARLES GEORGE	252, Brockley Road, S.E.
1911	COVER, GEORGE WILLIAM	Ivy Bank, Worsley, Manchester.
1914	COVINGTON, EDWIN THORNTON	79, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
1913	COWLEY, ERNEST ROBERT	13, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1913	COX, WILFRID BERNARD.. ..	15, Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1912	CRAIG, JOSEPH HUGH	Rosario, Rosetta Park, Belfast.
1914	CRAIG, THOMAS	151, Allison Street, Crosshill, Glasgow.
1914	CRASTON, FRANK MARSHALL	Ellesmere, Heaton Road, Withington, Manchester.
1912	CROUCH, GEOFFREY THOMAS.. ..	46, The Avenue, Higham Park, Essex.
1912	CROWTHER, JOSEPH HAWKYARD..	42, Huddersfield Road, Elland, Yorks.
1914	DALLOW, LEONARD	44, Hawes Lane, Rowley Regis, near Birmingham.
1914	DARBY, NICHOLAS HENRY NELSON	Malston, Newton Abbot, Devon.
1914	DARVILL, DOUGLAS HARRY	"Bournefield," Slough, Bucks.
1912	DAVIES, DAVID LESLIE.. ..	10, Claude Road, Cardiff.
1913	DAVIES, EVAN.. ..	8, Cardiff Street, Aberdare, Glam.
1913	DAVIES, JOHN TREVOR REES	Salvia House, Millbank, Haverfordwest.
1913	DAVIES, MEIRION VIVIAN	Eltric Brae, Trevor Road, Aberystwyth.
1912	DAVIES, SIDNEY	164, High Street, Lye, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
1914	DAWES, ARTHUR HENRY	Isebank, Midland Road, Wellingborough, Northants.
1914	DAWSON, JOSEPH ARTHUR	7, Park Road South, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
1912	DAY, JOHN HANKS	West Hill, London Road, Maidstone.
1914	DONN, ALBERT.. ..	32B, Maida Vale, W.
1911	DONN, ARTHUR	32B, Maida Vale, W.
1914	DUNBAR, LEWIS FRASER	Heath Park Nursery, Hemel Hempsted, Herts.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1912	EASTON, THOMAS WILLIAM	
	ROBERTSON	Mill House, Huntingtowerfield, Perth.
1914	EDWARDS, GEORGE FRANK	Arley, near Bewdley, Worcestershire.
1914	ELLIMAN, JOHN ACWORTH	Longcroft, Links Road, Epsom, Surrey.
1914	ELLIOTT, CHRISTOPHER EDGAR ..	Gordon Hotel, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
1913	ELMHIRST, ERNEST CHRISTOPHER ..	Pindar Oaks Hall, Barnsley, Yorks.
1912	ELWELL, ERIC REGINALD	Redlands, Bushwood, Leytonstone, N.E.
1912	ESBESTER, ERNEST HENRY	28, Beaconsfield Road, Knowle, Bristol.
1913	EVANS, DAVID	Upper Main, Meifod, Welshpool, Montgomery.
1912	EVANS, FREDERICK HARDCASTLE ..	12, Hertford Road, Worthing, Sussex.
1914	EVANS, JOHN EDGAR VAUGHAN ..	29, Murray Street, Llanelly, S. Wales.
1914	EVANS, ROBERT CECIL	Bodeirian, Egerton Street, Wrexham, Denbighshire.
1912	EVANS, WILLIAM KENNETH	71, Chertsey Road, Woking, Surrey.
1913	FALCONER, COSMO MACKIDD	Coltness Estate Office, Wishaw, N.B.
1913	FAULKNER, JOHN BRAFIELD	28, Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W.
1913	FAYERS, HARRY	26, Park Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
1913	FERGUSSON, WILLIAM BARTRAM ..	130, Abbeville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
1913	FIFIELD, CECIL WILLIAM STANLEY	3, Eglington Road, Chingford, Essex.
1911	FINN, FRANCIS JAMES	Manor House, Lydd, Kent.
1914	FISHER, GEORGE FREDERICK	8, Coppice Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
1914	FISK, ARTHUR HAROLD	Halscote, Silverdale Road, Bushey, Herts.
1913	FITCH, LEONARD BELCHAM	c/o Messrs. Ernest S. Beard and Daniel Headgate, Colchester.
1911	FLETCHER, JAMES FORBES	District Valuer's Office, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
1912	FLOWER, HENRY GEORGE STANLEY	Woodside, Chewton Mendip, Bath.
1912	FORRESTER, HAROLD	Kelvinside, Russell Hill, Purley, Surrey.
1912	FOSTER, KIMBERLEY GEORGE	Buckfastleigh, S. Devon.
1911	FOSTER, RICHARD FRANCIS	Northcliffe, Hakin, Milford Haven, Pembroke.
1913	FOX, CHARLES HORACE	Heathleigh, Halifax, Yorks.
1913	FRASER, ALAN SIMON	Hutton House, Hutton in the Forest, Penrith, Cumberland.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	FRASER, TOM OWEN	c/o Field and Son, Borough, S.E.
1912	FROMANT, EDMUND GEORGE	41, Green Lane, Kettering, Northants.
	DAWSON	17, Easwold Bank, Kilbarchan, Ren-
1914	FULTON, THOMAS, JUN. .. .	frewshire.
1913	GALLETLY, CHRISTOPHER NISBET ..	Rock House, Auchterarder, Perthshire.
1913	GIBAUD, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	20, Burstock Road, Putney, S.W.
1913	GILLET, HERBERT EDWARD ..	Holmwood, Bishopswood Road, High- gate, N.
1912	GLASSE, ALFRED	Westcot, Ollards Grove, Loughton, Essex.
1912	GOATER, WILLIAM HENRY GEORGE	11, Ashurst Gardens, Tulse Hill, S.W.
1913	GOLDSMITH, FRANK	Old Blendworth, Horndean, Hants.
1912	GONNER, EDWARD DERMOT LEDLIE	Undercliff, West Kirby, Cheshire.
1912	GRANGER, ERNEST EVERY WHITE	The Firs, Kings Grove, Maidenhead, Berkshire.
1914	GRANT, ALBYN EVAN POWELL ..	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
1914	GRATTON, ROBERT JAMES	Offcote Place, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
1913	GRAVES, FRANCIS GEORGE	16, Manor Gardens, Merton Park, Surrey.
1912	GREEN, SAMUEL LEROY TOWNSEND	5, Addison Road, W.
1914	GREENWOOD, ARTHUR FOSTER ..	6, Merton Road, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1913	GRICE, EUSTACE MAYLOR	Barnston, Spencer Road, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
1912	GURNEY, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	2, Margaret Street, Derby.
1914	GURNEY, WM. FRANCIS	20, Lewisham Road, Dartmouth Park, N.W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1914	HAGGETT, HORACE PURCHASE ..	3, Bryngwyn Road, Newport, Mon.
1914	HALL, RICHARD LESLIE CARBY ..	Church House, Roundhay, Yorks.
1914	HALL, TIMOTHY CECIL NELSON ..	Oakley House, Shrewsbury.
1913	HARPER, JOHN CURTIS	58, Oxford Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
1911	HARRISON, EDMUND LOUIS	59, Belsize Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
1913	HARWOOD, WALTER	Stanton-on-the-Wolds, near Keyworth, Notts.
1913	HEATON, HUBERT	24, Ackworth Lane, Purston, Pontefract Yorks.
1913	HEBDEN, GEORGE SPENCER.. ..	Engineer's Department, Council Offices, Goole, Yorks.
1913	HEDGES, ALFRED VICTOR	Ightenholme, Padiham Road, Burnley, Lancs.
1912	HEDLEY, MICHAEL THOMPSON ..	The Gill, Dalston, Cumberland.
1912	HELLIER, STANLEY JOHN	Surveyor's Office, Finchley U.D.C., Church End, Finchley, N.
1911	HENSHAW, LINDLEY	Fircroft, Davenport, near Stockport, Cheshire.
1914	HEYWOOD, THOMAS ASHTON.. ..	Lower Bank, Darwen, Lancs.
1913	HILL, SYDNEY NORMAN.. ..	Landsdowne, Baker Street, Enfield, Middlesex.
1913	HILL, WILLIAM	Redcliffe, Egremont, Cheshire.
1913	HILLARY, NORMAN	The Peak, Basingstoke, Hants.
1914	HINXMAN, ALAN	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
1913	HITCHINGS, ALBERT CHARLES ..	Highlea, Monkham Lane, Woodford Green, Essex.
1914	HOBSON, WILLIAM STUART	Unwin Terrace, Disley, Cheshire.
1912	HOLE, HUBERT FENTON.. ..	c/o A. J. Martin, Alton, Hants.
1913	HOMAN, CYRIL HUBERT JOHN ..	178, Eastgate, Rochester.
1914	HOMER, CHESTER JOSEPH	128, Hamstead Road, Birmingham.
1913	HONE, JOHN ALFRED	c/o E. U. David, 4, Park Place, Cardiff.
1913	HOPCRAFT, DURWARD SIDNEY ..	Central Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
1914	HORNBY, EDWARD WINDHAM ..	The Vicarage, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang, Lancs.
1911	HOSKING, WILFRID.. ..	Central Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
1911	HOWARD, ALGERNON	39, Oxford Row, Putney, S.W.
1912	HUGHES, ERNEST	c/o Messrs. Appleyard and Quiggin, 67, Lord Street, Liverpool.
1914	HUGHES, GEORGE HENRY AUGUSTUS	Camelot, Purley, Surrey.
1911	HUGHES, LESLIE	150, Station Road, King's Norton, near Birmingham.

Enrolled	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	IRELAND, BENJAMIN	North Ferriby, East Yorkshire.
1912	JACKSON, WALDEGRAVE.. ..	The Hollies, Priest Hill, Caversham, Reading.
1914	JENKINS, FREDERICK LESLIE ..	The Railway Hotel, Washford, Somerset.
1914	JENNINGS, ARNOLD SIMKIN ..	Hanley Swan, Worcester.
1912	JENNINGS, GORDON SOTHAM..	Silverdale, Bloomfield Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
1913	JENNINGS, THOMAS HOWARD ..	67, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W.
1913	JERMAN, REGINALD HERBERT ..	The Bungalow, Topsham Road, Exeter.
1913	JOHNSON, HENRY DALE.. ..	56, Wellesley Road, Grove Hill, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
1913	JOHNSON, JOHN LORENZO	Woodside Villa, Longton, Staffordshire.
1913	JONES, CHARLES PHILLIPS	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.
1914	JONES, HERBERT ALAN REID ..	Carreg Llwyd, Oswestry, Salop.
1911	JONES, JOHN REGINALD	Yanwath, Penrith, Cumberland.
1914	JONES, RICHARD OWEN.. ..	Park Lodge, Carnarvon, N. Wales.
1913	JONES, ROLAND WILLIAM PEN-	
	NANT	
1912	JUKES, RAYMOND GEORGE	Park Villas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
		The Hollies, Burnt Tree, Tipton, Staffs.
1914	KARLE, JAMES BERTHOLD	16, Park Street, Bridgend, Glam.
1912	KEASLEY, WILLIAM ERIC	31, Bell Street, Reigate, Surrey.
1913	KELLY, KENNETH GEORGE	Wetherby, Yorks.
1912	KEMP, DOUGLAS GORDON	12, Victoria Villas, Kilburn, N.W.
1912	KILFORD, MORTIMER DOUGLAS ..	Glynrhondda, Park Avenue, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
1914	KING, DUDLEY BERTRAM	42, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
1912	KNOWLES, WILLIAM SCOTT	Ingram House, Stockwell, S.W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1914	LAKE, EGBERT REGINALD	68, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
1912	LANGLANDS, DAVID	Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford, Kent.
1913	LAWRENSON, FRANK EDWARD ..	72, Benthall Road, Stoke Newington, N.
1912	LAWSON, JOSEPH FRANK	St. Ringer's, Cirencester, Gloucestershire
1914	LEA, PERCY LISTER ZAIR	Villette, Wake Green Road, Moseley Birmingham.
1912	LEWONSKI, RAY CARLON	53, George Street, Hove, Sussex.
1913	LINDSLEY, HENRY WATSON	10, Derby Street, Sunderland, Co. Durham
1912	LITTLE, NOEL ERNEST	Newbold Pacey Hall, Warwick.
1914	LIVERSIDGE, HARRY KINDER ..	59, Rossett Road, Great Crosby, Lan- cashire.
1911	LLOYD, WALTER ERNEST	Linden House, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1912	LLOYD, WILLIAM ELLIS	69, Bay View Terrace, Beach Road Bangor.
1914	LONGLEY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS ..	"Hillside," The Avenue, Beckenham Kent.
1912	LOWDEN, DAVID	Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.
1913	LUDLOW, STRATFORD WALTER ..	Lovelace Hill, Solihull, Warwickshire.
1913	MCALLUM, GRAYDON ARCHIBALD	24, Windsor Road, Barry, Glam.
1911	MCCASH, JOHN WATSON	Cornhill House, Perth.
1911	MACGREGOR, GREGOR CAMPBELL ..	Pierhead, Stromness, Orkney.
1912	MCLEARON, SEPTIMUS OSWIN ..	Naval House, Harwich, Essex.
1913	MACMAHON, JOHN FRANCIS	113, Rann Street, Ladywood, Bir- mingham.
1913	MCNAUGHT, JOHN WILLIAM PERCIVAL	2, Lynn Road, Ely.
1913	MCRAE, FREDERICK NEWBERRY ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hampstead, N.W.
1914	MADGE, KENNETH ALFRED	Granville Estate Office, Bude, Cornwall.
1914	MAKINSON, HAROLD	Claremont, Leigh, Lancashire.
1913	MARTIN, DAVID BURR	3, Deemount Terrace, Aberdeen.
1912	MASON, HUBERT CHASE	59, Dingwall Road, Croydon.
1913	MASSIE, FRANK ERIC	Kensington House, St. John's, Wakefield, Yorks.
1914	MATTHEWS, WILLIAM ANTHONY ..	Sylvanhurst, Godalming, Surrey.
1913	MAY, KENNETH EDWIN	34, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
1913	MAZENGARB, GEORGE RICHARD B.	18, Mildenhall Road, Clapton, N.E.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	MENZIES, RONALD VICTOR	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
1913	MERCER, HERBERT LAURENCE	The Vicarage, Caton, near Lancaster.
1913	MIDDLEMISS, GEORGE ALBERT	6, De Merley Road, Morpeth, North- umberland.
1911	MILES, OWEN	The Denes, Great Yarmouth.
1911	MILLYARD, GEORGE	Littlebridge, Bromyard, Worcester.
1914	MINIFIE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wootton, Bridgnorth, Salop.
1912	MOLE, HAROLD PEARCE	St. Catherine's, Redhill, Surrey.
1913	MONTAGUE, CYRIL JOHN	142, Elm Road, New Malden, Surrey.
1913	MOODY, WALTER NORRIS	6, Susans Road, Eastbourne.
1914	MORGAN, IVOR WALTER	1, Wellington Place, Brecon.
1912	MORGAN, WILFRED WINTER	Churchend, Slimbridge, near Stone- house, Gloucestershire.
1913	MORRIS, EDWARD LESLIE	The Poplars, Sutton Road, Erdington, Birmingham.
1912	MORWOOD, ARTHUR	34, Morley Road, Doncaster, Yorks.
1912	NEVILLE, ERIC BERNARD	21, Tivoli Road, Crouch End, N.
1911	NIGHTINGALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	1, Effingham Road, Reigate, Surrey.
1912	NORMANTON, JOE	Ivy House, Barkisland, near Halifax, Yorks.
1913	NORTON, CHARLES EDGAR	56, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
1912	ODY, CYRIL	4, Richmond Road, Fallowfield, Man- chester.
1913	OGDEN, JOHN CECIL BLAIR	Longland View, Margam, Port Talbot, Glamorgan.
1912	OSBORNE, CYRIL CHARLES GEORGE	95, Hankinson Road, Bournemouth.
1914	OSBORNE, LESLIE SMALL	Bridge Street, Buckingham.
1913	OWEN, HERBERT MEREDITH	1, Becondale Road, Gipsy Hill, S.E.
1912	OWEN, THOMAS BURWOOD	Moorlands, East Knoyle, Wilts.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1914	PALMER, GEORGE OWEN WALLIS ..	Riponia, Bearton Road, Hitchin, Herts.
1912	PARKER, ARTHUR STANLEY	Mildenhall, Suffolk.
1913	PARKER, CECIL PRESTON	36, Fairlop Road, Leytonstone, N.E.
1911	PARKER, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	Claremont, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1914	PARKER, ROBERT TOULSON	24, Upper Wimpole Street, W.
1914	PARKER, VICTOR HAROLD	Peakes, Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex.
1912	PARRY, GWILYM	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli, Carnarvon.
1911	PARRY, GWILYM JOHN	Cuhelyn Café, 8, High Street, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey.
1910	PARSONS, HAROLD CHARLES	Monkton House, Pinhoe, Exeter.
1913	PASCOE, FREDERICK LYNE	37, Quernmore Road, Stroud Green, N.
1913	PATON, HENRY EDGE JENKINS ..	4, West End, Llanelly, South Wales.
1912	PAULL, ALAN DRYSDALE	Kylecote, Wembley, Middlesex.
1912	PAYNE, RALPH RICHARD BEDFORD	Narborough, Albert Road, Watford, Herts.
1912	PEGLER, FRANK REGINALD	301, Croxted Road, Herne Hill, S.E.
1913	PENN, HERBERT LEWIS	Sedbury Cottage, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.
1913	PENTELOW, GEORGE NORMAN EMERSON	22, Venner Road, Sydenham, S E.
1913	PHILLIPS, ERNEST JOHN	13, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.
1911	PHILLIPS, REGINALD HERBERT ..	The Vicarage, Stone, Ashford, Kent.
1912	PICK, STANLEY GEORGE	Castle Hotel, Norwich.
1913	PICKIN, ROBERT WILLIAM	1, Lightburn Road, Ulverston, Lancashire.
1913	PICKRELL, LESLIE JOHN	28, Rylett Crescent, Ravenscourt Park, W.
1913	PIDGEON, GEORGE ALLEN	Allendale, Birchington-on-Sea, Kent.
1913	PIGGOTT, GEORGE BERNARD	Fronaig, Barmouth, Merioneth.
1913	PLATT, JOHN CRAWFURD	43, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, S.W.
1913	POLLARD, ROY	69, Avenue Parade, Accrington, Lancs.
1914	PORTER, JOHN LAWRENCE	Braeside, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
1912	PRATT, FRANK WILSON DAVIS ..	3, Grand Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
1913	PRENTICE, THOMAS	8, Victoria Terrace, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
1912	PRESTIDGE, JOHN FITZGERALD ..	2, Eldon Terrace, Upper Bangor, N. Wales.
1914	PROCTOR, NORMAN FREDERICK ..	12, Rusthall Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
1914	PRYDDERCH, REGINALD JONES ..	Manchester House, Leeswood, near Mold, Flintshire.
1912	PURRY, ERNEST	51, Parliament Hill, N.W.

rolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	RATTRAY, JOHN	Valuation Department, Blackfriars House, Perth.
1914	RAYNER, DONALD	Glebelands, Grange Road, Cambridge.
1912	REES, FREDERICK WILLIAM.. ..	1, Lan Park Road, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire.
1911	REX, FRANCIS NICHOLSON	Ferndale, Luton Road, Harpenden, Herts.
1911	RICHARDS, CARL EDWARD	Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.
1913	RICHARDS, JEFFREY MORGAN	1, Foundry Terrace, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan.
1912	RICHARDSON, ERNEST GILBERT.. ..	104, Tollington Park, Finsbury Park, N.
1912	RIDGE, ERNEST CLAUDE.. .. .	8, Barbican Terrace, Barnstaple.
1912	ROBERTS, HUGH HENRY	D'Eresby House, Bettws-y-coed, Carnarvon.
1914	ROBERTS, JOHN CONWAY	34, Bangor Street, Carnarvon, N. Wales.
1912	ROBERTS, RICHARD EDNYFED	100, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
1912	ROBERTS, ROBERT GRIFFITH.. ..	Manchester House, Abergele, N. Wales.
1912	ROBINSON, GEORGE INGRAM.. ..	Higher Kempstone, near Clitheroe, Lancs.
1913	ROBINSON, GERARD DOBSON POSTLETHWAITE.. .. .	318, Camden Road, N.
1912	ROBINSON, JOSEPH TEMPLE.. ..	33, Coleshill Street, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
1911	ROSE, RONALD CHARLES.. .. .	Stuart Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.
1913	ROSS, ARTHUR ELLERKER	101, Grovehill Road, Beverley, East Yorkshire.
1911	ROWELL, GUY LENNOX SYDENHAM	Roseland, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
1911	RUSSELL, ROBERT.. .. .	45, Belsize Avenue, Bowes Park, N.
1914	SALT, WILLIAM GEORGE.. .. .	"New Moreton," Ascham Road, Bourne-mouth.
1913	SAMUEL, RONALD ASTLEY	Tanyrallt, Eaton Grove, Swansea.
1913	SANDERS, CHARLES FLETCHER	14, Conway Road, Cardiff.
1914	SANT, EDWARD MEDLEY	Elsenham Vicarage, near Stansted, Essex.
1913	SAWYERS, SYDNEY MILTON	34, Warwick Street, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1912	SCHOFIELD, RILEY.. .. .	30, Middle Dean Street, West Vale, near Halifax, Yorks.
1913	SCOTT, JOHN	Montrose, Winchmore Hill, N.
1913	SCRIVEN, GEORGE HERBERT.. ..	Thong House, near Gravesend, Kent.
1912	SEABROOKE, ERNEST	The Hendon Rural District Council, Surveyor's Department, Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1912	SHAW, LEONARD	Thorncliffe House, Staincliffe, Batley, Yorks.
1913	SHIMMIN, WILLIAM ALFRED	11, Hilary Park, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1914	SHOOSMITH, ERIC GARDNER	140, Castle Road, Bedford.
1913	SILCOCK, EDWARD HENSON	10, Park Row, Leeds.
1912	SIMMONS, PAUL EMERY	Eastrop Fields, Basingstoke, Hants.
1911	SIMPSON, WILLIAM LEONARD	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
1913	SINGLETON, GERALD HUGH	121, St. Helen's Street, Ipswich.
1913	SMITH, ALFRED ERNEST	3, Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.
1913	SMITH, ARTHUR WILFRID LUCIUS ..	The Old Residence, Ripon, Yorks.
1911	SMITH, GEOFFREY	Prinstead Cottage, Winchester.
1913	SMITH, REGINALD	Beechurst, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1912	SOUNDY, PERCY WALTER	19, Bridgegate, Retford, Notts.
1914	STEERE, FREDERICK BRICE	12, Eastcourt Road, Worthing, Sussex.
1913	STOREY, VERNON LESLIE	The School House, Wouldham, Rochester, Kent.
1912	SURGEY, HENRY NORRIS	Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Shorncliffe, Kent.
1911	SWIFT, THOMAS EDGAR	Warrenton, Gregories Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.
1914	SYMONDS, REGINALD ERNEST ..	107, Earlham Road, Norwich.
1912	TEVERSON, HARRY GORDON	c/o W. Fovargue, The Causeway, March, Cambridgeshire.
1914	THACKER, NOEL	Park Farm, Lypiatt, near Stroud, Glos.
1913	THEOBALD, DOUGLAS	Stortford House, West Parade, Norwich.
1913	THOMAS, IDRIS MALDWYN	Mintaro, North Road, Aberystwyth.
1911	THOMAS, OWEN KINGSLEY	Winterbourne, Eaton Crescent, Swansea.
1914	THORNTON, JOHN TAVERNER	109, St. Mary's Road, Faversham, Kent.
1913	THURGOOD, CYRIL JAMES	Much Hadham, Herts.
1913	TOLLEY, EDWARD HENRY	38, Vale Road, Southborough, Kent.
1913	TOMKINS, JOHN WOOLRICHE	West View, Hayfield Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
1912	TOMMIS, GEORGE HAROLD	Lindfield, Hawthorn Park, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
1913	TURNER, GEORGE MIDDLETON	285, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
1911	TURNER, WILFRED EDWARD	Caxtonian House, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1912	VICKERY, RAYMOND MILTON ..	Clayhanger, Chard, Somerset.
1914	VOGEL, CHAS. JOSEPH	140, Halley Road, Forest Gate, E.
1911	WALLEY, PERCY WOODS.. ..	Frankton, near Oswestry, Shropshire.
1914	WALTER, THOMAS HAROLD	5, Marler Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
1913	WALTON, HAROLD HENRY	The Manor House, Chilwell, Notts.
1911	WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Brentor, Tavistock, Devon.
1911	WATTS, ALFRED LANCELOT	Elbe House, Whitby, Yorks.
1911	WEBB, MUSGRAVE MAITLAND	8, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1913	WEEKES, CYRIL WARNER	1, Jessica Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1914	WEIR, NAPIER ADDISON CHURCHILL	St. Gabriel's Rectory, Old Trafford, Manchester.
1911	WEST, TERENCE COLIN	18, Worfield Street, Battersea, S.W.
1912	WHIPP, JOHN ROLAND.. ..	Edale, Carlton Road, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.
1911	WHITAKER, JOHN	33, Ormerod Road, Burnley, Lancashire.
1912	WHITE, TALIESYN GWYN	Caecerrig, Pontardulais, Carmarthen.
1914	WHORWELL, HAROLD ERNEST	7, Bench Street, Dover.
1914	WIDCOMBE, CHARLES INGLETON	Queensmead, Datchet, Bucks.
1914	WILDON, HAROLD	34, Priestthorpe Road, Bingley, Yorkshire.
1914	WILKES, LESLIE OCTAVIO	Spring Hill House, Birchfield Road, Redditch, Worcestershire.
1913	WILKINSON, JOSEPH PATTERSON	Brookside, Starling Road, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
1913	WILLIAMS, EDWARD	Cloverley Estate Office, Whitechurch, Shropshire.
1913	WILLIAMS, HAROLD CEDRIC	22, Seymour Street, Birkenhead.
1914	WILLIAMS, HERBERT CECIL	12, Park Hill Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
1912	WILLIS, HENRY VICTOR.. ..	2, Clausentum Road, Bevois Mount, Southampton.
1911	WILLIS, HOWARD LOESCHER	18, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1911	WILLIS, THOMAS	22, Hornby Terrace, Morecambe, Lancs.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	WILLOCK, ROBERT PEEL	Warmington Rectory, Banbury, Oxon.
1914	WILSHER, FRANCIS GORDON	5, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
1913	WINCH, EDWARD BENJAMIN	31, Cranwich Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1913	WINCH, WILLIAM HAFFENDEN	Baker's Cross House, Cranbrook, Kent.
1913	WINDSOR, ALFRED COOPER	5A, Foster Lane, Cheapside, E.C.
1912	WOOD, WILLIAM ANTHONY	Toftrees, Fakenham, Norfolk.
1912	WOOLF, EMANUEL	100, Whitechapel Road, E.
1911	WOOLLEY, JOHN LEYLAND	Coopers Hill House, Brockworth, Glos.
1912	WOOLLEY, JOHN STANLEY	105, High Street, Huntingdon.
1911	WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS	Stacey House, Crouch Street, Colchester.
1914	WYETH, ALLEN FREDERICK	Fairlands, Alexandra Road, Epsom, Surrey.
1913	YONGE, GUSTAVUS EDWARD H.	Corsham Court Estate Office, Wilts.
1913	YOUNG, HENRY HARMAN	Balgowan, Dorking, Surrey.

Total Number of Students, 363.

SUMMARY.

Honorary Members	24
Fellows	1995
Professional Associates	2923
Associates	55
Colonial Fellows	70
Students	363
Total	5430

NOTE.—To ensure the regular transmission of the Papers and Notices, it is particularly requested that any changes of address be communicated at once to the Secretary.

Members Transferred since the Publication of the January List from the Class of Pro- fessional Associates to that of Fellows.

BURMAN, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK ..	Hertford.
CROW, FREDERICK LEWIS, JUN.	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking.
EASTMAN, ARCHIBALD GAREY	31, Walbrook, E.C.
FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER ..	Valuation and Rating Department, Guildhall, E.C.
FLINT, WILLIAM FIELDER ..	Eastnor, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford, Herts.
GIBSON, FRANK SPEEDING ..	13, Drayton Green Road, W. Ealing, W.
GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER ..	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
GRAY, JOHN VINCENT	Highcliffe, Shrewsbury Lane, Shooters Hill, S.E.
HADDEN, HARRY HAROLD ..	Woodstock, Cunningham Park, Harrow, Middlesex.
HAYWOOD, CHARLES SPENCER	Grey Croft, Queen's Road, Accrington, Lancs.
JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON ..	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
JENKINS, CHARLES HERBERT BLEWITT	District Valuer, The Laurels, Neath, Glam.
KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX ..	Burton, Lincoln.
LOCK, CECIL WM. BEST ..	9, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
LODGE, THOMAS ARTHUR ..	13, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
LOXTON, FRANCIS WIL- LOUGHBY	20, Princes Street, Yeovil.
PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Notts.
PAYNE, JOHN OSWALD	Newfarm, Bromley, Kent.
RANDALL, ERNEST SMITH ..	Elm House, New Road, Chatham.
RIGHTON, CHARLES SHIRT ..	18, Market Street, Marple, Cheshire.
ROFF, HENRY GRIFFITHS ..	34, Carew Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
STEVENS, NICHOLAS RICHARD	Dunwich, York Road, St. Albans, Herts.
STEWART, HARRY S., A.R.I.B.A.	Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
SUTCLIFFE, ALBERT JAMES ..	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
TANNER, RUDOLPH	29, Pelham Place, South Kensington, S.W.
TAYLOR, ALFRED CECIL ..	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
TRACY, CHARLES FREDERICK	14, Bedford Row, W.C.
WATSON, CHARLES EDWARD	18, Colson Road, East Croydon, Surrey.

WAYMOUTH, JOHN KEN- NERLEY	Clarence Street Estate Office, Southend- on-Sea, Essex.
WHITLOCK, FRANCIS JOHN ..	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby, Warwickshire.
WOOLLEY, MAURICE THEO- DORE	Rectory Place, Loughborough.

Members who have Died or Retired since the Publication of the January List.

FELLOWS :

BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Hill House, Walmer, Kent.
CASTLE, ARTHUR	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
COOPER, ARTHUR LESLIE ..	17, Friar Street, Reading.
DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD, B.A. (<i>Lond.</i>)	Wroxton Estate Office, near Banbury, Oxon.
FOWLER, ALFRED MOUNTAIN, M.I.C.E.	1, St. Peter's Square, Manchester.
FROST, FREDERIC CORNISH ..	Teignmouth, Devon.
HARRISON, JAMES THOMAS ..	Town Hall Offices, Buckingham.
HEDLEY, JOHN HUNT	7, Ashbrook Terrace, Sunderland.
HENDRIKS, HENRY	61, Temple Row, Birmingham.
KEIRLE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A. . .	18, Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.
LUCAS, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	Bexley, Kent.
MCCALLUM, JAMES	Bogg Knowe, Uddingston, near Glasgow.
MAXTONE, DAVID MURRAY	County Buildings, Campbeltown, Argyllshire.
RAYNBIRD, HUGH EDWARD ..	Basingstoke, Hants.
REES, WILLIAM GEORGE ..	Holly House, Newport, Mon.
ROYCE, JOHN	Oakham, Rutland.
THORNE, ARNOLD, F.R.I.B.A.	Barnstaple.
WALKER, GEORGE JAMES ..	3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.
WARNER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	130, Mount Street, W.
WILSON, THOMAS SILK ..	Underfell, Barbon, near Kirkby Lonsdale.
WORDSWORTH, ROBERT WALTER	Whitemoor, Ollerton, Notts.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

CHAPMAN, JOHN LITTLE ..	Ivy Cottage, Standon, Herts.
CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE	Ballynolan, Kildimo, Co. Limerick.
CROFT, GEORGE HERBERT ..	10, Sussex Square, Brighton.
DAVIS, NEVILLE B., A.M.I.C.E.	199, Hinckley Road, Leicester.
FISH, DOUGLAS HERBERT ..	The Heath, Woodford Green, Essex.
GROUT, PERRY	22, Darnley Street, Gravesend, Kent.

JAMES, HERBERT HAROLD ..	The Moat, Newmarket Road, Cambridge.
LINDSAY, CHARLES ALLEN ..	Dunchurch, Rugby.
SIMPSON, LESLIE SHEPHERD	27, Market Place, Reading.
WHITE, FRANCIS GEORGE ..	Packolet, Ballyardle, Co. Down.
WINTON, DOUGLAS GEORGE..	Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.

ASSOCIATES :

DANCKWERTS, WILLIAM OTTO	
ADOLPH JULIUS, K.C. ..	7, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
GAYTON, CHARLES	Much Hadham, near Ware, Herts.
HUTCHINSON, CHRISTOPHER	
CLARKE, K.C.	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
SCOTT, THE HON. HENRY	
ROBERT	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
STEPHENS, PEMBROKE S., K.C.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.

COLONIAL FELLOW :

TUXEN, PETER VILHELM ..	60, Market Street, Melbourne.
-------------------------	-------------------------------

Members who have obtained the Special Diploma in Forestry.

ARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	1, Cricklewood Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.
BUNNY, JOSEPH	Forestry Department, Olokemeji, Southern Nigeria.
BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN	
MUNCASTER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts.
DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE	
BACHELOR	Valuer's Office, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER	Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.
GRAHAM, HENRY CECIL ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
HOOD, THOMAS, JUN. .. .	Ras-el-Khalig, Egypt.
JOHNSON, HERBERT DAVIES	54, St. Peter's Gate, Stockport.
MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard.
MARTIN, THOMAS	67, Teddington Park, Teddington.
MAUGHAN, JOHN	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O., Yorks.
MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM	Holmesdale, Nutfield, Surrey.

MICHELMORE, ALFRED.. ..	Gate House, Totnes, Devon.
MOISER, CYRIL	The Cedars, Huntington, York.
OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS	
HENRY GEORGE, M.R.A.C...	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Parks Department, L.C.C., 11, Regent Street, S.W.
PHILPOT CLIFFORD NEEDHAM	Hawkstone Estate Office, near Shrewsbury.
PRITCHARD, HENRY A. ..	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON ..	59, High Street, Winchester.
STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN	
HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
STRATHERN, TOM DALRYMPLE	Grimes Hill Estate Office, Middleton, Kirkby Lonsdale.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM LING ..	Glemsford, Southview Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.
THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW ..	Knighton House, Leicester.
WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH	5, Coney Street, York.
WOOD, LESLIE STUART ..	East Grinstead, Sussex.

Members who have obtained the Special Diploma in Sanitary Science.

ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY..	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
ASSITER, HARRY G.	The Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
BACON, FRANK	Sprowston, The Drive, Snaresbrook, Essex.
BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES ..	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
BRIANT, BERNARD	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
BROWN, EDGAR OSWALD ..	Orizaba, 3, Barton Road, Dover, Kent.
BURKETT-SMITH, CECIL SYDNEY	31, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.
BURR, HARRY	Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitchin, Herts.
CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
DUNSMORE, GILBERT	1, Garthorne Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.
FREYBERG, HERBERT	24, Cromwell Place, S.W.
GUDGEON, GEORGE HAROLD	St. Aubyns, Cromwell Road, Basingstoke, Hants.
GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington, Middlesex.
HAMLYN, ERIC HENLEY ..	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
HANSELL, REGINALD	
GODDARD	5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

HELLICAR, GEORGE THOMAS	80, Osbaldeston Road, Stoke Newington, N.
HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED ..	Haslemere, Beemfort Road, Reigate, Surrey.
HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY..	6, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.
JONES, HENRY ARTHUR ..	49, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
JULL, ROBERT CHARLES ..	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
MATTHEWS, MAURICE KER-	
SHAW	77, Tottenham Court Road, W.
MELROSE, FRANK	384, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
PAGE, STANLEY HATCH ..	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD..	2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.W.
POVER, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	54, Park Road, Faversham, Kent.
REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
RICHARDS, WALTER ROWE ..	35, Wontner Road, Balham, S.W.
SANDS, HUBERT COVELL,	
Lic.R.I.B.A.	Amhurst, Guibal Road, Lee, S.E.
SIMMONS, EDGAR JOHN ..	Station Place, Letchworth, Herts.
SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT ..	Chippenham, Wilts.
TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE	Church House, Walmer, Kent.
VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE	
CHARLES	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
VINING, ERIC LESLIE	
RANDALL	7, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
WARD, HENRY PAYNE.. ..	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey.

List of Members who have gained Prizes at the Institution Examinations.

AMOS, FRANK	Crawter Prize, 1893.
ARIS, JOHN WHITTON	Daniel Watney Prize, 1910.
ARNOTT, JOHN.. .. .	Special Prize, 1885.
ASHTON, ARTHUR WARD.. ..	Beadel Prize, 1902.
BAINES, WILLIAM HENRY	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1906.
	{ Institution Prize, 1906.
BANKS, FREDERICK STUART A. ..	Penfold Gold Medal, 1898.
BARR, JAMES, JUN.	Scottish Committee Prize, 1909.
BEARN, ARTHUR FREDERICK.. ..	Special Prize, 1909.
BEASLEY, JOHN A. LLEWELLYN ..	Driver Prize, 1891.
BENSON, ROBERT ALAN.. ..	Special Prize, 1884 (Bracketed).
BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT	Special Prize, 1897.
BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP.. ..	{ Institution Prize, 1891.
	{ Crawter Prize, 1899.
BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED	Special Prize, 1902.

BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ..	Special Prize, 1899.
BRAND, JAMES DOUGLAS	Scottish Committee Prize, 1911.
BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY	Institution Prize, 1900.
BRIGHT, TOM SPENCER	Special Prize, 1908.
BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD ..	Driver Prize, 1889.
BROWN, CHARLES GEORGE	Crawter Prize, 1908.
BUSS, HAROLD GEORGE.. ..	Galsworthy Prize, 1912.
CANHAM, ERNEST REGINALD.. ..	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1912. Driver Prize, 1912.
CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE ..	{ Proxime Accessit Prize, 1894. Penfold Gold Medal, 1895.
CHAPMAN, CHARLES ALBERT	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1909. Driver Prize, 1909.
CLARKE, PERCY EDWARD	Beadel Prize, 1913 (Bracketed).
CLEMENS, WILLIAM CECIL	Institution Prize, 1904.
CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN.. ..	Penfold Gold Medal, 1911.
COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	{ Special Prize, 1890. Crawter Prize, 1890.
COWELL, NORMAN	Crawter Prize, 1911.
CROW, PHILIP ARTHUR	Institution Prize, 1908.
DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON.. ..	Institution Prize, 1896.
DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	Special Prize, 1901.
DANNATT, PERCY BOOTHROYD ..	Driver Prize, 1905.
DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE	Crawter Prize, 1895.
DELL, LOUIS MICHAEL	{ Institution Prize, 1911. Galsworthy Prize, 1913.
DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER	Special Prize, 1889.
DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD	Special Prize, 1888.
DONE, JOHN JAMES.. ..	Driver Prize, 1887.
DONNE, CYRIL HENRY	Daniel Watney Prize, 1907.
DREW, SYDNEY VERNON	Quantities Prize, 1913 (Bracketed)
DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER ..	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1913.
DUTTON, JOSEPH	Driver Prize, 1908.
DYER, FRANK	Building Prize, 1912 (Bracketed).
EACHUS, CHARLES ALFRED EEDS..	Crawter Prize, 1912.
EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM	Institution Prize, 1893.
EASTER, WILLIAM	{ Driver Prize, 1896. Penfold Silver Medal, 1896.
EASTON, WALTER JOHN.. ..	Driver Prize, 1893.
EDEN, FREDERICK STEWART	Crawter Prize, 1913.
ELPHICK, RICHARD	Quantities Prize, 1912.
EVE, CHARLES GERALD	Crawter Prize, 1898 (Bracketed).
FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD.. ..	Special Prize, 1891.
FOSTER, HENRY OSWALD	Institution Prize, 1909.
FREEMAN, GEORGE.. ..	{ Driver Prize, 1899. Penfold Silver Medal, 1899.
GATE, HENRY A. A.	Institution Prize, 1899.
GERMAN, GEORGE	Driver Prize, 1892.

GIBBON, WILLIAM JACOMB	Driver Prize, 1885.
GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON	Penfold Gold Medal, 1897.
HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	Institution Prize, 1884.
HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN.	Special Prize, 1900.
HARRISON, GEORGE J. R.	Special Prize, 1894.
HAZLEDINE, JOHN T. C.	{ Driver Prize, 1902.
	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1902.
HEAD, JOHN GEORGE	Crawter Prize, 1891.
HEAVEN, FRANK HENRY	Building Prize, 1912 (Bracketed).
HEMPSON, LEONARD AMIS	{ Special Prize, 1912.
	{ Crawter Prize, 1914.
HILL, THOMAS CUTHBERTSON	Quantities Prize, 1913 (Bracketed).
HINES, GERALD	Building Prize, 1912 (Bracketed).
HOARE, ARTHUR JOHN	{ Driver Prize, 1903.
	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1903.
HODSON, HENRY MOULTON	{ Driver Prize, 1913.
	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1913.
HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE	Institution Prize, 1901.
HOOD, THOMAS	Daniel Watney Prize, 1901.
HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER	Crawter Prize, 1903 (Bracketed).
HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS	Special Prize, 1905.
JARMAIN, WILLIAM	Institution Prize, 1894.
JENKINSON, JOHN	President's Prize, 1893.
JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY	Crawter Prize, 1907.
JEWELL, ARTHUR EDWARD	Penfold Gold Medal, 1912.
JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL	Institution Prize, 1887.
KER, ARTHUR PRESTON	Beadel Prize, 1903.
KERR, JOHN MURRAY	Institution Prize, 1897.
KING, NOEL WARD	Institution Prize, 1913.
KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER	Galsworthy Prize, 1904.
LEEDHAM, MORRIS	Building Prize, 1913.
LINNEY, JOSEPH FREDERIC	Galsworthy Prize, 1909.
LLOYD, DONALD	Institution Prize, 1898.
	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1904.
	{ Driver Prize, 1904.
LOBAN, GUSTAVUS TAYLOR	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1905.
	{ Special Prize, 1906.
LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Scottish Committee Prize, 1910.
MCTAGGART, HUGH HARVEY	{ Crawter Prize, 1910.
MARSH, FREDERICK STEPHEN	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1910.
	{ Special Prize, 1893.
MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Institution Prize, 1888.
MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Beadel Prize, 1905.
MATHEWS, HUGH SPENCER	Penfold Gold Medal, 1913.
MATTHEWS, MAURICE KERSHAW	{ Crawter Prize, 1903 (Bracketed).
	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1903.
MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM	Institution Prize, 1910.
MAYNE, ARTHUR JOHN	Institution Prize, 1902.
MEACHER, EDMOND	Institution Prize, 1890.
MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	

MILLS, ROBERT HENRY	Penfold Gold Medal, 1908.
MORLEY, ERIC	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1911.
	{ Driver Prize, 1911.
MORRIS, CLIFFORD	Beadel Prize, 1910.
MUIR, JAMES	Institution Prize, 1889.
MURRELL, SYDNEY JAMES	Penfold Gold Medal, 1906.
NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE	Crawter Prize, 1904.
NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	{ Special Prize, 1904.
	{ Galsworthy Prize, 1905.
PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1907.
PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN	{ Driver Prize, 1890.
	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1894.
	{ Crawter Prize, 1894.
PATERSON, THOMAS SIMPSON, JUN.	Special Prize, 1911.
PATEY, GEORGE HEAD	Institution Prize, 1907.
PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN	{ Driver Prize, 1901.
	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1901.
PAWSON, ARTHUR CLIVE	Beadel Prize, 1912.
PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES	Special Prize, 1907 (Bracketed).
PERKINS, WALTER FRANK	Special Prize, 1886.
PETRIE, ALAN ROY	{ Institution Prize, 1905.
	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1905.
	{ Galsworthy Prize, 1908.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEARLOVE	Special Prize, 1887.
PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1910.
PHYSICK, WALTER FREDERICK	Institution Prize, 1886.
PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD	Crawter Prize, 1900.
PRITCHARD, HENRY	Daniel Watney Prize, 1904.
RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM	Special Prize, 1892.
REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON ..	Special Prize, 1898.
RENSHAW, CHARLES GORDON	Beadel Prize, 1911.
RICHARDS, ROBERT HERBERT	Beadel Prize, 1909.
RICHARDS, WALTER ROWE	Penfold Gold Medal, 1909.
RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER	Crawter Prize, 1892.
ROBERTSON, CHARLES BOYD	Scottish Committee Prize, 1905.
ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	Institution Prize, 1883.
ROODS, ALFRED	Driver Prize, 1886.
ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR	Special Prize, 1896.
RUBINSTEIN, ISAAC	Galsworthy Prize, 1910.
SACHELL, CHARLES	Special Prize, 1883.
SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN	Crawter Prize, 1906.
SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1904.
SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	Special Prize, 1884 (Bracketed).
SHROSBREE, ALBERT DE BOIS	{ Driver Prize, 1910.
	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1910.

SISSONS, WILLIAM WYRILL	Penfold Silver Medal, 1908.
SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM.. ..	Driver Prize, 1888.
SMITH, HAROLD ROBERT	Beadel Prize, 1904.
SMITH, HUBERT JOHN	{ Institution Prize, 1912.
	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1914.
	{ Galsworthy Prize, 1914.
	{ Driver Prize, 1897.
SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1897.
	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1899.
SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT	Crawter Prize, 1905.
SQUIRE, GERALD ROBERT	Institution Prize, 1892.
STEDHAM, PERCY NORMAN	Special Prize, 1910.
SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE	Beadel Prize, 1906.
TARRANT, WALTER.. ..	Institution Prize, 1881.
TAYLOR, JOHN HENLEY.. ..	Special Prize, 1907 (Bracketed).
TAYLOR, WILLIAM LING	Daniel Watney Prize, 1913.
TERRY, FRANK TREACHER	Galsworthy Prize, 1911.
THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE	Crawter Prize, 1898 (Bracketed).
	{ Driver Prize, 1898.
THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL..	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1898.
	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1900.
TIFFEN, JOHN HENRY	Institution Prize 1885.
TILLYARD, SIDNEY JOSEPH	{ Institution Prize, 1903.
	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1907.
	{ Galsworthy Prize, 1907.
TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN	Driver Prize, 1883.
TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD	Penfold Gold Medal, 1901.
VENNING, HARRY JOHN.. ..	Driver Prize, 1906.
WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES	{ Special Prize, 1895.
	{ Crawter Prize, 1897.
WALLER, WATHEN ARTHUR	Beadel Prize, 1908.
WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE	Crawter Prize, 1901.
WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	Institution Prize, 1895.
WEBB, JONAS MARSHALL	President's Prize, 1884.
WEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES CUM- MING	Penfold Silver Medal, 1907.
	{ Driver Prize, 1900.
WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1900.
	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1902.
	{ Crawter Prize. 1902.
	{ Driver Prize, 1894.
WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD ..	{ Penfold Silver Medal, 1894.
	{ Penfold Gold Medal, 1896.
	{ Crawter Prize, 1896.
WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN ..	Penfold Gold Medal, 1904.
WILLIAMS, HAROLD.. ..	Special Prize, 1903.
WINEBAUM, GOODMAN GEORGE ..	Special Prize, 1913.
WOOD, LESLIE STUART	Daniel Watney Prize, 1900.

WRAIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK	
HAROLD	Crawter Prize, 1909.
WYKES, HERBERT IVIE	Galsworthy Prize, 1906.
YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Scottish Committee Prize, 1906.

List of Provincial Committees.

JULY 1st, 1914.

BEDFORD, ESSEX, HERTFORD, AND MIDDLESEX Committee.

Chairman.

AUBREY RUMBALL, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire.

Honorary Secretary.

ARTHUR WALKER MERRY, 17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.

BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON Committee.

Chairman.

JAMES AUGUSTINE RUTHERFORD, Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN SEYMOUR RUTHERFORD, White Oak, Highclere, Newbury.

CAMBRIDGE, HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, AND SUFFOLK

Committee.

Chairman.

JOHN LOOKER, The Terrace, Huntingdon.

Honorary Secretary.

LANCELOT GOULDER HAWKINS, Downham Market.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND Committee.

Chairman.

FREDERICK BURT PUNCHARD, Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.

Honorary Secretary.

THOMAS BROWN, JUN., Prospect House, Holmrook, Cumberland.

DERBY AND STAFFORD Committee.

Chairman.

JOSEPH SAMUEL ROWLAND, 190, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent,
Staffs.

Honorary Secretary.

ARTHUR JOHN HOOLEY, The College, All Saints; Derby.

DEVON AND CORNWALL Committee.

Chairman.

HENRY ALBAN DREW, 15, Queen Street, Exeter.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN FRIENDSHIP BOWDEN, Bedford Chambers, Exeter.

HAMPSHIRE, DORSET, AND SOUTH WILTS Committee.

Chairman.

EDWARD WATERS, The Canal, Salisbury.

Honorary Secretary.

HENRY EDWARD DUKE, Maen, Dorchester.

IRISH BRANCH Committee.

Chairman.

COLONEL JOHN ROBERT BAILLIE, Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane,
Co. Tyrone.

Secretary.

B. J. NEWCOMBE, 110, Grafton Street, Dublin.

KENT Committee.

Chairman.

HENRY DANN, Dartford.

Honorary Secretary.

ROBERT COBB, Larkin Hall, near Rochester.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

HENRY SIMPSON BATEY, 51, South King Street, Manchester.

Vice-Chairman.

CHARLES EDWARD LINAKER, Frodsham, Cheshire.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN HERBERT HALL, 1, Cooper Street, Manchester,
and 1, Market Street, Altrincham, Cheshire.

LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND RUTLAND
Committee.

Chairman.

CHARLES BROWNING FISHER, Market Harborough.

Honorary Secretary.

MAURICE THEODORE WOOLLEY, Rectory Place, Loughborough,
Leicestershire.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM TOWNEND, Cross House, Westgate Road,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Honorary Secretary.

CHARLES MCGHIE, 38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN Committee.

Chairman.

REGINALD SMITH WOOLLEY, Silver Street, Lincoln, and
South Collingham, Newark.

Honorary Secretary :

EDWARD JAMES TURTON, Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.

SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MID-WALES Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM FORRESTER ADDIE, Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool,
Montgomeryshire.

Honorary Secretary.

ARTHUR MURHALL HICKMAN, Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.

SCOTTISH Committee.

Chairman.

JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON, Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.

Honorary Secretary

WILLIAM HENRY HOWATT, 146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

SOMERSET, GLOUCESTER, AND NORTH WILTS Committee.

Chairman.

JOHN JOSEPH HARLE, Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.

Honorary Secretary.

REGINALD HENRY KING PRICE, 25, Clare Street, Bristol.

SURREY Committee.

Chairman.

ROBERT MASTERS CHART, The Vestry Hall, Mitcham.

Honorary Secretary.

THOMAS BRENT, c/o Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, The Norbury
Manor Estate Office, London Road, Norbury, S.W.**SUSSEX Committee.**

Chairman.

OLIVER NEWMAN WYATT, East Street, Chichester.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN CLAY LUCAS, Castle Precincts, Lewes, Sussex.

WALES (NORTH) Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM EDWARD JONES, Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfairpwll.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN MERRY PORTER, Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.

WALES (SOUTH) AND MONMOUTHSHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN PRICE, 7, Picton Place, Swansea.

Honorary Secretary.

FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE OSMOND-SMITH, County Council Offices,
Cardiff.**WARWICK AND WORCESTER Committee.**

Chairman.

ROBERT EDWARD COUCHMAN, 75, New Street, Birmingham.

Honorary Secretary.

HUGH SPENCER MATHEWS, 12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

CHARLES HENRY GOTT, M.I.C.E., Superintending Valuer, Manor
Row, Bradford.

Honorary Secretary.

RICHARD EDGAR HORSFALL, 22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.

Junior Meetings.

Chairman.

CHARLES GEORGE BROWN, Park Place, Harefield, Middlesex.

Committee.

FRANK VICTOR BATHURST.

ROLAND STANLEY BEVAN.

BERNARD BRIANT.

HERBERT WARWICK DAW.

ROBERT JOHN DIBDIN.

FREDERICK STEWART EDEN.

CHRISTOPHER TURTILL FULCHER.

ERIC HENLEY HAMLYN.

THOMAS EDWIN MORGAN.

ALEXANDER GEORGE MORRIS.

GEOFFREY LESLIE VIGERS.

Honorary Secretary.

NORMAN COWELL, 18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.

Local Distribution of Members under Counties.

The names of those Fellows who are or have been Provincial Chairmen are distinguished thus *.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee).

FELLOWS:

BROOK, HARRY.. . . .	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY..	Luton, and Leighton Buzzard.
ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON .. .	47, High Street, Bedford.
*EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM .. .	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
FIELDS-CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS..	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade.
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE ..	21, Market Hill, Luton.
GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD .. .	47, High Street, Bedford.
MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER .. .	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
PERKS, HUGH EARL .. .	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM .. .	20, Mill Street, Bedford.
ROBINSON, JAMES CHARLES EVITT..	Marsh Leys, Kempston, Bedford.
SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN.. .	42, Mill Street, Bedford.
TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS .. .	Market Place, Ampthill.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ATKINSON, FRANCIS CHARLES .. .	Woburn Experimental Farm, Aspley Guise, S.O.
BLANCHARD, LOUIS MATTHEW .. .	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Luton.
CUMBERLAND, BRIAN CLARKE .. .	The Lynchet, Luton.
DEANE, GEORGE FREDERICK.. .	23, St. Michael's Road, Bedford.
EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE .. .	Valuer's Department, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
FISHWICK, VICTOR CHARLES.. .	69, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR.. .	Woburn Sands and Toddington.
FOSTER, NORMAN BEAUMONT.. .	Northridge, Ampthill.
GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY.. .	20, Mill Street, Bedford.
GUDE, CHARLES, JUN. .. .	39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
HALL, CHARLES PELL .. .	Park Farm Office, Woburn.
JONES, GEORGE .. .	247, High Street North, Dunstable.

NIXON, FREDERICK.. .. .	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
OSTLER, WALTER HOLLINGSWORTH	Westleigh, Dunstable.
PICARD, EUGENE CUTHBERT	
LLEWELLYN	47, High Street, Bedford.
SMITH, HAROLD EZRA	13, Dunstable Road, Luton.
TOMSON, MAYNARD.. .. .	Bedford House, Luton.
WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS	83, High Street, Bedford.
WILKS, MARK	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
WILLETT, HUGH	6, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
WILSON, MALCOLM MILLAR	47, High Street, Bedford.
WOOLDRIDGE, ARTHUR MAINWARING	49, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
WORSSAM, CECIL	c/o J. R. Eve and Son, 2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.

STUDENTS :

PHILLIPS, ERNEST JOHN	13, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.
SHOOSMITH, ERIC GARDNER	140, Castle Road, Bedford.

BERKSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Committee).

FELLOWS :

ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN	Wantage and Abingdon.
BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN	Wantage.
BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN.. ..	Nalder Hill House, Newbury.
*BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY.. ..	Windsor.
BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU.. ..	Windsor.
BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD ..	Windsor.
BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST	20, Broad Street, Wokingham.
COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER ..	Parsonage Farm House, East Garston, Lambourn.
COOPER, STANLEY	17, Friar Street, Reading.
COX, ARTHUR STANLEY	16, Queen Victoria Street, Reading.
DALGLEISH, CHRISTOPHER	57, Albion Place, Reading.
DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury.
EGGINTON, DENYS	150, Friar Street, Reading.
*GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford.
GREENAWAY, JOSEPH REGINALD ..	11, Friar Street, Reading.
*HASLAM, DRYLAND	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT.. .. .	1, Arcade Chambers, Reading.
NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB.. .. .	8, St. Mary's Hill, Newbury, and Hungerford.

PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading.
RICH, ROBERT.. .. .	Didcot.
*RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury.
STANFORD, GEORGE	19, Alexandra Road, Reading.
TODD, RICHARD	Englefield, near Reading.
WEBBER, HENRY STANTON	23, Queen Street, Maidenhead.
WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES ..	Chatwood, Wokefield Green, Mortimer.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BENNETT, MAURICE CHRISTMAS ..	39, Blagrove Street, Reading.
CHAMBERS, WADDELOW NIX.. ..	c/o A. F. Hobbs and Chambers, Faringdon.
CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM FREDERICK	57, Albion Place, Reading.
DICKSON, REGINALD HERBERT	
BRUCE	Speen, Newbury.
EASTMAN, EDWARD GEORGE.. ..	District Valuer's Office, 57, Albion Place, Reading.
EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Nalder Hill, Newbury.
GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Market Place, Wallingford.
GALE, LEONARD FRANKLIN	Market Place, Wallingford.
HAMLYN, JACK	Rivermead, Bray.
HITCHINS, WALTER WILLIAM.. ..	University College, Reading.
KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY.. .. .	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 57, Albion Place, London Rd., Reading.
LAWRENCE, CHARLES WILLIAM	
JOHNSON	Elmfield, Cookham Road, Maidenhead.
LEWIS, HUGH FRANCIS.. .. .	Greenfield, Marlow Road, Maidenhead.
MAYHEAD, BASIL STUART	The Lion Hotel, Abingdon.
MAYNE, ARTHUR JOHN	Holme Park Estate Office, Sonning, Reading.
PORTAL, GERVAIS EDWARD	Eddington House, Hungerford.
RUTHERFORD, JOHN SEYMOUR ..	White Oak, Highclere, Newbury.
SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD ..	Donisthorpe, Northcourt Avenue, Reading.
SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES	Streatley-on-Thames.
SMITH, EDMUND GEORGE	Valuer's Office, 57, Albion Place, Reading.
TODD, LESLIE EDWARD	Warwick House, Theale, Reading.
TOWNSEND, CECIL PHILIP	Lawnfield, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER..	Cliveden Chambers, Maidenhead.
WAPSHOTT, FRANCIS ELLISS	Queen Street Chambers, Maidenhead.

STUDENTS :

GRANGER, ERNEST EVERY WHITE	The Firs, King's Grove, Maidenhead.
JACKSON, WALDEGRAVE.. .. .	The Hollies, Priest Hill, Caversham, Reading.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT	Kuru, Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe.
DAVIS, CHARLES	Gerrard's Cross.
DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER ..	Farnham Common, Slough.
*LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow.
LEES, FRANK ARTHUR	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
MYERS, LEGENDER WILLIAM ..	Gregory's Road, Beaconsfield.
PEMBERTON, CHARLES OLIVER PAGET	Tyringham, Newport Pagnell.
RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES ..	30, High Street, High Wycombe.
*VERNON, ARTHUR	The Rockery, High Wycombe.
VERNON, ARTHUR STANLEY	41, High Street, High Wycombe.
WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY	Winslow.
WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN	Winslow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ALDERSON, CHARLES HENRY	c/o Holbeche and Alderson, Amersham.
BANHAM, EDWARD LONGLEY	The Hermitage, Marsham Waye, Gerrard's Cross.
BAYES, JOHN GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN	The Chestnuts, Chalfont St. Peter.
BLAKE, ALFRED EVELEIGH	118, High Street, Slough.
BOON, ERNEST GEORGE FREDERICK	3, Belle Vue Terrace, Winslow.
CHAMBERS, HAROLD JOHN LAVENDER	c/o H. R. Holbeche, Estate Office, Chesham.
DAVIES, HARRY TUDOR	Resident Engineer's Office, Copper Mill Bridge Works, Wraysbury.
DICKSON, DUNCAN PETER	The Brambles, Iver Heath.
FITCH, SIDNEY	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR	Bletchley and Newport Pagnell.
FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN	Station Gates, Beaconsfield.
GAMBELL, PHILIP CLAYTON	83, High Street, Newport Pagnell.
HAYES, FREDERICK PERCY	The Thornes, New Road, Chesham.
LAIRD, JOHN	High Street, Marlow.
LEE, ALFRED FREDERICK	15, High Street, High Wycombe.
ODAM, GEORGE MAXWELL	County Hall, Aylesbury.
READ, WILLIAM STRATFOLD	Saunderton, Princes Risborough.
RUDDLE, ROBERT SKEATE	District Valuer's Office, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.

RYLAND, LORENCE.. .. .	Crosswoods, Beaconsfield.
SMITH, GEORGE	Bridge Trust House, High Street, Eton.
SPENCER, AUBREY VERE	Cuddington, Aylesbury.
WALLIS, AUSTIN SERJEANT	The Owls, Arthur Road, Slough.

STUDENTS :

DARVILL, DOUGLAS HARRY.. ..	Bournefield, Slough.
OSBORNE, LESLIE SMALL	Bridge Street, Buckingham.
ROSE, RONALD CHARLES	Stuart Road, High Wycombe.
SWIFT, THOMAS EDGAR.. .. .	Warrenton, Gregories Road, Beaconsfield.
WIDCOMBE, CHARLES INGLETON ..	Queensmead, Datchet.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS :

*BIDWELL, CHARLES, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Ely.
BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	11, Benet Street, Cambridge, and Fox Hill, Great Shelford, Cambridge.
BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD	St. Mary's Street, Ely.
*CHALK, HENRY PHILIP.. .. .	Linton.
JACKSON, HENRY	Nandour, Latham Road, Cambridge.
JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
MCLWRAITH, JOHN FORSYTH	11, Benet Street, Cambridge.
MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Littleport, Isle of Ely.
*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES	Saxondale, Rock Road, Cambridge.
WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON	6, Glisson Road, Cambridge.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BLAND, ALFRED TAYLOR	Manor House, Snailwell, Newmarket.
BURFORD, JAMES ALFRED HEATH	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Newmarket.
CLARKE, ROBERT	Greeba, Hinton Avenue, Cambridge.
CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER ..	c/o W. H. H. Davis, 2, York Row, Wisbech.
DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD..	The Bungalow, Sutton Road, Leverington, near Wisbech.
FISHER, EDWIN GRAINGER	23, Lyndewode Road, Cambridge.
FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM	Homecroft, Hills Road, Cambridge.
GODWIN, CHARLES FISHER	Ravenscroft, All Saints' Road, Newmarket.

GRAIN, HENRY HERBERT BRETT ..	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
GRAIN, PETER BOVILL	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
MILLER, FRED	53, Eltisley Avenue, Newnham, Cambridge.
MORTON, HAROLD SWITHUN	King's College, Cambridge.
NUTTER, HUBERT CHARLES	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
PARKER, CHARLES	Geneva House, Regent Street, Cambridge.
RODWELL, LIONEL HELM	8, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
ROSE, FREDERIC CHARLES	Flint House, Lynn Road, Wisbech.
RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
SWORDER, JOHN PERKINS	11, Benet Street, Cambridge.
WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL	Babraham, Cambridge.

ASSOCIATE:

MACKENZIE, KENNETH JAMES JOSEPH	Department of Agriculture, Cambridge.
--	---------------------------------------

STUDENTS:

McNAUGHT, JOHN WILLIAM PERCIVAL	2, Lynn Road, Ely.
RAYNER, DONALD	Glebelands, Grange Road, Cambridge.
TEVERSON, HARRY GORDON	c/o W. Fovargue, The Causeway, Marsh.

CHESHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ..	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT ..	Council Office, Wilmslow.
CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	2, Spring Bank, Marple.
DAVIES, HAROLD CLIFFE	Craiglands, Cavendish Park, Rock Ferry.
DAVIES, HORACE FRANCIS, A.R.I.B.A.	6, Stanley Place, Chester.
DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY	Holmleigh, Bowdon.
ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM	Inland Revenue, 6, King's Buildings, Chester.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	1, Market Street, Altrincham.

HARGRAVES, STEPHEN	35, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON	22, Elleray Park Road, Liscard.
JONES, ISAAC M., M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
*LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Frodsham.
LORING, JOHN	Doddington, Nantwich.
MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesea House, Crewe.
*MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	54, St. Peter's Gate, Stockport.
PAIN, COARD SQUAREY	Bebington.
RIGHTON, CHARLES SHIRT	18, Market Street, Marple.
SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM, CAPTAIN	1, Stanley Street, Chester.
STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Town Hall, Middlewich.
SWETENHAM, HENRY	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
WILDING, JAMES	Town Hall, Runcorn.
WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD	Derwent Lodge, Ashton Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey.
WRIGHT, ISAAC THOMAS	61, West Bank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
YEATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHE	Shaw House, Tarporley.
YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN	The Agricultural College, Holmes Chapel.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ANDREW, ROBERT CHARLES, B.S.C.AGRIC. (<i>Lond.</i>)	13, Eaton Road, Claughton, Birkenhead.
BARLOW, JAMES	38, Silverdale Road, Rock Ferry.
BARTON, JOHN SEDDON	The Old Rectory, Chester.
BELL, CYRIL ROBERT	The Woodlands, Tilstone, Tarporley.
BENTLEY, JOHN	Waltham, Wood Lane, Timperley.
BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Mellor Royd, Marple Bridge, Stockport.
CARSWELL, ARTHUR GEMMELL ..	Estates Office, Capesthorpe, Chelford.
CLARK, HENRY DENTON	14, St. Werburgh Street, Chester.
CLEWORTH, WILLIAM ARMINE ..	Bunbury, Tarporley.
CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING	Bradley Gate, Northenden.
CRAGG, WALTER	Cymreig, Cedar Road, Hale.
CROOK, FELIX	15, Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stockport.
DICKINSON, WILLIAM GREENHALGH	24, Salisbury Street, Chester.
DRING, SAMUEL	Ellesmere, Vicars Cross, Chester.
EATON, ROWLAND WYNNE	4, Shelton Road, Liscard.
ESCOLME, JOHN	The Cottage, Fairview Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.
GANDY, ROBERT NEWTON	The Hollies, Acton Bridge.
GORSE, FRANK	160, Grenville Street, Edgeley, Stockport.
GREY, GEORGE FORBES	4, Normanston Road, Oxton.
GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL	Carperby, Mount Wood, Prenton Hill.
HEWITT, DONALD	Rowsley, Bramhall.
HODSON, HENRY MOULTON	10, Highfield Crescent, Rock Ferry.
HOPWOOD, EDWIN RUSSELL	3, Warren Street, Stockport.

JOHNSON, HERBERT DAVIES	Fairfield Cottage, Great Budworth, near Northwich.
LINGARD, WILLIAM	Gorsefield, Davenport Park, Stockport.
MILNES, CHARLTON	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
PERKIN, CHARLES	8, Newbould Road, Cheadle.
PRICE, JOHN ROWLAND	102, Bradwall Road, Sandbach.
PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey.
RHODES, BERTRAM	Allandale, Bowdon.
RICHARDS, DANIEL HERBERT ..	1, Mellor Road, Prenton, Birkenhead.
ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
SHELDON, HAROLD	Kinderton Street, Middlewich.
SLADE, ISAAC	3, Claremont Road, West Kirby.
STEWART, NEIL	79, Whipcord Lane, Chester.
SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE	Messrs. Barker, Coppack and Wickham, St. Werburgh's Chambers, Chester.
TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS	1, Bold Square, Chester.
TURNER, HAROLD ERNEST	Redcot, Mottram Road, Stalybridge.
VOYCE, JOHN	35, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
WATSON, ARTHUR BRIGGS	28, Onslow Road, New Ferry.
WRIGHT, CHARLES ERNEST	Valuation Department, 54, St. Petersgate, Stockport.

STUDENTS :

BIGGS, GEOFFREY CAMERON	Eaton Cottage, Congleton.
BLUNDELL, EDWARD PERCY	Zuriel, Dacre Hill, Rock Ferry.
BOUGHEY, ARTHUR LESLIE	130, Liscard Road, Liscard, Wallasey.
DAWSON, JOSEPH ARTHUR	7, Park Road South, Birkenhead.
GONNER, EDWARD DERMOT LEDLIE	Undercliff, West Kirby.
HENSHAW, LINDLEY	Fircroft, Davenport, near Stockport.
HILL, WILLIAM	Redcliffe, Egremont.
HOBSON, WILLIAM STUART	Unwin Terrace, Disley.
TOMMIS, GEORGE HAROLD	Lindfield, Hawthorn Park, Wilmslow.
WHIPP, JOHN ROLAND	Edale, Carlton Road, Ashton-on-Mersey.
WILLIAMS, HAROLD CEDRIC	22, Seymour Street, Birkenhead.

CORNWALL.

(Devon and Cornwall Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN, N.D.A.	11, Pydar Street, Truro.
*JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
*KITTOU, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BONE, HUGH	41, Marlborough Road, Falmouth.
BRIGHT, TOM SPENCER	6, Varley Terrace, Liskeard.
BULTEEL, WALTER GORDON	Charlestown, St. Austell.
BURBIDGE, JOHN SAVILLE	Springfield, St. Minver, near Wadebridge.
BURR, ROBERT WALTER.. .. .	Town Hall, Wadebridge.
COWELL, HERBERT LEE.. .. .	Central Chambers, Newquay.
HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN.	Sydney Place, St. Austell.
HOSKING, HAROLD ARTHUR	Hill Crest, Landrake, St. Germans.
LAWRY, WILLIAM ARTHUR	Tharsis Villa, Calstock.
LYNE, HARRY	Glencairn, Launceston.
MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL	Granville Estate Office, Bude.
PALMER, SIDNEY	Borough Surveyor's Office, St. Ives.
PETER, ARTHUR GRANVILLE	Northernhay, Launceston.
ROGERS, MATTHEW SPENCER.. .. .	Surveyor's Office, County Hall, Truro.
STANIER, THOMAS MACPHERSON	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard.
STEVENS, ALFRED GEORGE	Broad Street, Penryn.
TRESIDDER, HENRY EDMUND	7, Marlborough Road, Falmouth.
WOOLNOUGH, ARTHUR STANLEY.. .. .	Castle View, Tintagel.

STUDENTS :

CALDWELL, WILFRED	Elmsdale, Penzance.
MADGE, KENNETH ALFRED.. .. .	Granville Estate Office, Bude.

CUMBERLAND.

(Cumberland and Westmorland Committee.)

FELLOWS :

*BIRKETT, TOM.. .. .	Foxton House, Penrith.
HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM	9, Bank Street, Carlisle.
HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.
LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS	8, Carleton Gardens, Stanwix, Carlisle.
LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith.
MITCHELL, JOSEPH	Devonshire Buildings, Carlisle.
POTTS, JAMES	Estate Office, Workington.
RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
SLY, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Somerset House, White- haven.

*STANLEY - DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven.
*WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	St. Helen's, Cockermouth.
WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravensglass.
WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL	Cathedral Chambers, Castle St., Carlisle.
WOOF, ROBERT STEPHENSON.. ..	Lowther, Penrith.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL	48, Scotland Road, Stanwix, Carlisle.
BELL, FRANCIS RICHARD LOWRY..	Alstonby Villa, Westlinton, Carlisle.
BROWN, THOMAS, JUN.	Prospect House, Holmrook.
COULTHARD, JOSEPH	Faugh Beeches, Heads Nook, Carlisle.
DAVIES, ALBERT GEORGE	Valuation Offices, St. Nicholas Chambers, Church Street, Whitehaven.
DODGSON, EDWARD HUGHES.. ..	Derwent House, Cockermouth.
GIBBINGS, OLIVER DURANT	30, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY, A.M.I.C.E.	City Surveyor's Office, Carlisle.
HESKETT, WILLIAM DONALD	The Hollies, Penrith.
KNEWSTUBB, ALFRED	Long Marton, Carlisle.
MARTIN, FRED SCOTT	79, Main Street, Keswick.
MILLER-CROOK, HERBERT	3, Warwick Terrace, Botcherby Road, Carlisle.
ROBINSON, JOHN	Agricultural College, Aspatria.
ROWLANDSON, GEORGE ARMSTRONG	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
TIFFEN, JOHN HALL	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
TIFFEN, THOMAS WILLIAM	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.

ASSOCIATE :

HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC. (*Lond.*) | The Agricultural College, Aspatria.

STUDENTS :

FRASER, ALAN SIMON.. .. .	Hutton House, Hutton in the Forest, Penrith.
HEDLEY, MICHAEL THOMPSON ..	The Gill, Dalston.
JONES, JOHN REGINALD.. .. .	Yanwath, Penrith.

DERBYSHIRE.

(Derby and Stafford Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	New Square, Chesterfield.
*BRAILSFORD, HENRY	Park Nook, near Derby.
CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY, A.M.I.C.E.	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
*FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED	Buxton.
HUSSEY, ROBERT	Birch Garth, Mickleover.
JENNER, WILLIAM	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield.
LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD ..	Newbolt House, near Chesterfield.
MAY, THOMAS HENRY	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton.
TAILYOUR, ALEXANDER	Clifton Croft, Ashbourne.
THORPE, CHRISTOHER	56, St. Helen's Street, Chesterfield.
TOMLINSON, THOMAS	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY	32, Full Street, Derby.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton.
BUNTING, ALFRED HENRY	Glendon, Knowleston Place, Matlock.
CLARK, WILLIAM ERNEST	42, Alfred Street, Ripley.
CLEGG, HERBERT	100, Clarence Road, Derby.
COPE, REGINALD	32, Full Street, Derby.
DAY, CYRIL WALTER	1, Kingston Street, Derby.
DREWRY, GEORGE HAYWARD	Court Heath, Buxton.
EATON, GEORGE MORLEY	The Summit, Burton Road, Derby.
ELWELL, LAURENCE VIVIAN	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
FISHER, JAMES THOMAS	District Valuer's Office, 32, Full Street, Derby.
GANDY, HAROLD	Wirksworth, Derby.
GASSON, STANLEY	Douglas Villa, Osmaston Road, Derby.
GREGORY, WILLIAM JAMES	Alandale, Walgrove Road, Chesterfield.
GURNEY, SIDNEY JOHN	Valuation Department, 32, Full Street, Derby.
HUDSON, HENRY	Fern Bank, Stonegravels, Chesterfield.
JONES, DAN IVOR	Valuation Department, 6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield.
MCCALLUM, PETER SERVICE	Holly Bush House, Osmaston Road, Derby.
MARSHALL, TOM OWEN	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.

MATTICK, HERBERT.. .. .	32, Full Street, Derby.
OGDEN, FREDERICK SORESBY ..	The Yews, Stanley, near Derby.
RUSSELL, FREDERICK JAMES.. ..	c/o J. and W. Heathcote, The Mart, Derby.
RYLATT, WALTER PUCKERING, A.R.I.B.A.	The Crescent, Hathersage.
SCRUTTON, FRANK SEYMOUR.. ..	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield.
SKIPPER, REGINALD HAYWARD ..	Valuer's Office, 32, Full Street, Derby.
THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT ..	20, Kedleston Road, Derby.
WALKER, CYRIL HERBERT	Riversdale, Coombs Road, Bakewell.
WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON	32, Full Street, Derby.
YORKE, MAURICE FRANCIS	Estate Office, Sudbury, Derby.

STUDENTS :

GRATTON, ROBERT JAMES	Offcote Place, Ashbourne.
GURNEY, FREDERICK GEORGE	2, Margaret Street, Derby.
KILFORD, MORTIMER DOUGLAS	Glynrhondda, Park Avenue, Ilkeston.

DEVONSHIRE.

(Devon and Cornwall Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL	Teigngrace House, Teigngrace, Newton Abbott.
BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR.. ..	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Princess Square, Plymouth.
BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT	Elwell, Totnes.
BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE	Endgate, Tiverton.
*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
*DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
ELLIOTT, CHARLES	20, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth.
*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
EYLES, CHARLES HENRY	The Palace, Crediton.
FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough.
FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL	Grove Hill, Barnstaple.
LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY	Instow.
LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.

*MICHELMORE, ALFRED	Gate House, Totnes.
PARSONS, MAURICE HARRY DONNE	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM	The Green, Modbury.
PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury.
PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD	Inland Revenue, Barclay's Bank
HOMFRAY	Chambers, Plymouth.
*RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN ..	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot.
*RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS.. ..	Bedford Office, Tavistock.
*SMYTH - RICHARDS, GEORGE	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South
COBLEY	Molton.
*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN ..	Bridge Chambers, Bideford.
TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES, CAPT...	R.E. Office, Devonport.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue,
	Barnstaple.
THORNE, HARMAN	The Square, Barnstaple.
TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Valuation Department, 47, Queen Street,
	Exeter.
WADE-DALTON, WILLIAM	
LECHMERE	The Manor Office, Plympton.
WARD, DANIEL.. .. .	Hewton, Bere Alston.
*WARD, FRANK.. .. .	Burnville, Tavistock.
WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
WRIGHT, GEORGE JOHN, MAJOR ..	Royal Engineer Office, Town Barracks,
	Exeter.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ALGAR, STANLEY	24, New North Road, Exeter.
BARRONS, BERTRAM ALONZO	Wooston Farm, Moretonhampstead.
BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN	Bedford Office, Tavistock.
BRAY, JOHN SANDERS	Ogbeare Estate Office, Holsworthy.
BUTLER, THOMAS LIONEL	Park Hill, Ipplepen.
BUTLIN, HENRY SELWYN	10, Woodside, Plymouth.
CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER..	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury,
	Sidmouth.
CLOWES, WILLIAM LEONARD.. ..	Municipal Offices, Devonport.
COULDREY, HERBERT MILL	Sunniva, Paignton.
COX, GORDON WILKINSON	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay.
COX, NORMAN WILKINSON	c/o Cox and Son, Victoria Street,
	Paignton.
DREW, JOHN DENYS	15, Queen Street. Exeter.
EGREMONT, JOHN	Dartington Estate Office, Totnes.
ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE.. .. .	70, St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
FINISTER, HARRY	Town Hall, Ottery St. Mary.
FOLLAND, GORDON RADMORE	8, Fort Terrace, Barnstaple.
GRIFFITHS, CHARLES HENRY	
WILLIAM	Seaward, Exmouth.

HAILEY, VICTOR	2, Maddocks Row, Exeter.
HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET ..	Manor Office, Yealmpton.
HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY ..	Kylemore, Keyberry Park, Newton Abbot.
HOLE, WILLIAM GERALD	Bovey Tracey.
HUCKLEBRIDGE, SIDNEY EAMES..	54, St. Leonard's Road, Exeter.
HUYSHE, ROWLAND RADCLIFFE ..	The Manor, Clysthydon, near Exeter.
JONES, WALTER	Millbrook House, Axminster.
LAKE, WALLACE STICKLAND,	
A.M.I.C.E.	5, Queen's Gate Villas, Plymouth.
LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
MAGER, SYDNEY	Bamfylde House, Exeter.
MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS PERCIVAL ..	Valuer's Office, Barclay Bank Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
PAYNTER, E. ERNEST W., N.D.A.	
(Hons.)	Bere Alston.
PERKIN, DANIEL WARD.. ..	c/o H. R. Perkin, Galworthy, Tavistock.
PERRIN, FRANK JANES	Meadow View, Park Lane, Barnstaple.
PINCKNEY, HENRY CHRISTOPHER ..	The Estate Office, Stoodleigh, Tiverton.
ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLES-	
WORTH, B.A. (Oxon.)	Halwell House, Kingsbridge.
SAUNDERS, EDWARD YOUNGS ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Barnstaple.
SCHILLING, JOHN FRANCIS	79, Fore Street, Kingsbridge.
SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN, A.R.I.B.A.	Commercial Chambers, 229, High Street, Exeter.
SMYTH-RICHARDS, FREDERICK	
GEORGE	Filleigh Lodge, near South Molton.
SOUTHCOMBE, JOHN CHARLES.. ..	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.
SYMONS, CECIL FREDERICK	Snapper, Barnstaple.
THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK ..	Messrs. Cunningham and Gibaud, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
VANSTONE, CHARLES DOUGLAS	
HOWARD	Athenaia, Headland Park, Paignton.
VANSTONE, FREDERICK WILLIAM	
ELLIOTT	2, Palace Chambers, Paignton.
VANSTONE, STANLEY PAUL	Athenaia, Headland Park, Paignton.
VOISEY, PERCY DEERING	12, North Avenue, Polsloe Road, Exeter.
WARD, ALEXANDER HENRY.. ..	Hewton, Bere Alston, S.O.
WARD, CECIL GORDON	44, Headland Park, Plymouth.
WARD, EDWARD JOHN	St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
WILKINSON, ANDREW WOOD.. ..	47, Queen Street, Exeter.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	Tweenway, Paignton.
WONNACOTT, JAMES PALMER.. ..	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE.. .. .	Inland Revenue, 47, Queen Street, Exeter.

ASSOCIATE :

MILLES, CHARLES WILLIAM | Tregenna, The Beacon, Exmouth.

STUDENTS :

BROOK, CHARLES VICTOR	Ashbrook, Totnes.
CHALLICE, JOHN	25, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.
CORNISH, CHARLES EDWIN	Yeo Vale Cottage, Pitton Bridge, Barnstaple.
DARBY, NICHOLAS HENRY NELSON	Malston, Newton Abbot.
FLETCHER, JAMES FORBES	District Valuer's Office, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
FOSTER, KIMBERLEY GEORGE ..	Buckfastleigh.
HOSKING, WILFRID	Central Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
JERMAN, REGINALD HERBERT ..	The Bungalow, Topsham Road, Exeter.
PARSONS, HAROLD CHARLES ..	Monkton House, Pinhoe, Exeter.
RIDGE, ERNEST CLAUDE	8, Barbican Terrace, Barnstaple.
WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Brentor, Tavistock.

DORSETSHIRE.

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL	Encombe, Wareham.
CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	Swanage.
*DAY, GEORGE CARLETON	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury.
*DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
ELFORD, JOHN	King Street, Poole.
MEABY, THOMAS JAMES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne.
MORRISH, WILLIAM JAMES MARMA- DUKE	Wyke Road, Gillingham.
RAWLENCE, JAMES	The Estate Office, Wimborne.
*RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Stour Lodge, Wimborne.
*SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTESCUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash.
*SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL	Sturminster Newton.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BOWMAN, JOHN EDWARD	2, St. Helens Road, Dorchester.
BROCKLEHURST, RICHARD GREAVES	Kitchermans, Lytchett, Minster, near Poole.

COOPER, FREDERICK EDMUND ..	77, East Street, Bridport.
DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON..	28, High West Street, Dorchester.
DUKE, AUGUSTUS BARNABY CYRIL	Maen, Dorchester.
DUKE, HENRY EDWARD.. ..	Maen, Dorchester.
EDWARDS, LANCELOT REGINALD..	The Old Mill, Milton, Melplash.
GRIPPER, EDWARD CUTBUSH ..	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
INGRAM, EDWARD CECIL.. ..	The Bungalow, Sturminster Newton.
KENNAWAY, ARTHUR LEWIS.. ..	Sherborne.
LLOYD, SYDNEY HAMILTON.. ..	Holcote, Parkstone Road, Poole.
NORTHCOTT, FRANCIS FREDERICK	5, Durngate Street, Dorchester.
PEARCE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Swanage.
PRICE, HUBERT HOLROYD	Valuer's Office, High West Street, Dorchester.
RANKIN, ERNEST ALFRED	Somerville, Bourton.
RAWLENCE, ARTHUR RAYMOND..	Tilhays, Iwerne Minster, Blandford.
ROYDS, GEORGE FREEMAN	District Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Dorchester.
SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL THOMAS..	Mangerton, Melplash.
SARGENT, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE ..	Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
VEAL, WILFRID HENRY	Awkley, Sterte, Poole.
WAY, LIONEL HUGH	Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE	Springhead, Fontmell Magna, near Shaftesbury.
WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD	
FITZHERBERT	Henbury Manor, Wimborne.

STUDENT :

RICHARDS, CARL EDWARD | Stour Lodge, Wimborne.

DURHAM.

(Northumberland and Durham Committee).

FELLOWS :

ASKWITH, ARTHUR	29, Nevilledale, Durham.
BROWN, GEORGE THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
*BRYDON, ROBERT.. ..	The Dene, Seaham Harbour.
CLARK, NATHANIEL.. ..	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O.
CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN.	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O.
COATES, FREDERICK ERNEST.. ..	5, The Craiglands, Sunderland.

COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES.. ..	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland.
CURRY, HENRY JOHN	136, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
*EADE, ARTHUR W. F., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Branson House, Darlington.
MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E. ..	4, Brookside Terrace, Sunderland
OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Selby Lodge, Consett.
*PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS	Witton House, Witton-le-Wear.
RODHAM, JOHN.. ..	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, CAPTAIN.. ..	The College, Durham.
SOUTH, ARTHUR EDWARD	1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
SPAIN, JOSEPH	The Nook, East Boldon, S.O.
TURNER, FRED WETHERELL.. ..	8, Fountain Terrace, West Hartlepool.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARMOUR, ANDREW LAMONT.. ..	54, Bewick Road, Gateshead.
BAILEY, ALFRED HORACE	15A, Old Elvet, Durham.
BOWKER, HAROLD WALTER.. ..	Carmel Road, Darlington.
BURKITT, HAROLD, M.SC. (<i>Durham</i>), N.D.A.	32, West Street, Gateshead.
CARNABY, HAMMOND RIDLEY	1, Salisbury Place, South Shields.
CHEYNE, ALEXANDER	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall, Durham.
CLOUGH, WILLIAM HOWE	Ravenshurst, Low Fell, Gateshead-on- Tyne.
CUBEY, JOSEPH BERKELEY	25, Osborne Avenue, South Shields.
DUNBAVAND, EUSTACE.. ..	Hutton Avenue, West Hartlepool.
EADE, CHRISTOPHER AYLMER	Branson House, Darlington.
GIRVEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Surveyor's Dept., R.D.C. Offices, Easing- ton.
GORE, GEORGE PYM.. ..	81, Bondgate, Darlington.
GOULDING, GEORGE DIXON.. ..	2, Mount Road East, Sunderland.
GRAY, JOHN BYWELL	19, Crowtree Road, Sunderland.
HARRISON, ARTHUR.. ..	69 & 70, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
HEDLEY, THEODORE FENWICK	1, Elms West, Sunderland.
HORNBY, GEOFFREY PHIPPS	Low Butterby, Croxdale, Durham.
JAMIESON, WILLIAM ARTHUR	28, Mount Road East, Sunderland.
MATKIN, GEORGE EDWARD	Town Hall, Sunderland.
MILBURN, WILLIAM, JUN.	8, Thornhill Park, Sunderland.
MINORS, ERNEST, B.SC. (<i>Lond.</i>), A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Darlington.
NICHOLSON, MATTHEW.. ..	30, Marlborough Street, Seaham Harbour.
PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
PROUD, STANLEY SISSON	c/o Mrs. Morrow, West End, Sedgefield.

RAE, THOMAS HERDMAN	10, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland.
REID, EDWARD DECIMUS	7, Ashwood Terrace, Thornhill, Sunderland.
ROBSON, JOHN TEMPLE	1, Grey Street, Bishop Auckland.
SEDGWICK, ERNEST	5, Belvedere Road, Sunderland.
STUART, FRANCIS DONALD	38, Cleveland Terrace, Darlington.
WEIR, JAMES SCOTT, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Town Hall, Jarrow.
WOODBIDGE, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall, Durham.

STUDENTS :

ADDISON, JOHN PERCIVAL	Lobly View, Meadowfield, Brandon Colliery, near Durham.
ARKWRIGHT, BERTRAM SEYMOUR ..	Summerdale, Shotley Bridge.
BOWES, ALFRED STANLEY	North Holme, Whitburn, near Sunderland.
LINDSLEY, HENRY WATSON	10, Derby Street, Sunderland.

ESSEX.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee.)

FELLOWS :

AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN	Church Hill, Epping.
BATE, ERNEST MONTAGU	Council Offices, Frinton-on-Sea.
CHANCELLOR, FRED, F.R.I.B.A. ..	Chelmsford.
CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN.	9, Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Ingatestone Hall.
DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	Head Gate, Colchester.
DAWSON, CHARLES FORD	Public Offices, Barking.
FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE	125, Ramuz Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.
HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford.
HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH ..	Studland, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.
LIVING, ROBERT	High Street, Hornchurch.
MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM, MAJOR	Royal Engineer Office, Abbey Field, Colchester.
MURRELL, SIDNEY JAMES	District Valuer's Office, New London Road, Chelmsford.
NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY	49, High Street, Braintree.
NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE	Saffron Walden.
PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED	Woodham, Mortimer Place, Maldon.
PRATT, FRANK PERCY	23, Eastern Road, Romford.
RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Brentwood.

SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN ..	71, East Hill, Colchester.
SLATER, ERIC ARNOLD	Town Hall, Colchester.
SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN	Squirrels Heath.
STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE ..	23, High Street, Colchester.
START, JOSEPH WILLIAM.. ..	Cups Chambers, High Street, Colchester.
*STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD	Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford.
SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH	Coggeshall.
SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping.
TAPP, ARTHUR	Southend-on-Sea.
VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE	Bocking, Braintree.
VICKERS, ARTHUR CRANSTOUN ..	52, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.
WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY ..	Clarence Street Estate Office, Southend-on-Sea.
WYLES, JOHN WALTER.. ..	Clevedon, The Drive, Snaresbrook.
YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD.. ..	2, Broadway, Barking.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE, LIC.R.I.B.A.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester.
ANSTEAD, SYDNEY HERBERT.. ..	9, Eastern Road, Romford.
BACON, FRANK	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford.
BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW.. ..	Castle Hedingham.
BALSTER, STEPHEN	94, Lansdowne Road, Seven Kings, Ilford.
BATES, STACY JAMES	4, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea.
BELCHAM, ALAN SYER	50, Hamlet Road, Southend-on-Sea.
BLAND, JOHN COOPER, JUN... ..	Westwood, Colchester.
BOSTON, WILLIAM THOMAS	2, Marian Villas, Oldchurch Road, Rom- ford.
BOWLING, PETER JAMES	Redcot Bungalow, King's Cliff, Lower Holland, Clacton-on-Sea.
BUTLER, REGINALD	13, Lambourne Road, Seven Kings.
CALLINAN, PATRICK	20, Palmerston Road, Westcliff on-Sea.
CHANNON, HERBERT EDWARD ..	Roycroft, Glengall Road, Woodford Green.
CHENNELLS, ARTHUR JOHN	124, New London Road, Chelmsford.
CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER	3, High Street, Colchester.
CLARK, WILLIAM HENRY.. .. .	Mayva House, King Edward's Road, Saffron Walden.
COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART	Estate Office, Chesterford Park.
COWLEY, HERBERT REGINALD ..	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
DARTNALL, JAMES AMBROSE.. ..	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone.
EDWARDS, ROBERT.. .. .	Beech Hill Park, Waltham Abbey.
EMERY, GEORGE MONTAGU	9, Eastern Road, Romford.
FIELD, VICTOR	Whitehall, Longbridge Road, Barking.
FIFE, JAMES DONALD	3, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

FINDON, ROBERT	139, Kinfauns Road, Goodmayes.
FOSTER, HENRY OSWALD	North Cottage, Loughton.
GAMMON, FRANK LEONARD	12, Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea.
GAY, FRANK	Nyth, Squirrels Heath Avenue, Romford.
GILBEY, PERCY HAMMOND	19, Bradford Road, Ilford.
GLEDHILL, SIDNEY VERITY.. ..	The Oasis, Nelson Road, Lexden, Col- chester.
GOULD, GEORGE HARRY BERTRAM	60, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea.
GRIMWADE, HENRY.. .. .	Colchester.
HALLIDAY, GEORGE ARTHUR	4, Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmayes.
HART, HERBERT EDWARD	Debden Road, Saffron Walden.
HATT, WALTER.. .. .	Ipsden Grove, Baddow Road, Chelmsford.
HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD.. ..	Valuer's Office, 59 and 60, West Stock- well Street, Colchester.
HAYWARD, WILLIAM HANSELL	9, Eastern Road, Romford.
HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE	Chelmsford.
HIRST, BYROM	44, Golf Road, Ilford.
HOCKLEY, GEORGE WILLIAM.. ..	Homeland, Swiss Avenue, Chelmsford.
HOUGHTON, EDMUND GUY	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green.
INMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES	Carlton Villa, Chadwell Heath.
JAMES, HERBERT CECIL.. .. .	80, Ashgrove Road, Goodmayes.
KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH	Woodford Green.
KNIGHTON, THOMAS SPENCER	14, Palmeira Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
LOCK, CHARLES	County Offices, Chelmsford.
LONE, REGINALD WILCOX	Glengeldie, Montalt Road, Woodford Green.
LYDDON, ALFRED JONATHAN, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor's Department, Essex County Council, Chelmsford.
LYSTER, FRANK OLIVER.. .. .	Rainsford House, Chelmsford.
MCDOWALL, ARCHIBALD	St. Margaret's, High Road, Loughton.
MAILE, SYDNEY HERBERT	40, Manor Road, Romford.
MAYNARD, CHARLES EDWARD	Romford R.D.C., 16A, South Street, Romford.
MELLOWS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Northbrook Lodge, Lansdowne Road, Woodford.
MILES, HANNAM EDWARD.. ..	c/o Mrs. Burrell, South Hill, Manningtree.
MORRIS, ALEXANDER GEORGE	Grove Hall, Woodford.
MORRIS, ELLIS.. .. .	Grove Hall, Woodford.
MORTON, HUGH	Bransfield, Eagle Lane, Snaresbrook.
NEIL, DAVID MAXWELL	Park Estate Office, Leigh Road East, Westcliff.
NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT	Saffron Walden.
ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER	Little Copped Hall, Epping.
PEAKE, ALBERT EDWARD	Grays.

PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES ..	59 and 60, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL ..	Chelmsford.
PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.
PIERCE, EDWARD LEMUEL	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Romford.
POVEY, STEPHEN GODDARD	Messrs. Talbot and White, 9, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
PRICE, ROBERT HENRY, M.R.A.C..	Warwick Cottage, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park.
RAINSFORD, ROBERT WORHAM ..	42, Nelson Road, Lexden, Colchester.
ROBINSON, MARTIN CATLIN	Wenden, Saffron Walden.
ROGERS, JOHN RUSSELL.. ..	6, High Street, Maldon.
SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALKER	23, Eastern Road, Romford.
SAWARD, SIDNEY CARMAN	Orwell Lodge, Hermitage Walk, Snaresbrook.
SHARPLESS, ARTHUR	Halesowen, Grand Parade, Leigh-on-Sea.
SHINER, FREDERIC WALTER.. ..	Blackshott Lodge, near Grays.
SMALL, LEONARD JOHN	Woodford Urban District Council, Woodford Green.
SORRELL, GODFREY ALFRED VICTOR	Manila, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.
SORRELL, HAROLD VALENTINE ..	Clarence Chambers, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
SOUTHGATE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	183, Byron Avenue, Manor Park.
SPICER, ARTHUR CHARLES	Palmeira Towers, Westcliff-on-Sea.
STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO ..	Estate Office, Audley End, Saffron Walden.
STONEHAM, FREDERIC MARTYN ..	48, St. Thomas' Road, Brentwood.
STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitelands, Witham.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM LING.. ..	54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
TEBBIT, CHARLES LEONARD.. ..	Braintriss, Hatfield Broad Oak.
TEMPLE, ALFRED	The Clarence Street Estate Office, Southend-on-Sea.
TIGHE, ARTHUR	White Wick, Clacton-on-Sea.
TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	Strand Estate Office, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.
TOMMY, ARTHUR	Clarence House, Southend-on-Sea.
TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY ..	Pyenot, Highcliff Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.
TROTTER, GERARD	Witham.
TURNELL, ROBERT DOUGLAS.. ..	3, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.
WADDINGTON, WILLIAM.. ..	66, Clarendon Road, Walthamstow.
WALLACE, CHARLES ADAM	7, Richmond Road, Ilford.
WARDILL, HERBERT ROY	Glaidsdale, Hill Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.
WELCH, CECIL JOSEPH MARSH ..	The Folly, Dunmow.

WICKENDEN, ARTHUR FRED.. ..	186, Coventry Road, Ilford.
WILKES, JOHN FISKE, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden.
WORLAND, HENRY JOHN	Rushton, Robinhood Road, Brentwood.
WORLEY, FREDERICK HORACE ..	Parr's Bank Buildings, George Lane, Woodford.
YOUNG, DAVID FERNEE.. ..	2, The Broadway, Barking.

STUDENTS :

BLAND, EDGAR COOPER.. ..	Westwood, Colchester.
CROUCH, GEOFFREY THOMAS.. ..	46, The Avenue, Higham Park.
FIFIELD, CECIL WILLIAM STANLEY	3, Eglinton Road, Chingford.
FITCH, LEONARD BELCHAM.. ..	c/o Messrs. Ernest S. Beard and Daniell, Headgate, Colchester.
GLASSE, ALFRED	Westcot, Ollards Grove, Loughton.
HITCHINGS, ALBERT CHARLES ..	Highlea, Monkams Lane, Woodford Green.
MCLEARN, SEPTIMUS OSWIN ..	Naval House, Harwich.
MAY, KENNETH EDWIN.. ..	34, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
PARKER, VICTOR HAROLD	Peakes, Bradwell-on-Sea.
PRATT, FRANK WILSON DAVIS ..	3, Grand Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.
SANT, EDWARD MEDLEY.. ..	Elsenham Vicarage, near Stansted.
WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS.. ..	Stacey House, Crouch Street, Colchester.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

*ADDIE, PETER.. ..	City Valuer's Department, The Ex- change, Corn Street, Bristol.
ANDERSON, ROBERT.. ..	The Barton, Cirencester.
ANSCOMBE, ERNEST	County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.
*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A. ..	48, Corn Street, Bristol.
BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR.. ..	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
ISAAC, M.I.C.E.	
GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN	
STURGE	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield.

HUNTLEY, FREDERICK ARTHUR, Lic.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Bristol.
KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS . .	Enderley, 30, Clarence Square, Cheltenham.
PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD	23, Cotham Road, Bristol.
PRITCHARD, HENRY A.	The Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
*STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
STURGE, THEODORE	33, Corn Street, Bristol.
VILLAR, JAMES	2, Essex Place, Cheltenham.
WELLS, FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP . .	28, Henleaze Avenue, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST . .	Inland Revenue, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
WILLIAMS, ERNEST	Eagle House, Brislington, Bristol.
WILSON, FREDERICK	City Engineer's Department, 63, Queen Square, Bristol.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ANDERSON, ROBERT GRAHAM . .	The Barton, Cirencester.
BARLING, WILLIAM BINGHAM . .	The Paddocks, Newnham.
BEDINGTON, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER	14, Brecknock Road, Knowle, Bristol.
BENNETT, ARTHUR THOMAS . . .	Slad Farm, Stroud.
BURGE, GILBERT ALBAN	19, Burlington Road, Redland, Bristol.
CHESTER, HENRY DIBBLE	3, Carlton Place, Hewlett Road, Cheltenham.
CLARK, ALEXANDER NEILSON . .	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, College Court, Gloucester.
DAVIES, FREDERICK WILLIAM . .	High Street, Thornbury.
DEAN, WILLIAM	Beachborough, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
DRAKE, FRANCIS JOHN	Valuation Office, County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.
GILLER, GEORGE SAMUEL	3, Lansdown, Stroud.
HARTLAND, KENNETH WRIGHT . .	1, St. Ronans Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
HEELAS, RAYMOND JOHN	24, Alexandra Road, Gloucester.
HENDERSON, REGINALD ALFRED . .	15, Randall Road, Clifton, Bristol.
HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER . . .	18, Orchard Street, Bristol.
HOWSE, EVAN GEORGE	85, Redcliffe Street, Bristol.
IDIENS, SIDNEY	Moorend Park, Cheltenham.
JAMES, FREDERICK OSCAR	22, Beaconsfield Road, Knowle, Bristol.
KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY GUSTAV	City Engineer's Office, Bristol.
LEAH, WILLIAM	Elton Villa, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS	Crown Offices, Whitemead Park, Parkend, near Lydney.
MACKINNON, ALEXANDER DENT OSWALD	26, Cambray, Cheltenham.

MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAM	3, Lansdown, Stroud.
MITCHELL, CHARLES RICHARD GERALD.. .. .	Stanway Estate Office, Winchcombe.
MOORE, THOMAS HAROLD	Battledean, Tewkesbury.
MUIRHEAD, JOHN	Sherborne, Northleach.
OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
PETER, FRANCIS	Ham Villa, Berkeley.
POORE, JOHN	Hunstrete Estate Office, Pensford, Bristol.
PRICE, REGINALD HENRY KING..	25, Clare Street, Bristol.
SAISE, WALTER	Ventnor House, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.
SIMPSON, FRANCIS ALEXANDER ..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, Shannon Court, Bristol.
SKARRATT, RONALD JAMES MARTIN	2, Berkeley Place, Cheltenham.
SWANWICK, BRUCE, M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)..	The Thatched House, Coates, Cirencester.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM JOHN PALMER..	24, Clarendon Road, Redland, Bristol.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM KENNETH WENTWORTH	18, Woodstock Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND ..	Athenæum Chambers, 24, Nicholas Street, Bristol.
TURNER, DRYSDALE	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
WATKINS, ROBERT.. ..	149, Luckwell Road, Bedminster, Bristol.
WATTS, WILLIAM HARRY	116, Egerton Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
WHITE, RICHARD STANLEY	14, Balmoral Road, St. Andrews Park, Bristol.
WILKINS. SIDNEY THOMAS	Sydenham Lawn, Cheltenham.

ASSOCIATE :

KINCH, EDWARD	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
-----------------------	--

STUDENTS :

COLES, NICOLAS ROBERT.. ..	Elm Croft, Winterbourne Down, Bristol.
ESBESTER, ERNEST HENRY.. ..	28, Beaconsfield Road, Knowle, Bristol.
LAWSON, JOSEPH FRANK.. ..	St. Ringer's, Cirencester.
MORGAN, WILFRED WINTER.. ..	Churchend, Slimbridge, near Stonehouse.
THACKER, NOEL	Park Farm, Lypiatt, near Stroud.
WOOLLEY, JOHN LEYLAND.. ..	Coopers Hill House, Brockworth.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT.

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

*ARNOLD, FRANCIS.. .. .	Chilland, Winchester, and Hambledon.
AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishop's Waltham.
BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Upper Bordon, Petersfield.
BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD	Kingswood, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
BLAKE, FREDERICK.. .. .	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
*BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW ..	2, High St., Southampton, and Shawford.
COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER	5, St. Thomas's Street, Ryde.
CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Woodlands, Brockenhurst.
ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	The Auction Mart, Andover.
FOX, ERNEST	52, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth.
FOX, WILLIAM.. .. .	44 and 48, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
GALBRAITH, SAMUEL HAUGHTON, MAJOR, M.A., B.E. (<i>Dublin</i>).. ..	Royal Engineer Office, Netley.
GILLER, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	67, Above Bar, Southampton.
GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET ..	Lavant Street, Petersfield.
GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
HALL, ERNEST.. .. .	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
HARMER, ERNEST FREDERICK ..	Messrs. Weston and Burnett, 24, Portland Street, Southampton.
HARTFREE, GEORGE BERTRAM ..	District Council Office, Alton.
HARTLEY, TOM PERCY	Well Manor, Long Sutton, Winchfield.
HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover.
*HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	93, Above Bar, Southampton.
INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON	3, Westover Buildings, Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND	6, Merton Road, Southsea.
JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
KAYE, JOHN EDWARD	Tynedale, Porchester Road, Bournemouth.
KENT, GEORGE EDWARD.. .. .	Normanhurst, Cavendish Road, Southsea.
LANE, ERNEST LACAN	81, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
LOYD, DONALD	Messrs. Ellen and Son, Andover.
LYWOOD, EDWIN	16, Weyhill Road, Andover.
MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Alton.
*MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton.
NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN	Bank Chambers, Winchester.
OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN ..	Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth.
PAIN, JAMES	48, West Street, Fareham.

PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN	Westminster House, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth.
PERKINS, WALTER FRANK, M.P. ..	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
PHIPPS, FREDERICK REGINALD ..	Town Hall, Basingstoke.
REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN ..	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
*RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND ..	Townhall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey.
ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR ..	Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport.
SANDERS, INGALTON	23, Portland Street, Southampton.
SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY, A.M.I.C.E.	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON.. .. .	59, High Street, Winchester.
*SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ..	Basingstoke.
SIMMONS, W. ANKER	Basingstoke.
*SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED.. .. .	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN	West Street, Havant.
STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester.
THIRLAWAY, ROBERT	Arrocha, Mousehole Lane, Shirley, South- ampton.
THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrace, Portsmouth.
VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHARLES	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
WALMISLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea.
WALTER, THOMAS JAMES	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW	
CROMARTIE	Grange Estate Office, Alresford.
WARNER, HENRY	Farringdon, Alton.
WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James's Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY ..	The Knoll, Andover.
WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER..	Bracklyn, Winchfield.
WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR.. ..	Estate Agency Offices, 196A, Above Bar, Southampton.
WOODCOCK, ROBERT FRANK.. ..	Wykeham, Basingstoke.
WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Spursholt, Romsey.
WYATT, ARCHIBALD	East Lodge, Fareham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ABBOTT, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	2, Boscombe Chambers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.
ARNOLD, ALAN.. .. .	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
ARNOLD-FORSTER, JOHN ANTHONY	Hurn Bridge House, Christchurch.
ASHFORD, HARRY ALBERT	Daneswood, 46, Alma Road, South- ampton.
BAKER, HENRY GEORGE.. .. .	20, Lansdowne Road, Aldershot.

BALCOMB, CECIL AUGUSTUS	278, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.SC., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E. ..	162, Winchester Road, Southampton.
BALL, FRANCIS LEOPOLD	Whittington Chambers, King's Road, Southsea.
BELL, WILLIAM JOHN	Hotel Victoria, Milford-on-Sea.
BLAKE, ALFRED NORMAN	The White Cottage, Gosport.
BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORNE..	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
BLORE, CHARLES GORDON	Idsworth Estate Office, Horndean.
BRIDGER, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	Greywell, Winchfield.
BROAD, FREDERIC ARTHUR	2, Oxford Road, Bournemouth.
BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID ..	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield.
BRUCKER, FREDERICK WILLIAM..	East Anglia, Pcole Road, Bournemouth.
BURBIDGE, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	75, Victoria Road North, Southsea.
BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD CAMPBELL	The Rookery, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Andover.
CAIN, ALAN VICTOR	West Moor, Sussex Street, Winchester.
CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL ..	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea.
COVENTRY, BERNARD SETON..	Burgate Manor, Fordingbridge.
CULME-SEYMOUR, ARTHUR GRAN- VILLE	Glenville, Bitterne.
CUMBERBATCH, CARTLON PARRY..	Brockenhurst.
DANCASTER, ARTHUR	Goodwin, Richmond Park, Bournemouth.
DONGER, WILLIAM JAMES	Fayreacre, Worthy Road, Winchester.
DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON ..	Fairway, Crofton Cliffs, Lee-on-Solent.
ELKINS, CHARLES HENRY	20, Culver Road, Winchester.
EVANS, CHARLES STOKES EATON ..	Delmé-Radcliffe Estate Office, Titchfield.
EVERED, GILLIEBRAND ELWIN ..	117, Old Christchurch Road, Bourn- mouth.
FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN	20, Linden Grove, Gosport.
FISHER, THOMAS ROTELY	Priory Estate Office, Christchurch.
FROUD, HAROLD WILLIAM	Thorney, Southbourne, Bournemouth.
FURNISS, GEORGE	The Castle, Winchester.
GEAKE, HERBERT.. ..	Estate Office, Chandler's Ford.
GIBBINGS, THOMAS STANLEY ..	Crofton Manor, Stubbington, near Fareham.
GRAY, ARCHIBALD MORRIS	County Surveyor's Office, Winchester.
GROVER, LUKE MONTAGU	Hillside, Ash, Aldershot.
GUDGEON, GEORGE HAROLD ..	St. Aubyns, Cromwell Road, Basing- stoke.
HAGGER, ALBERT JAMES.. ..	25, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY ..	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.
HARGREAVES, LEOPOLD REGINALD, B.A.	Cuffnells, Lyndhurst.
HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	1, Frithknowle Villas, Brockhurst Road, Gosport.
HAWKER, GILBERT VICTOR	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
HERRING, ERNEST LEONARD..	54, Seamoor Road, Bournemouth, W.

HIBBS, NORMAN HADLEY	36, Lansdowne Road, Bournemouth.
HILL, STANLEY	25, Hatherley Road, Winchester.
HILLMAN, ALFRED KAMMEYER ..	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
HINXMAN, ROLAND	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
HODGSON, CYRIL ARTHUR GODWIN	Forelands Farm, Stratfield Saye.
JENKINS, GEORGE DENHAM	The Albany Hotel, Fordingbridge.
KNAPMAN, HARRY LETHBRIDGE ..	46, Newcombe Road, Polygon, South- ampton.
LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW	The Castle, Winchester.
LANE, FRANK DONOVAN	2, Church Street, Christchurch.
LIDDLE, LAURENCE HENRY	Fairfields, Basingstoke.
MARSHALL, ALBERT GEORGE	134, Commercial Road, Bournemouth.
MARTIN, FREDERICK MARK	District Valuer's Office, Cliddesden Road, Basingstoke.
MILLAR, PETER	Borough Engineer's Office, Southampton.
MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST ..	Brantwood, Highfield, Southampton.
MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM	Chesham Cottage, Alton.
MURRAY, PENRY JOHN	Drive Cottage, Wade Lane, Havant.
MURTOUGH, JOSEPH	56, Stubbington Avenue, North End, Portsmouth.
NEWTON, ALAN HERBERT	Morn Dale, Bereweke Road, Winchester.
NORTH, HUGH FREDERIC	Strathfield Saye.
PERKINS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	8, St. Paul's Terrace, Winchester.
RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES ..	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
RUMSBY, WALTER SAMUEL	Dalkeith Steps, Bournemouth.
SHEATH, ALBERT GEORGE	Kynance, Heron Court Road, Bourne- mouth.
SIMMONS, FRANK WORTLEY	Eastrop Fields, Basingstoke.
SMITH, ERNEST LEONARD	Eversley, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.
SPARKS, FERNLY GEORGE	Rosendale, Littledown Road, Bourne- mouth.
STEDHAM, PERCY NORMAN	91, West Street, Fareham.
STEWART, WILLIAM HINTON	Rowanlea, Truscott Avenue, Winton, Bournemouth.
SUTTON, CECIL N. STAFFORD ..	Estate Office, Brockenhurst.
THICKPENNY, CHARLES REGINALD, A.R.I.B.A.	19, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
THOMAS, ERNEST JAMES	140, High Street, Gosport.
WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
WALLER, WATHEN ARTHUR	Hall Cottage, Yateley.
WARNER, BLAIR MARTIN	Harfields, Fareham.
WHEELER, LEONARD CHARLES ..	19, Lowcay Road, Southsea.
WHESKER, JOHN EDWARD	35, Owens Road, Winchester.
WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN	9A, Cranbury Place, Southampton.

ASSOCIATE :

DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MACKENZIE | Alton.

STUDENTS :

BADCOCK, RICHARD DORIAN.. ..	Alt-na-Clunie, Lymington.
BAKER, JOHN	13, High Street, Petersfield.
BENSON, HORACE ARCHIBALD ..	87, Grosvenor Road, Aldershot.
BERRIMAN, GODFREY	28, Granville Road, Pokesdown, Bourne- mouth.
CHESTERFIELD, BENJAMIN FREDERICK	King's Road, Alton.
ELLIOTT, CHRISTOPHER EDGAR ..	Gordon Hotel, Southbourne, Bourne- mouth.
GOLDSMITH, FRANK.. .. .	Old Blendworth, Horndean.
HILLARY, NORMAN	The Peak, Basingstoke.
HINXMAN, ALAN	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
HOLE, HUBERT FENTON.. .. .	c/o A. J. Martin, Alton.
OSBORNE, CYRIL CHARLES GEORGE	95, Hankinson Road, Bournemouth.
SALT, WILLIAM GEORGE.. .. .	New Moreton, Ascham Road, Bourne- mouth.
SIMMONS, PAUL EMERY.. .. .	Eastrop Fields, Basingstoke.
SMITH, GEOFFREY	Prinstead Cottage, Winchester.
WILLIS, HENRY VICTOR.. .. .	2, Clausentum Road, Bevois Mount, Southampton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Committee.)

FELLOWS :

HAYWOOD, WILLIAM MATTHEWS ..	9, West Street, Hereford.
HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER	Estate Office, Holme Lacy.
LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Valuer's Office, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.
MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Brom- yard.
PARKER, JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.
STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ASHTON, ARTHUR	Messrs. Small and Ashton, Ross.
FOULDS, JOSEPH	Valuation Department, 3 Offa Street, Hereford.
GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE	Ledbury R.D.C., Ledbury.
HATTON, JOHN DOUGLAS	Kilburn House, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.

HOLLIS, VICTOR WILLIAM	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
LEE, JOHN PINCKE	Vicarage, Holme Lacy.
LEWIS, CHARLES HENRY	58, Ryelands Street, Hereford.
SHAW, FREDERICK JOHN	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
STEEL, ALEXANDER MCKEAND	8 and 9, Newmarket Street, Hereford.

STUDENT :

BULSTRODE, CHARLES LEONARD ..	Portland House, Moorfields, Hereford.
-------------------------------	---------------------------------------

HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford and Middlesex Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BROWN, FRANK JOHN	Tring.
BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN MUL- CASTER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Elstree Cottage, Elstree.
BURR, HARRY	Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitchin.
CHILD, FRED	1, Station Road, New Barnet.
COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK	Hertford.
COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.
CROZIER, HARRY WILLIAM	Bengeo, Hertford.
DUVALL, JOHN	The Grange, Ware.
FAIRCHILD, EDWARD JAMES	Rycroft, Lemsford Road, St. Albans.
FLINT, WILLIAM FIELDER	Eastnor, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford.
GENGGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN.	District Valuer's Office, Tudor House, St. Albans.
GOODING, WILLIAM ALFRED	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans.
HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD	Green Hill Park, New Barnet.
HUNT, THOMAS	Baldock Street, Ware.
L RENCE, JOHN, N.D.A.	Messrs. Crawter, Cheshunt.
LOCK, CECIL WILLIAM BEST	9, Station Road, Watford.
LOW, ROBERT JOHN	St. Albans.
MACDONALD, ARTHUR, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Tring.
MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES	Otterleigh, St. Albans.
PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE	Hoskins, Sawbridgeworth.
*RUMBALL, AUBREY	St. Albans.
SIMMONS, EDGAR JOHN	Station Place, Letchworth.
SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth.
STEVENS, NICHOLAS RICHARD	Dunwich, York Road, St. Albans.
THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD	Royston.
*WEALL, JOHN	38, High Street, Watford.
WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM	38, High Street, Watford.
YORK, HENRY	East Barnet Valley Urban District Coun- cil, Station Road, New Barnet.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ABBOTT, ARTHUR JOE	The Retreat, Oakhurst Avenue, New Barnet.
ARMSTRONG, CLIVE HEATH	Willow Grange, Watford.
BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD	2, Church Passage, High Street, High Barnet.
BEESTON, PERCIVAL CLEMENT	7, West View Road, Hemel Hempsted.
BROWN, GEORGE MACDONALD	Okeford, Tring.
BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford.
BUTLER, ERIC	Fir Villa, Tring.
CHADWICK, SAMUEL MOORE	12, Mount View, Bells Hill, Barnet.
COLE, CHARLES PHILIPS	Four Corners, Tring.
COLLIVER, ARTHUR HENRY	Chaulden, Boxmoor.
DAVIS, ARTHUR JAMES	Estate Office, Letchworth.
DODD, ERNEST JOHN	East Common, Harpenden.
DUCKWORTH, WILLIAM HENRY	Council Offices, Watford.
EAMES, HENRY PARSLOE	Crooksbury, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Barnet.
FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT	Towerfield, Clarendon Road, Watford.
GIFFIN, CHARLES WILLIAMS	South View, Letchworth.
GINGELL, JOHN TAYLOR	Stone Hall, Little Hallingbury, Bishop's Stortford.
GRACE, EDWARD NATHANIEL	Kendalls Building Estate Office, Radlett.
HILTON, OSWALD	Council Offices, Watford.
HINE, STANLEY GORDON	Newnham, Harpenden.
HOLLINS, SAM	26, Denmark Street, Watford.
JEWELL, ARTHUR EDWARD	11, Hill Street, St. Albans.
JOHNSON, HERBERT THOMAS	Tudor House, Alma Road, St. Albans.
KENT, PHILIP, JUN... ..	8, Station Road, Letchworth.
KING, WILLIAM ISAAC	The Elms, Rickmansworth.
LINDSELL, PHILIP JANSON	Bearton, Hitchin.
MEERING, ERNEST FRANK	Naseby Cottage, High Road, Waltham Cross.
NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, High Street, Watford.
PAGE, HERBERT	Messrs. Harland and Son, Barnet.
PATERSON, LESLIE ARNOTT	Park Wood, Knebworth.
PATEY, GEORGE HEAD	3 and 5, Station Road, Watford.
RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN	Western Road, Tring.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM HUGHES	14, Platts Avenue, Watford.
ROSS, JOHN	Tudor House, Alma Road, St. Albans.
ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR	Royston.
RUSHWORTH, HAROLD MONTAGUE	Sheering Mill House, Sawbridgeworth.
SALWEY, ARTHUR	Widcombe, Hillside Road, St. Albans.
SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM	Derby House, Watford.
SPENCER, ALBERT EDWARD	Pevensey, Ebury Road, Rickmansworth.

STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY	Cumrew, Radlett.
TAIT, FRANK VINCENT	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.
THORPE, RAYMOND WILLIAM	East Lynne, Leicester Road, New Barnet.
TRACY, BERNARD DAVID, A.R.I.B.A.	Limoilou, Croxley Green, S.O.
VINCE, FREDERIC HAROLD	41, St. John's Road, Watford.
WADSWORTH, JAMES MOFFATT	7, Crabtree Lane, Harpenden.
WIGGINTON, FRANCIS ARTHUR	7, Old Cross, Hertford.
WRIGHT, JAMES ALEXANDER.. ..	Melbury, Grange Road, Bushey.
YORK, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	Clarendon, Station Road, New Barnet.
YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

STUDENTS :

BROWN, GEORGE BENWELL.. ..	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford.
DUNBAR, LEWIS FRASER	Heath Park Nursery, Hemel Hempsted.
FISK, ARTHUR HAROLD.. ..	Halscote, Silverdale Road, Bushey.
PALMER, GEORGE OWEN WALLIS..	Riponia, Bearton Road, Hitchin.
PAYNE, RALPH RICHARD BEDFORD	Narborough, Albert Road, Watford.
REX, FRANCIS NICHOLSON	Ferndale, Luton Road, Harpenden.
THURGOOD, CYRIL JAMES	Much Hadham.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS :

GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES.. ..	Albany House, Avenue Road, St. Neots.
*LOOKER, JOHN	The Terrace, Huntingdon.
*THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE ..	Huntingdon.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

KIRBY, WILLIAM AUBREY	Ramsey.
PEPPERCORN, JOHN ARTHUR	Eaton Socon, St. Neots.

STUDENT :

WOOLLEY, JOHN STANLEY	105, High Street, Huntingdon.
-----------------------------	-------------------------------

KENT.

(Kent Committee.)

FELLOWS :

AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury.
ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS ..	The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate, Canterbury.
BARTON, HARRY HOWELL ..	57, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
BLACKBOURN, HENRY	8, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN	41, Bank Street, Ashford.
CHAMPION, PHILIP	St. Katherine's, Snodland.
CHATELL, FRANCIS LORIOI	Lower Camden, Chislehurst.
CHEW, HENRY VICTOR	Prospect House, Tom Throws, Hawkhurst.
COBB, HENRY FREDERICK	Higham.
*COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD ..	Higham.
COBB, ROBERT	Larkin Hall, near Rochester.
COLES, JAMES HATCH	Valuer's Department, 392, High Street, Rochester.
COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS	7 and 9 Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
COX, WALTER THEODORE	Holmbury, Bower Mount Road, Maidstone.
CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, EDWYN EVANS	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, FRANK	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY	Sevenoaks.
*DANN, HENRY	Dartford.
DANN, HENRY, JUN.	3, Spital Street, Dartford.
DAY, WILLIAM	High Street, Maidstone.
DREW, STANLEY THOMAS	Mayfield, Grove Park.
DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	Berkeley House, Eastgate, Rochester.
EWING, GUY BEAUMONT	Cole Allen, Edenbridge.
FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ..	The Council Offices, Foots Cray U.D.C., Sidcup.
FINN, FRED.	Queen Street, Deal.
FINN-KELCEY, HUBERT FRANCIS ..	Estate Office, Lyminge, Folkestone.
FREEMAN, SYDNEY	Tunbridge Wells.
GOADBY, FRANCIS HUBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	Works Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.
GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES ..	49, Dunvegan Gardens, Eltham.

GROVER, PHILIP GORDON	Eastbrook Lodge, Lyminge, S.O.
HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	Market Square, Dover.
HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover.
HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford.
HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE ..	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS	Deal.
HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.
JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS	117, High Street, Sittingbourne.
JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
JULL, ROBERT CHARLES.. .. .	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.
KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON ..	32, High Street, Canterbury.
*LANGRIDGE, GEORGE	Tunbridge Wells.
LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK..	Tunbridge Wells.
LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley.
LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE.. .. .	10, Market Square, Bromley.
LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A. ..	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham.
MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E.	2, Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks.
NEAME, FREDERICK.. .. .	Macknade, Faversham.
PAGE, STANLEY HATCH	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
PAYNE, FREDERICK.. .. .	10, Market Square, Bromley.
PAYNE, JOHN OSWALD	Newfarm, Bromley.
PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER ..	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford.
RANDALL, ERNEST SMITH	Elm House, New Road, Chatham.
RANDALL, WILLIAM EDWARD	
RENWELL, JUN.	171, High Street, Chatham.
REEVE, KINGSNORTH	High Street, Lydd.
SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend.
SMITH, GEORGE.. .. .	Boughton Monchelsea.
SMITH, HUGH	Auction, Land and Estate Office, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs.
SNELLING, HENRY	Sidecup.
STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM	
SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E.	Maidstone Road, Chatham.
STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL ..	Orchard House, Erith.
TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON ..	57, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
THOMPSON, SIR ROBERT JAMES ..	Oak View, Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells.
THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE	18, Holwood Road, Bromley.
TITFORD, HORACE JAMES	Messrs. Waterer and Dickins, 138, High Street, Bromley.
TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE.. ..	Church House, Walmer.

VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM ..	72, High Street, Ramsgate.
WACHER, THOMAS	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE ..	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WALMSLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Harbour Board Offices, Dover.
WARING, HERBERT FÜLLER ..	6, Earl Street, Maidstone.
WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD ..	Elm Cottage, Oakfield Lane, Dartford.
WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY ..	6, Thomas Street, Woolwich.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FREDERICK	12, Farnaby Road, Bromley.
ANNETT, ERNEST TAYLOR ..	32, Malvern Road, Gillingham.
ASHENDEN, HAROLD CAMPBELL ..	Ventnor House, London Road, Canterbury.
BATH, CECIL ALAN	Stonyheath, Orpington.
BAYDEN, EDWARD	74, Dunvegan Gardens, Eltham.
BENNETT, SYDNEY	c/o A. J. Burrows, 41, Bank Street, Ashford.
BINES, THOMAS HARRY	3, Napier Road, Gillingham.
BOX, STEPHEN THOMAS	6, New Road, Chatham.
BRIGDEN, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
BROMLEY, ROBERT CECIL ..	Homeleigh, Longlands Road, Sidcup.
BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	The Corner House, Sevenoaks.
BROWN, ALEXANDER	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford.
BROWN, EDGAR OSWALD	Orizaba, 3, Barton Road, Dover.
BURROWS, EDWARD CRAWFORD ..	4, Marine Terrace, Margate.
BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT ..	41, Bank Street, Ashford.
BURTENSHAW, ARTHUR HOWARD ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST ..	Redwall Farm, Linton.
CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY ST. JOHN	112, Beckenham Road, Beckenham.
COLEMAN, CYRIL FRANK	High Street, Wrotham.
COWELL, NORMAN	District Valuer's Office, 18, Holwood Road, Bromley.
COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
CUTLACK, WILLIAM AUSTIN ..	11, Palace Grove, Bromley.
DOCKING, CARLTON WILLIAM ..	District Valuer's Office, 7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
DUCK, GEORGE FRANCIS	Keston, Hayes.
EDWARDS, JOHN PERCIVAL ..	Glenvale, Cromwell Road, Beckenham.
ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover.
ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON ..	Hillside, Sittingbourne.
FELTHAM, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	The Firs, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
FRANCE, REGINALD ROSIER ..	Gwynant, Shortlands.
FREEMAN, DUDLEY SEARLE ..	Waterlake, Chiddingstone.

GARNETT, WILFRED EWART.. ..	96, Shooters Hill Gardens, Westmount Road, Eltham Park.
GEE, FREDERIC GEORGE.. ..	Westcliff, Cliffe Road, Strood.
GRAY, WILLIAM EDWARD	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone.
HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT JESTON	The Agricultural College, Wye.
HARDIMAN, HARRY	70, Goddington Road, Strood.
HAUGHTON, CECIL	21, Crown Lane, Bromley.
HAYWARD, ARTHUR LATEWOOD..	Davington House, Faversham.
HENDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER ..	Casslands, Springwell Road, Tonbridge.
HOBBS, WILLIAM BEDO.. ..	Smeeth, near Ashford.
HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN ..	Assistant Borough Surveyor, Chatham.
HUGHES, JOHN HENRY	Glengowan, Shortlands.
HUSSEY, SYDNEY	17, Norman Road, Faversham.
JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM	124, East Street, Sittingbourne.
JENNINGS, DANIEL STRACHAN ..	District Valuer's Office 10, Esplanade, Dover.
JOLLIFFE, REGINALD	3, Saxon Street, Dover.
JOLLY, WILLIAM JOHN	Marlowes, Beech Hill Road, Eltham.
KEKEWICH, STANLEY BUCK.. ..	14, Marine Parade, Dover.
KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES ..	13, Holligrave Road, Bromley.
KENNARD, HORACE BURDOCK ..	Wayside, Manorway, Bexley.
KINDELL, FRANCIS PERCY	Surveyor's Department, Urban District Council, Beckenham.
LAMBERT, EDWIN HANS.. ..	Sunbury, Matfield.
LEE, LESLIE HERBERT	22, High Street, Ashford.
LUCAS, ARTHUR LITTLEJOHNS ..	Park House, Bexley.
MCDUGALL, DOUGLAS ROBERT ..	138, High Street, Bromley.
MILES, LEONARD PERCY.. ..	Netherfield, Scott's Lane, Shortlands.
MOODY, WALTER RICHARD	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone.
MORTON, WILLIAM DAVID	85, Buckland Avenue, Dover.
NEAME, FREDERICK IVO.. ..	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham.
NEW, ELLIOTT JOHN	c/o E. D. Till, The Priory, Eynsford.
NEWMHAM, FRANK GEORGE	Hillside, Orpington.
NORMAN, STUART HENRY	Marine Lodge, Castle Road, Deal.
ODELL, JOHN FREDERICK	2, Linslade Villas, Dorset Road, Mottingham.
OLDHAM, WILFORD.. ..	18, Holwood Road, Bromley.
PACKE, WILLIAM VERE	West Wickham, Kent.
PAGE, EDMUND	42, Balmoral Road, Gillingham.
PAINE, JOHN JAMES.. ..	85, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
PARKINSON, HERBERT	392, High Street, Rochester.
PAWLEY, TOM EDMUND.. ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
PEMBERTON, PERCY LEIGH.. ..	Castle House, Eynsford.
PETLEY, BERTRAM.. ..	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
PETLEY, GUY	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
PILLEY, HERBERT ANTHONY ROSSER	33, Randolph Gardens, Dover.
POVER, WILLIAM, ALFRED	54, Park Road, Faversham.

REED, FRANK	18, Holwood Road, Bromley.
REEVE, HENRY GEORGE.. ..	9, Bower Street, Maidstone.
RICCOMINI, JAMES ARTHUR	12, Newton Road, Faversham.
RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
RUSH, EDWARD ALEXANDER.. ..	Willowsmere, Vale Avenue, Tunbridge Wells.
SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER, JUN. ..	c/o Scarlett and Goldsack, 5, Cecil Square, Margate.
SEARING, GEORGE THOMAS	116, New Colney Road, Dartford.
SHEPHERD, EDMUND THOMAS	18, Holwood Road, Bromley.
SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP.. ..	Town Hall, Greenwich.
SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford.
SMITH, EWART WALLACE	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
SMITH, HAROLD SANKEY.. ..	Dunoilan, 112, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.
SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK GEORGE.. .. .	Estate Office, Waldershare Park, Dover.
SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE.. ..	Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone.
STONE, LEONARD VICTOR	Hazeldene, Shawfield Park, Bromley.
STREETER, EDWIN FREDERICK WILLIAM	22, Church Lane, Old Charlton.
STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD	32, Park Road, Bromley.
STRUDWICK, PHILIP.. ..	14, Croft Villas, Green Lane, New Eltham.
STURGESE, JOHN MOORE.. ..	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge.
SYMES, EDWARD DOUGLAS	9, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
TEMPLE, RICHARD, JUN... ..	Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea.
THOMAS, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER LLEWELLYN	Grove Lodge, Hunton.
THOMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM WARD, A.R.I.B.A.	17, St. George's Terrace, Rochester.
TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hollydene, Birchington.
TOWNLEY, HERBERT LIONEL.. ..	Ivanhoe, Tubbenden Lane, Farnborough.
WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY	79, Douglas Road, Maidstone.
WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM	Vale Towers, Tunbridge Wells.
WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Bank Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
WHITE, HERBERT PRATT.. ..	Hillbrow, Loose, near Maidstone.
WHITE, JOHN WILLIAM EDDEN ..	19, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
WICKHAM, CEDRIC HUMPHREY ..	Congelow House, Yalding.
WOODCOCK, WILLIAM	11, St. Hilda Road, Folkestone.

STUDENTS :

ATWOOD, LESLIE COURTENAY. ..	Kettleshill House, Underriver, Sevenoaks.
BALL, HERBERT FREDERICK.. ..	137A, New Road, Chatham.
BRETT, FRANK STUART.. ..	20, Darnley Street, Gravesend.

BURT, WALTER LESLIE.. ..	c/o Langridge & Freeman, Tunbridge Wells.
DAY, JOHN HANKS.. ..	West Hill, London Road, Maidstone.
FINN, FRANCIS JAMES	Manor House, Lydd.
HOMAN, CYRIL HUBERT JOHN ..	178, Eastgate, Rochester.
LANGLANDS, DAVID	Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford.
LONGLEY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS.. ..	Hillside, The Avenue, Beckenham.
PHILLIPS, REGINALD HERBERT ..	The Vicarage, Stone, Ashford.
PIDGEON, GEORGE ALLEN	Allendale, Birchington-on-Sea.
SCRIVEN, GEORGE HERBERT.. ..	Thong House, near Gravesend.
STOREY, VERNON LESLIE	The School House, Wouldham, Rochester.
SURGEY, HENRY NORRIS.. ..	Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Shorncliffe.
THORNTON, JOHN TAVERNER.. ..	109, St. Mary's Road, Faversham.
TOLLEY, EDWARD HENRY	38, Vale Road, Southborough.
WHORWELL, HAROLD ERNEST ..	7, Bench Street, Dover.
WINCH, WILLIAM HAFFENDEN ..	Baker's Cross House, Cranbrook.

LANCASHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BANCROFT, FREDK. HERBERT ..	78, King Street, Manchester.
*BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, South King Street, Manchester.
BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON	3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON ..	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston.
BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ..	Town Hall, Lancaster.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ..	42, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
BRIGGS, ARTHUR	9, Albert Square, Manchester.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
BURY, JOSHUA.. ..	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E. ..	21, Parson's Lane, Bury.
COOPE, SAMUEL	65, Bolton Road, Farnworth.
CROPPER, RICHARD BLAYLOCK ..	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.

CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
CULE, EDWARD IVOR	7, Moorfields, Liverpool.
DIXON, ISAAC	Parish Surveyor's Office, Liverpool.
DRUMMOND, BERTRAM	54, Alfred Terrace, Fleetwood.
DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON	90, King Street, Manchester.
ELLIS, FRANCIS	Bast House, Walmersley.
ENTWISTLE, CHARLES CARRUTHERS	10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan.
FAIR, JAMES STRETTON	Estate Offices, Lytham.
FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Leigh, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
GILRUTH, WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, National Provincial Bank Chambers, James Street, Liverpool.
GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST	11, Chapel Street, Preston.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	1, Cooper Street, Manchester.
*HARTLEY, HENRY	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
HAYWOOD, CHARLES SPENCER ..	Grey Croft, Queen's Road, Accrington.
HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E. ..	15, Agur Street, Bury.
HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
HUTCHINS, JAMES BUSHELL ..	22, Lord Street, Liverpool.
JACKSON, ROBERT	Estate Office, Warrington, near Wigan.
KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON ..	136, The Albany, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.
KING, FRANCIS HOLDEN	Estate Office, Foxholes, Rochdale.
*KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A. ..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
KIRBY, FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
KNOWLES, LESLIE S.	47, Portman Street, Moss Side, Manchester.
LANCASTER, CHAS. HOLLAND ..	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
MARKHAM, FREDERICK WARREN ..	90, Deansgate, Manchester.
MARSDEN, JOHN WILLIAM	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY, M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Manchester.
NICHOLSON, JAMES, JUN.	77, Hilden Street, Bolton.
NUTTALL, HERBERT	33, Winckley Square, Preston.
NUTTER, JOHN	Thorny Croft, Morecambe.
OLDHAM, JAMES	12, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.
*PAIN, COARD SQUAREY	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
*REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT ..	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham.
REYNOLDS, ARTHUR HUGH	Holton, Blundellsands, Liverpool.
RICE, BENJAMIN LOUIS	17, Dale Street, Liverpool.
RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS ..	48, Castle Street, Liverpool.
ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	7, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Estate Office, Warrington.

SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
SUTCLIFFE, ALBERT JAMES	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW	Valuer's Department, Central Station Chambers, Blackpool.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton.
TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS	Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Department, Liverpool.
*WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR	13, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.
WALKER, HOWARD JAMES	Valuation Office, Market Square, Lancaster.
*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID	57, King Street, Manchester.
WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD	40, South King Street, Cross Street, Manchester.
WHINNERAH, WILLIAM	Polefield Hall, Prestwich.
WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Land Valuation Office, 78, King Street, Manchester.
WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY	5, New Brown Street, Manchester.
WORRALL, ERNEST	Stretford Council Offices, Old Trafford.
WRENNALL, WILLIAM	9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM	Mersey Docks & Harbour Board, Liverpool.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

AGATE, HARRY BERTRAND	Fernfield, Ellesmere Park, Eccles.
ALEXANDER, THOMAS MACKELVIE	5, Carrington Street, Liverpool.
APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON	44, Ashgrove, Wavertree, Liverpool.
ARCHER, HERBERT HUMBLEY	6 and 7, Promenade, Southport.
ASHWORTH, TOM SPENCER	Dumers Lane, Radcliffe, Manchester.
ATAK, GEORGE ALBERT SEVERNE	Valuer's Office, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn.
BALL, ERNEST WRIGHT, A.M.I.C.E.	25, Part Street, Southport.
BARRETT, THOMAS NORMAN	Beech Mount, Ellesmere Park, Eccles.
BATHURST, FRANK VICTOR	1, Gawthorne View, Dukes Brow, Blackburn.
BEATTIE, JAMES ALEXANDER	1, Palatine Square, Burnley.
BLACKBURN, EDGAR	Acre House, Walmer Road, Birkdale.
BOLTON, FRANK HOLMES	Inland Revenue, 78, King Street, Manchester.

BOOT, FRANK EDGCUMBE	5, Stuart Avenue, Hunt's Cross, Woolton, near Liverpool.
BOTTOMLEY, BENJAMIN GREEN ..	20, Edna Street, Crumpsall, Manchester.
BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
BOWES, ARTHUR ALKER	West Nook, Sandy Grove, Pendleton, near Manchester.
BOWTELL, WILLIAM EDGAR	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 78, King Street, Manchester.
BOYDELL, FRANK LOUIS	Pennington Villas, Leigh.
BRADSHAW, HENRY HERBERT ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Rochdale.
BREWERTON, FRANK ASQUITH ..	2, Woodlands, Whalley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON	65, King Street, Manchester.
BROAD, GORDON LESLIE	H.M. Office of Works, New Bridge Street, Manchester.
BROWN, THOMAS STANLEY	Dalkey, Ballbrook Avenue, Withing'on, Manchester.
BURGESS, ARTHUR	31, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
BURGESS, SYDNEY HOLLINSHEAD ..	14, February Street, Chorlton-on-Med- lock.
BURTON, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	41, Green Lane, Hollins Green, Oldham.
BURY, WILLIAM NEVILLE	
BROADBENT	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
BUTTERWORTH, WILLIAM	District Valuer's Office, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
CHADWICK, FRANK WOOD	Kentsford Terrace, Kents Bank, Grange- over-Sands.
CHAPMAN, RICHARD THWAITE, A.R.I.B.A.	Highrigg, Eastbourne Grove, Heaton, Bolton.
CHARLES, JOHN ACHESON	191, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.
CLARKE, FRANCIS ARCHIBALD ..	The Hut, Balfour Road, Southport.
CLARKE, FRANK HAROLD	The Hut, Balfour Road, Southport.
CLARKE, JAMES ANDREW	354, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
CLARKE, WILLIAM THOMAS	90, Sheil Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.
CLIPSON, SAMUEL	Council Offices, School Lane, Brinscall, Chorley.
CLOUGH, EDGAR	Parkfield, Temple Drive, Swinton, Man- chester.
CLOUGH, HERBERT HEALEY	25, Fenton Street, Rochdale.
COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM	34, Miller Arcade, Preston.
CONWAY, FREDERICK JAMES KEL- SHAW	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
CORNWELL, WILLIAM JAMES ..	5, Douglas Street, Vickerstown, Barrow- in-Furness.

COTTAM, HARRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board, Barnacre, near Garstang.
COTTAM, HARRY	15, Priory Avenue, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
COUNSELL, WILLIAM ANDERSON ..	Union Valuer's Office, 160, Walker Street, Preston.
CROSS, CYRIL JOHN	Mayfield, Kirkham.
CROSSLEY, VERNON	150, Stubley, Littleborough, near Man- chester.
DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helens.
DAVIES, EDWARD	22, Hawthorne Street, Deane, Bolton.
DAWSON, ERNEST	55, Ashfield Road, Victoria Park, Man- chester.
DAWSON, HENRY WALKER	19, Queen Street, Oldham.
DEWHURST, THOMAS HERBERT ..	42, Great Avenham Street, Preston.
DICKSON, ALFRED ERIC.. .. .	30, Winckley Square, Preston.
DIXON, ISAAC	End House, Garmoyle Road, Liverpool.
DIXON, MYLES.. .. .	42, Castle Street, Liverpool.
ECCLESHALL, GEORGE BENNETT ..	34, Bradford Terrace, Worsley Road, Farnworth.
ELLAM, GEOFFREY WALTER.. ..	5, Cavendish Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
ENTWISTLE, JOSEPH	28, Willows Avenue, Lytham.
ENTWISTLE, THOMAS	Hazelwood, Temple Drive, Swinton, Manchester.
EVANS, ERNEST	Studland, Marlborough Road, Flixton, Manchester.
FAIRCLOUGH, VINCENT	The Gables, Leigh.
FLITCROFT, PERCY	Kilmorey, The Green, Worsley, near Man- chester.
FOSTER, NORMAN ROE.. .. .	Shenley, 6, Beach Road, St. Anne's-on- Sea.
FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	Valuer's Department, Richmond Cham- bers, Blackburn.
FULTON-SMITH, GRAEME GARTSHORE	Legh Chambers, 4, Legh Street, War- rington.
GARDNER, HENRY, JUN.	Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde.
GASK, JOHN HAROLD, LIC.R.I.B.A..	Selwyn, Gilnow Park, Bolton.
GAWITH, HARRISON.. .. .	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
GOULDING, WILLIAM WHITTAKER..	8, Marshall Road, Levenshulme, Man- chester.
GRANTHAM, WILLIAM HUBERT ..	12, Shrewsbury Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.
GREENWOOD, WILLIAM	Victoria Chambers, Blackburn.
GREGSON, JOHN HAWKSWORTH ..	Astley Bank, 45, Scarisbrick New Road, Southport.
HADFIELD, EDWARD	Newcroft, Lostock Road, Davyhulme, Manchester.

HALL, HERBERT WILLIAM	34, Sandringham Road, Tue Brook, Liverpool.
HALL, JAMES	Kersal Mount, Kersal, Manchester.
HART, ROBERT	35, Garfield Terrace, Whitefield, Manchester.
HARTLEY, RICHARD BASIL RUTHERFORD	26, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
HEATON, HERBERT	204, Deepdale Road, Preston.
HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED ..	75, Princess Street, Manchester.
HEYWOOD, REGINALD	4 Trafford Street, Preston.
HIRST, CHARLES HENRY	31, Lytham Road, Fulwood, Preston.
HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY ..	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
HOWARD, NORMAN	8, Vernon Street, Bolton.
HOWARTH, HERBERT	19, Latham Street, Preston.
HUTSON, EWART GRAY	Messrs. Diggle and Son, Water Offices, Hind Hill Street, Heywood.
HYND, JOHN	23, Westbourne Grove, Withington, Manchester.
INCE, ALFRED ETHELBERT	48, Bertrand Road, Bolton.
INGHAM, GEORGE TAYLOR	Sandy Ridge, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST	Town Hall, Southport.
JACKSON, JOHN EDWARD	132, King Street, Dukinfield, Manchester.
JONES, ARTHUR DEW	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
JONES, ERNEST HYWEL	65, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL	60, Albion Street, Burnley.
KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL, JUN.	Bleak House, Manchester Road, Burnley.
KERSHAW, SAMUEL RYDER	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
KILLENDER, HENRY CLAUDE ..	94, Garmoyle Road, Liverpool.
KIRK, ALLAN	28, Burlington Road, Withington, Manchester.
KIRKWOOD, NORMAN FRASER ..	Valuer's Office, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
LAWTON, ROBERT ALLISON	28, Hilton Crescent, Prestwich.
LEECH, ARTHUR CLIVE	11, King Street, Wigan.
LEONARD, EUGENE	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
LINNEY, JOSEPH FREDERIC	c/o W. H. Robinson, Cromwell Buildings, Blackfriars Street, Manchester.
LOADES, FRANK CHARLES	c/o Miss Dean, 22, Clarence Road, Birkdale, Southport.
LUKE, JOHN	12, Central Drive, Ansdell, Lytham.
MACKAY, WILLIAM	75, Oak Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.
MACRAE, CHARLES	4, Hardacre Street, Ormskirk.
MAIR, WILLIAM FRASER	The Elms, Stretford, Manchester.

MANGAN, WILFRID CLARENCE.. ..	28, Osborne Road, Southshore, Blackpool.
MASON, ARNOLD STEWART	Engineer's Department, Corporation Waterworks, Liverpool.
MILLER, THOMAS HARTLEY	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
MORRISON, DANIEL.. .. .	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
MORTON, THOMAS CHALMERS	5, Cross Street, Manchester.
MOSS, HARRY	65, Victoria Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
NAYLOR, WILLIAM ANDERTON	45, Hornby Road, Blackpool.
NEWELL, LEOPOLD MONK	Valuation Department, Bank Chambers, Wigan.
NEWLING, ARTHUR GWYN	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
OVDEN, HUGH	Holmfield, Whitestake, near Preston.
PATERSON, THOMAS SIMPSON.. ..	c/o Paterson and Thomas, 16, Cook Street, Liverpool.
PATON, HUGH.. .. .	Land Valuation Office, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
PEARCE, DOUGLAS	Old Worden Hall, Leyland, near Preston.
PEARSON, BENJAMIN JOHN.. ..	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Liverpool.
PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON	Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness.
PEEL, WILLIAM RALPH.. .. .	Peel Estate Office, Accrington.
PENNINGTON, STANLEY MUNCASTER	67, Worcester Road, Bootle.
PERCIVAL, FRANK NEVILLE	Eastwood, Agnew Street, Lytham.
PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM	13, Cambridge Road, Lytham.
PIERPOINT, LEONARD	Craig Moor, Gathurst, near Wigan.
POTTS, GILBERT ACKROYD	34, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street, Manchester.
PRITCHARD, WILLIAM, JUN... ..	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
PURSGLOVE, ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	10, Elmsmere Road, Fog Lane, Didsbury, Manchester.
RADFORD, NORMAN HAROLD.. ..	Aylesbury, St. Anne's-on-Sea.
RIGBY, REGINALD	Rosebank, Prestwich, Manchester.
SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT	55, Mills Hill Road, Middleton Junction, Manchester.
SCHOLES, JOHN GREAVES	63, East Park Road, Blackburn.
SEATON, THOMAS HARDMAN.. ..	Treslaig, Dales Avenue, Whitefield, Manchester.
SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
SHARPE, HENRY ERNEST	The Ferns, Cressington Park, Liverpool.
SMITH, CHARLES HERBERT	The Uplands, Calderbank Avenue, Urmston, near Manchester.
SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A. ..	29, Wellington Road, Todmorden.

TAYLOR, JOHN HOWARTH	38, Manor Avenue, Fulwood, Preston.
TAYLOR, SHEPHERD HODGKINS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue.
THAYER, JOHN DIAMOND	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
THOMPSON, ARTHUR TAYLOR	1, Harringay Avenue, Liverpool.
THOMSON, CHARLTON	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton.
TONG, FREDERICK NORMAN	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
TURNER, HENRY	12, Shrewsbury Road, Bolton.
TURNER, HERBERT	19, Walnut Street, Southport.
TURNER, WILFRID ARCHER	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
WALKER, GEORGE DUTTON	The Gables, Ashton-under-Lyne.
WALMESLEY-COTNAM, IVAN	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
WATHEW, REGINALD LATTERSBY	17, Aughton Road, Birkdale, Southport.
WARD, JOHN ELDON	31, Marmion Road, Liverpool.
WHITAKER, GEORGE	3, Beech Grove, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston.
WHITTLE, HENRY	Engineer's Department, Fylde Water Board, Sefton Street, Blackpool.
WICKENDEN, ERNEST	4, Queen's Square, Blackpool.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM	124, Russell Street, Moss Side, Manchester.
WILLIAMS, WORTHINGTON ERIC	Sherdleigh, Whiston Lane, Prescott.
WILLIS, GEORGE	44, Richmond Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
WILSON, JOHN HENRY	35, Newton Road, Urmston, Manchester.
WOODMAN, GREENWOOD	Union Valuer's Office, 4, King Street, Blackburn.
YATES, HAROLD	90, Bolton Road, Kearsley, Farnworth, S.O.
	3, Westbourne Road, Burnley.

ASSOCIATE :

KING, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.	5, Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool.
-------------------------------	-------------------------------------

STUDENTS :

BARNES, RICHARD HENRY	11 and 12, Hough Lane, Leyland, near Preston.
BELAM, RONALD HENRY	34, Bentley Road, Liverpool.
BELL, DAVID JAMES	73, Orrell Lane, Aintree, Liverpool.
CALLAN, JAMES WILSON	Village View, Burnage Lane, Didsbury, Manchester.
COVER, GEORGE WILLIAM	Ivy Bank, Worsley, Manchester.
CRASTON, FRANK MARSHALL	Ellesmere, Heaton Road, Withington, Manchester.

HEDGES, ALFRED VICTOR	Ightenholme, Padiham Road, Burnley.
HEYWOOD, THOMAS ASHTON	Lower Bank, Darwen.
HORNBY, EDWARD WINDHAM	The Vicarage, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.
HUGHES, ERNEST	c/o Messrs. Appleyard & Quiggin, 67, Lord Street, Liverpool.
LIVERSIDGE, HARRY KINDER	59, Rossett Road, Great Crosby.
LLOYD, WALTER ERNEST	Linden House, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
MAKINSON, HAROLD	Claremont, Leigh.
MERCER, HERBERT LAURENCE	The Vicarage, Caton, near Lancaster.
ODY, CYRIL	4, Richmond Road, Fallowfield, Man- chester.
PICKIN, ROBERT WILLIAM	1, Lightburn Road, Ulverston.
POLLARD, ROY	69, Avenue Parade, Accrington.
ROBINSON, GEORGE INGRAM	Higher Kempstone, near Clitheroe.
WEIR, NAPIER ADDISON CHURCHILL	St. Gabriel's Rectory, Old Trafford, Manchester.
WHITAKER, JOHN	33, Omerod Road, Burnley.
WILKINSON, JOSEPH PATTERSON	Brookside, Garsing Road, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
WILLIS, THOMAS	22, Horaby Terrace, Morecambe.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Leicester.
CHARLES, ARTHUR	Noseley Estate, Billesdon, Leicester.
*CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEORGE	39, Friar Lane, Leicester.
COALES, HERBERT GEORGE,	
A.M.I.C.E.	Local Board Offices, Market Harborough.
CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD	Urban District Council Offices, Hinckley.
*DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS	Friar Lane, Leicester.
EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON, M.I.C.E.,	
F.R.I.B.A.	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
*FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING	Market Harborough.
GERMAN, GEORGE	Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, HARRY	The Hall, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la- Zouch, and Loughborough.
*GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK ..	Messrs. Miller and Haigh, 25, Halford Street, Leicester.
HINCKS, HENRY THORP.. ..	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM ..	Market Harborough.
*ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT, M.P.	Grey Friars, Leicester.
*ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	Grey Friars, Leicester.
THORPE, JOHN.. ..	Market Bosworth.
WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST	Halford Street, Leicester.
WOOLLEY, MAURICE THEODORE ..	Rectory Place, Loughborough.
*WOOLLEY, W. EDWARD.. ..	Rectory Place, Loughborough.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ASPELL, FRED HEWLINGS	32, Halford Street, Leicester.
BALDWIN, AUSTIN PROVOST.. ..	Messrs. Holloway Price and Co., Market Harborough.
BENN, PERCY ARTHUR	48, Broad Street, Loughborough.
BURT, JOHN THOMAS	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, High Street, Leicester.
COLLINS, ISAAC	Stafford House, Northampton Road, Market Harborough.
DARNELL, CHARLES TILLEY	The Gables, Blaby, near Leicester.
ELMES, FREDERICK LANSSELL.. ..	Southolm, Knighton Road, Leicester.
EVERARD, BERNARD	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
FISHER, EDWARD HUMBERT	Church Farm, Desborough, Market Harborough.
GIMSON, MARTIN	White House, Clarendon Park, Leicester.
GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON..	Copston, Hinckley.
JOYCE, HARRY WARD, B.SC. ..	Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
KEAY, WILLIAM	21, Danes Hill Road, The Fosse, Leicester.
LAIRD, NINIAN PARKER.. ..	Thurnby, near Leicester.
LEWIS, FRANCIS	Shortacre, Wigston Fields, near Leicester.
MORRIS, CLIFFORD	South Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN	Market Bosworth.
ORTON, WILLIAM GOODACRE	9, Gopsall Street, Leicester.
SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN.. ..	8, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW	Knighston House, Leicester.
TURNER, EDGAR PASSAND	34, Westleigh Road, Leicester.
WARTNABY, CHARLES RICHARD ARNOLD	Clipston, Market Harborough.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

(Nottingham and Lincoln Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT	Harston, Grantham.
CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE	Caythorpe, Grantham.
*HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford.
INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby.
KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX	Burton, Lincoln.
KERR, JOHN MURRAY	Inland Revenue, London City and Mid- land Chambers, High Street, Lincoln.
MASON, CHARLES	Newton House, Queen Street, Louth.
RICHARDSON, CHARLES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford.
STONE, FREDERIC	Estate Office, Elsham, Grimsby.
*TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM	Wainfleet, S.O.
TURTON, EDWARD JAMES	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber.
WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH	Wainfleet.
WOOD, HAROLD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby.
*WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH	Silver Street, Lincoln.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BELL, HARRY CECIL	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
BRUNWIN-HALES, GREVILLE OXLEY	Cringle Farm, South Stoke, Grantham.
BUTTRICK, WALTER HAMMOND ..	107, High Street, Scunthorpe.
CARTER, GEORGE RALPHS	18, Mount Street, Lincoln.
EAGLES, WILLIAM ANDREW	Newark Road, Swallowbeck, Lincoln.
ELLIS, REGINALD DENNIS	Land Valuation Offices, High Street, Lincoln.
FULLER, ERNEST BENJAMIN	Broomleigh, Deans Grove, Grimsby.
FYSH, PERCY WILLIAM	District Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Lincoln.
GIFFORD, EGMONT AUGUSTUS	Cornwalls, Wellholm Road, Grimsby.
INGLEBY, ERNEST JAMES, N.D.A. ..	Normanton Lodge, Stamford.
JAMES, HARRY	Seawby.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM INGLIS	Estate Office, 18, St. Mary's Street, Stamford.
NELSON, EDWARD RUSSELL	Valuer's Office, 26, Victoria Street, Grimsby.
PARK, EDWARD	Surveyor's Office, Horncastle.
RAYNER, WILLIAM DEX LEA	1, South Park Villas, South Park, Lincoln.

RIGGALL, JABEZ ALLAN	Heck House, Grimsby.
ROBINSON, ALFRED KEON	Victoria Chambers, 87, Victoria Street, Grimsby.
ROBSON, THOMAS JOHN.. ..	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby.
WOOD, LEONARD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby.
WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD .. .	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee).

FELLOWS :

APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES ..	Corona, Chester Road, Northwood.
ASSITER, HARRY G... ..	The Weald House, Harrow Weald.
BISCOE, FRANCIS EDWIN	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
BROWN, REGINALD, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Osterley, Longford Avenue, and Town Hall, Southall.
EACHUS, CHARLES ALFRED EEDS	Hurstleigh, Bycullah Avenue, Enfield.
EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	54, High Street, Uxbridge.
EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL.. ..	54, High Street, Uxbridge.
GIMSON, ALLEN	Northcroft, Oakhill Avenue, Pinner.
GOADBY, HOWARD	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
HADDEN, HARRY HAROLD	Woodstock, Cunningham Park, Harrow.
HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow.
JARMAIN, WILLIAM	Fairfield, Hatch End, Pinner.
LAKE, CUTHBERT J... ..	Hatch End.
MARTIN, THOMAS	67, Teddington Park, Teddington.
NORMAN, HERBERT JOHN	Clare Lodge, Southall.
NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE	Uxbridge.
PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL	Ludlow, Highfield Road, Northwood.
PEARCE, FRED W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twicken- ham.
STANTON, GEORGE WALTER	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
STURT, CHARLES EDWIN.. ..	16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twicken- ham.
WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	Valuer's Office, 10, College Road, Harrow.
WOODBIDGE, STEPHEN, JUN. ..	210, High Street, Brentford.
WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE	17, The Grove, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
WOODS, THOMAS	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow.
WREATHALL, ROBERT T... ..	Manor House, Greenhill, Harrow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BLAND, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	47, Copthall Gardens, Twickenham
BROWN, CHARLES GEORGE	Park Place, Harefield.
BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	72, Clifton Road, Twickenham.
BUMPSTEAD, ALBERT DENNIS ..	70, Heath Gardens, Twickenham.
BURT, DOUGLAS ALLAN	7, Cecil Avenue, Wembley.
CHALLIS, FRANK GORDON	24, Windmill Road, Brentford.
CHAMBERLAIN, THOMAS CHANDLESS	Avoca, King's Avenue, Greenford Park.
CHARLES, RICHARD DUDLEY STAFFORD	Broomfield, Stanmore.
COLLINS, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	12, St. Andrew's Road, Enfield.
CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON ..	Valuation Department, 10, College Road, Harrow.
CRANFIELD, GUY WILLIAM	Bramley House, Enfield.
CROUCH, GERALD LINFORD	Lynton, Harrow View, Harrow.
ELLIS, CHARLES EVELYN	Brookside, Bush Hill Park, Enfield.
FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD ..	6, Station Yard, Twickenham.
FREEMAN, FRANK CONDY	Bushey Cottage, Harlington.
GARNHAM, EDWIN ALFRED VICKERY	41, Greenhill Road, Harrow.
GILBERT, ERNEST MARK	Brooklyn, Enfield Highway.
GUIVER, DUDLEY	Cumberland Lodge, Derby Road, Ponders End
GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON ..	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington.
HEMMONS, BERNARD	10, Cambridge Park, Twickenham.
HORNE, EDMUND PEISLEY	177, High Street, Hounslow.
HOUGHTON, JOHN HENRY	Blakesware, Cambridge Road, Teddington.
HUNT, HERBERT CHARLES	70, King Edward's Grove, Teddington.
KING, GILBERT RIGLEY	Town Hall, Twickenham.
LEE, WILLIAM RICHARD	Elbury, St. Catherine's, Ruislip.
LINE, FREDERICK JAMES	32, Pinner Road, Harrow.
MANN, CHARLES	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isleworth.
MANN, HENRY	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isleworth.
MARKHAM, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM O'LEARY	Cambourne, Cunningham Park, Harrow.
MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD	Kewhurst, 78, Kingston Road, Teddington.
MAY, PHILIP GEORGE	1, Risingholme Road, Wealdstone.
MONTGOMERY, GEORGE	18, Risingholme Road, Wealdstone.
PARHAM, ARTHUR DOUGLAS ..	77, Birkbeck Road, Enfield.
PARKER, WILFRED HORSLEY ..	The Garth, Stanmore.
QUILTER, HENRY	St. Malo, Percy Road, Hampton-on-Thames.
RACKHAM, HAROLD WILFRED ..	Hill View, Harrow Weald.

REEVES, CHARLES WESTCOTT ..	Woodley, Slades Hill, Enfield.
STILES, ARTHUR	Lincoln House, Ponder's End.
THOMPSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Birkrigg, Ashford.
THOMSON, JAMES BLACK	Public Offices, Southall.
TOWNSEND, EDWARD ALDRIDGE ..	50, Lavender Hill, Enfield.
TURNER, AUGUSTUS GARDNER ..	Westbourne House, Richmond Road, Twickenham.
VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE HAROLD ..	Ossulston, Copland Avenue, Wembley.
WATSON, ALBERT RICHARD	3, Broadway Avenue, East Twickenham.
WISE, WILLIAM CHARLES	Kenmuir, Hallowell Road, Northwood.
WOOLNOUGH, TOM	Fleet House, Hopper's Road, Winchmore.

ASSOCIATE :

THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Nicoll Farm, Edgware.
--	-----------------------

STUDENTS :

GRICE, EUSTACE MAYLOR	Barnston, Spencer Road, Wealdstone.
HILL, SYDNEY NORMAN	Landsdowne, Baker Street, Enfield.
PAULL, ALAN DRYSDALE	Kylecote, Wembley.
SEABROOKE, ERNEST	The Hendon Rural District Council, Surveyor's Department, Great Stan- more.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Committee.)

FELLOWS :

FISHER, GATHORNE JOHN	Arcade Chambers, Pontypool.
HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD ..	County Land Agents' Office, County Council Buildings, Newport, and Inglefield, Llanthewy Road, Newport.
HITCHCOX, WILLIAM	Bank Chambers, Newport.
HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY	Castle House, Usk.
JONES, JOHN RICE	24, Bridge Street, Newport.
POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.	Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
TANNER, WILLIAM	County Surveyor, Newport.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BENNETT, STEPHEN AUGUSTUS ..	Deputy County Surveyor, Newport.
DAVIES, PHILIP ISAAC.. ..	32, High Street, Ebbw Vale.
GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport.
HOBBS, REGINALD ARTHUR.. ..	Trevethin, Dixton Road, Monmouth.
HUGHES, WILLIAM EDWYN	Beaufort Square, Chepstow, and 24, Bridge Street, Newport.
INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET	
MITCHELL	Tredegar Estate Office, Newport.
JONES, OSCAR WYNNE	24, Bridge Street, Newport.
MORGAN, DAVID EDGAR.. ..	4, Cedar Road, Newport.
NASH, HARRY NORTON	District Valuer's Office, 24, Bridge Street, Newport.
TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS	Priory Bank, Monmouth.
THOMAS, FREDERICK JAMES	35, Somerset Road, Newport.
TWEEDY, ARTHUR BRITTON	21, Ombersley Road, Newport.

STUDENTS :

HAGGETT, HORACE PURCHASE ..	3, Bryngwyn Road, Newport.
PENN, HERBERT LEWIS.. ..	Sedbury Cottage, Chepstow.

NORFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Castle Rising, King's Lynn.
*BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
BUCKINGHAM, CLAUDE SOMERSET..	11A, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZ- PATRICK	Estate Office, Quidenham, Attleborough.
EASTER, WILLIAM	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn.
FALCON, MICHAEL	Horstead House, Norwich.
GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN.. ..	Raynham Estate Office, East Raynham.
GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY	57, London Street, Norwich.
GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
*HAWKINS, CHARLES	Downham Market.
HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON ..	South Runcton, Downham Market.
HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER ..	Downham Market.
HORNOR, CHARLES JARED	32, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.

HORNOR, FRANCIS	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
*IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN ..	Guestwick, East Dereham.
MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING ..	51, London Street, Norwich.
MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD ..	1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
PEARSON, T. HOWARD	Hill House, Gresham, Norwich.
WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN ..	Valuation Department, King's Lynn.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	King's Lynn.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich.
BAIRD, FRANK ERNEST	10, Apsley Road, Great Yarmouth.
BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Griston, Watton.
BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON ..	Estate Office, Merton, Watton.
CASTLE, MALCOLM ARTHUR ..	Southtown, Great Yarmouth.
CLARKE, PERCY EDWARD	6, Carlyle Road, Lakenham, Norwich.
DANIELS, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	The Birches, Mile End Road, Norwich.
DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE	
BATCHELOR	Valuer's Office, King's Lynn.
FIELDING, KENNETH HUBERT ..	3, Redwell Street, Norwich.
FRANCIS, THOMAS JOHN PHILIP ..	Valuer's Department, King's Lynn.
FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL	Great Massingham, King's Lynn.
HORNOR, BASSETT FARDELL ..	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
MARTIN, LANGLEY	Valuation Office, Tuesday Market Place, King's Lynn.
MENZIES, WILLIAM KENNETH ..	Knighton, Boston Square, Hunstanton.
MILES, JOHN GUILFORD	10, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth.
OLDFIELD, CLAUDE COURTENAY ..	66, London Road, King's Lynn.
PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON ..	208, Unthank Road, Norwich.
PARFITT, GERALD ARTHUR	132, Glebe Road, Norwich.
PAUL, GEORGE GARNHAM	Gunton Park, Norwich.
POWELL, WALLACE GERALD	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
PRATT, JERMYN HAROLD	Ryston Hall, Downham.
RIDDETT, BASIL PERRY	19, Neville Street, Unthank Road, Norwich.
SACKETT, SIDNEY RUPERT	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, King's Lynn.
SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC	25, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
SMITH, DOUGLAS	Orford Estates Office, Thwaite, Erpingham.
SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham.
SMITH, HAROLD	61, Gipsy Lane, Earlham Rise, Norwich.
SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX ..	17, Bank Plain, Norwich.
WALKER, HENRY HAVELOCK ..	Richmond Chambers, Railway Road, Sheringham.

WATERS, FRANK	30, Cattle Market, Norwich.
WHITAKER, HUGH	Valuation Department, King's Lynn.
WISE, FREDERICK JOHN	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, King's Lynn.
WOOLLEY, REGINALD GEORGE ..	The Hill, Sheringham.

STUDENTS :

MILES, OWEN	The Denes, Great Yarmouth.
PICK, STANLEY GEORGE	Castle Hotel, Norwich.
SYMONDS, REGINALD ERNEST	107, Earlham Road, Norwich.
THEOBALD, DOUGLAS	Stortford House, West Parade, Norwich.
WOOD, WILLIAM ANTHONY	Toftrees, Fakenham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON ..	Thrapston.
CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE	Heydon Hills, Weedon.
CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN	Horton.
*DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR ..	Estate Office, Overstone Park, North- ampton.
EDMONDS, JOHN	Drayton Estate Office, Islip, Thrapston.
KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN, CAPT.	R. E. Office, Weedon.
LAURANCE, JOHN	Shortacre, Peterborough.
MARSH, FREDERICK STEPHEN ..	Waverley, All Saints Road, Peterborough.
MERRY, THOMAS	9, Abington Street, Northampton.
SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE ..	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES	Little Everdon, Daventry.
*THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ..	1, Sheep Street, Northampton.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ATKINSON, CLIFFORD GARNETT ..	Council Offices, Market Square, Wellingborough.
BEARN, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	Cedar Lawn, Wellingborough.
BROWN, JOHN	Abingdon Street, Northampton.

CLARKE, PERCY CHRISTOPHER ..	Longthorpe, Peterborough.
COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN ..	Wootton, Northampton.
CROFT, CHRISTOPHER	The Elms, Dallington.
ELLIS, WILFRID SPENCER	South View, Northampton Road, Wellingborough.
GILLITT, JOHN	Elmgrove House, Wellingborough.
JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY	Inland Revenue, County Chambers, Northampton.
KNIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM	The Mill, Hollowell, Northampton.
LAURANCE, JOHN BIDWELL	Shortacre, Peterborough.
PALMER, WILLIAM LUCIUS	Edenhurst, The Avenue, Dallington.
PENDERED, RICHARD DUDLEY ..	Redwell, Wellingborough.
SCOTT, CHARLES WILLIAM MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Boughton House, Kettering.
SHEDDEN, EDWARD CLAUDE	Inland Revenue, County Chambers, Northampton.
STOPS, HERBERT JACKSON	Towcester.
WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM	County Court, County Chambers, Northampton.

STUDENTS :

DAWES, ARTHUR HENRY	Isebank, Midland Road, Wellingborough.
FROMANT, EDMUND GEORGE	
DAWSON	41, Green Lane, Kettering.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Northumberland and Durham Committee.)

FELLOWS :

*ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN ..	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BARNES, HARRY	4, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE	Haltwhistle, and Hexham.
DOUGLAS, JAMES WIGHTMAN ..	1, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
EDGE, FREDERIC JAMES, M.I.C.E.	38, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
GRIMWOOD, ARTHUR	Inland Revenue, 4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK..	Tyne Improvement Commission, Engineer's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HINES, HERBERT	Tilley's Buildings, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne.
KIRKBY, REGINALD GUY	17, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
MCGHIE, CHARLES	38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ROBSON, WALTER	13, Framlington Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*SAMPLE, CHARLES HERBERT, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS ..	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth.
SANDERSON, WILLIAM WAITE ..	Kenton Hall, Kenton.
SCOTT, JOHN	5, Market Place, Morpeth.
SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Cathedral Buildings, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON, F.R.I.B.A.	St. John Street, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*TOWNEND, WILLIAM	Cross House, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*WALKER, SIR FRANCIS ELLIOTT, BART.	Swansfield House, Alnwick.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL.. .. .	23, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ANDERSON, HUGH OUBRIDGE	4, Park Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER	24, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BARKAS, PALLISTER	118, St. George's Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BEAL, JOSEPH KYLE	Heaton Road North, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BELL, ROBERT NORMAN	St. Petrocks, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BOWES, OSBORNE JOHNSTONE	Messrs. J. P. Allen and Partners, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
CLARK, WILLIAM CAMPBELL	Bothal, Morpeth.
DAVIDSON, OSWALD FERGUSON	13, Roseworth Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
FOX, JOHN HARPER GRAHAM.. ..	Wyndale, Belgrave Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GRAHAM, PERCY GORDON	3, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HACKETT, WILLIAM JENNENS ..	47, Cavendish Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HARDIE, EBENEZER ROBERT ..	9, Sunbury Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HERDMAN, THOMAS ADAM	Tynedale, Westerhope, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HINES, GERALD	Warriston, East Boldon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HOLDFORTH, HAROLD	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HOPE, JOHN LEO	14, Lansdowne Gardens, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
KER, ARTHUR PRESTON.. .. .	Moothall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
LANE, FREDERICK CHARLES	5, Market Place, Morpeth.
LIDDELL, JOHN GEORGE WALTON	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh.
McKERROW, JAMES WEIR, A.M.I.C.E.	Corporation Waterworks, Town Hall, North Shields.
MEGORAN, EDWIN TAYLOR DALE..	32, Oakland Road, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
NIXON, ERNEST	36, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
PEARSON, NORMAN HANSON	52, Percy Park, Tynemouth.
SCOTT, WILLIAM EASTON.. .. .	The Orchard, Leamington-on-Tyne.
SMITH, HERBERT GORDON	Sunnyside, Monkseaton.
STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD ..	Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE	25, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 5, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST	Estate Office, Gallowhill, Morpeth.
TURPIN, WILFRID	19, Albury Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WELSH, MARTIN FREDERICK	11, Roxburgh Place, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WILLIAMS, FRANK McCLURE	Brainshaugh House, Acklington.
WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O.

STUDENTS :

BATY, REGINALD ELPHINSTONE ..	Brantwood, St. George's Crescent, Monkseaton.
MIDDLEMISS, GEORGE ALBERT ..	6, De Merley Road, Morpeth.
SAWYERS, SYDNEY MILTON.. ..	34, Warwick Street, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

(Nottingham and Lincoln Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES ..	Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingham.
BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW	Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton.
BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Nottingham.
BRACKETT, WM. NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford.
CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD	18, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN	11, Park Avenue, Mansfield.
CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY	Leyton Avenue, Mansfield.
EVE, CHARLES GERALD	Inland Revenue, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
FRANK, THOMAS PEIRSON, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Newark-on-Trent.
HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
HINE, GEORGE THOMAS	Victoria Street, Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT ..	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
*HUSKINSON, THOMAS WM.	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKINSON	Osberton, Worksop.
MAGGS, LEONARD	The Hollies, Walnut Grove, Radcliffe-on-Trent.
PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham.
PARKIN, WILLIAM	Babworth, Retford.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY	Nuttall, Nottingham.
TURNER, THOMAS WARNER	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield.
WALKER, HERBERT, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.
*WALKER, JOSEPH	South Road, The Park, Nottingham.
*WALKER, JOSHUA	Bridge Offices, Bridgegate, Retford.
WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark.
*WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH ..	South Collingham, Newark.
*WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BELL, FRANCIS ASKEW	Wellow House, Newark.
BOOKER, FREDERIC RUSSELL	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL ..	Collingham, Newark-on-Trent.
BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield.
CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, JOHN NEVILE	Annesley Park, Nottingham.
CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
CONQUEST, CLAUDE DUNCOMBE ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.

CONRAN, WILLIAM ADAM BASTARD	Valuer's Department, Westminster Buildings, Upper Parliament St., Nottingham.
ELLIOTT, AUSTIN HOOTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Carlton.
FINCHAM, EDWARD	88, Musters Road, West Bridgford.
FLINT, ARTHUR	36, Dryden Street, Nottingham.
GRAY, WILFRID JOHN	38, Millicent Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.
HAYLOCK, HENRY EVENNETT ..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, Westminster Buildings, Nottingham.
HAYNES, ALGERNON RICHARD ..	Park Avenue, Mansfield Woodhouse.
HENDY, ALFRED	107, Noel Street, Nottingham.
HICKS, ARTHUR LESLIE	Inland Revenue, Westminster Buildings, Nottingham.
LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES	Scofton, Worksop.
MCCRAITH, BERNARD	South Road, The Park, Nottingham.
MARSHALL, WALTER KINSMAN ..	42, The Ropewalk, Nottingham.
MORRIS, ARTHUR	7, Western Terrace, Nottingham.
RANDALL, AUGUSTINE ST. GEORGE	3, Derby Terrace, Nottingham.
ROBERTSON, WILLIAM ANDREW ..	The Rosary, East Leake.
SCALES, ARTHUR ALFRED	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Nottingham.
STOKES, EDGAR EDWARD	Agricultural Organiser, Shire Hall, Nottingham.
TURNER, DOUGLAS WARNER	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield.
WALTON, ARTHUR ATKINSON	The Manor House, Chilwell, Nottingham.
WEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES	
CUMMING	Estate Office, Osberton, Worksop.
WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	The Lodge, South Collingham, Newark.
WILSON, JAMES CALVERT	Newcastle Estate Office, The Park, Nottingham.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM NOEL	Edwinstowe House, Edwinstowe, Newark.

STUDENTS :

HARWOOD, WALTER	Stanton-on-the-Wolds, near Keyworth.
SOUNDY, PERCY WALTER	19, Bridgegate, Retford.
WALTON, HAROLD HENRY	The Manor House, Chilwell.

OXFORDSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Committee.)

FELLOWS

*FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD ..	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN ..	Bicester.
HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester.
JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
JONES, FRANK CECIL	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC, M.A. (Oxon.)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD ..	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury.
ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART, HON. M.A. (Oxon.)	Agricultural Economics Institute, 7, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ..	Henley-on-Thames.
*SIMMONS, W. ANKER	Henley-on-Thames.
WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER ..	Estate Office, Watlington.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BATTING, MERLIN FRANCIS JOSEPH	Wootton Manor, Henley-on-Thames.
BENHAM, MAURICE VICTOR	12, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
FORBES, ALEXANDER	Highmoor Lodge, Highmoor Road, Caversham.
GIBSON, ALAN KEITH	Shirburn Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.
HAMILL, JOHN	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
HILL, THOMAS GOUNDREY	2, Frenchay Road, Oxford.
JONES, MONTAGUE WILLIAM	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
LANHAM, LAURENCE	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
MAY, CYRIL ERNEST	Messrs. Simmons and Sons, Henley-on- Thames.
MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER	Kirtlington, Oxford.
PAWSON, ARTHUR CLIVE	Howe Combe, Watlington.
ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W. ..	Lower Farm, Shabbington, Thame.
STOREY, JOHN RAWLINSON	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
WARREN, JOHN WATKIN	15, West Bar, Banbury.
WORRALL, BERTRAM	Rectory Farm House, Steeple Aston, Oxford.
WRIGHT, REGINALD LESLIE	18, Thames Side, Henley-on-Thames.

ASSOCIATE :

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC. | 121, Banbury Road, Oxford.

STUDENTS :

BARTLETT, ARTHUR HENRY.. ..	229, Banbury Road, Oxford.
ROWELL, GUY LENNOX SYDENHAM	Roseland, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
WILLOCK, ROBERT PEEL.. ..	Warmington Rectory, Banbury.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Committee.)

FELLOW :

ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM | Oakham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE :

BRIGHTEN, CLAUDE WILLIAM .. | Stretton, Oakham.

SHROPSHIRE.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BATHER, JOHN T.	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, M.I.C.E. ..	Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY ..	5, Mill Street, Ludlow.
EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE	Southfield, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.
HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
HAZLEDINE, JOHN TURNER CLOUGH	Gateway Chambers, Shrewsbury.
MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY	West House, Chirbury.
NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY	Lydbury North.
OWEN, HENRY.. ..	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.

RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Shrewsbury.
RICHARDS, JOHN	Llynclys, Oswestry.
RICHARDS, WALTER.. .. .	12, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.
*TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere.
WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth.
*WYLEY, HENRY JAMES.. .. .	Bridgnorth.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADDIE, ALAN LESLIE FORRESTER..	Valuation Office, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
BAKER, ALFRED BARNETT	School House, Minsterley.
BROWN, JAMES CARTER.. .. .	Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport.
DELL, LOUIS MICHAEL	District Valuer's Office, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
DRUCE, EDRIC.. .. .	Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
GREGORY, FRANK	Estate Office, Cheswardine, Market Drayton.
GRIFFITH-ROBERTS, THOMAS WILLIAM	Windsor House, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL ..	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
NEWILL, WILFRED MARSTON.. ..	Lydbury North.
PEARCE, HUBERT WILLIE	2, Steward Place, Wellington.
PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM ..	Hawkstone Estate Office, near Shrewsbury.
ROBERTS, HERBERT JOHN	Wistanswick Farm, Market Drayton.
SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE	Havelock Road, Shrewsbury.
WALKER, CECIL EDWARD	c.o. Hall & Steavenson, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
WEST, SYDNEY HENRY	Valuer's Office, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART ..	District Valuer's Office, Windsor House, Shrewsbury.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES BERNARD ..	Salop House, Oswestry.
WILSON, REGINALD MAITLAND ..	Hodnet Estate Office, Hodnet.

STUDENTS :

BADDELEY, REGINALD	The Firs, Horsehay.
HALL, TIMOTHY CECIL NELSON ..	Oakley House, Shrewsbury.
JONES, HERBERT ALAN REID.. ..	Carreg Llwyd, Oswestry.
MINIFIE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wootton, Bridgnorth.
WALLEY, PERCY WOODS.. .. .	Frankton, near Oswestry.
WILLIAMS, EDWARD	Cloverley Estate Office, Whitchurch.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES	Northwood, Minehead.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN	3, Northumberland Buildings, Queen Square, Bath.
COATES, PERCY BREVITT.. .. .	Fairholme, North Curry, Taunton.
DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND	The Mart, Bridgwater.
EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY	Inland Revenue, 6A, Hammet Street, Taunton.
HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN	Northam House, Wells.
HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER	Williton.
LOXTON, FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY	20, Princes Street, Yeovil.
MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard.
MATHISON, JOSEPH.. .. .	Langport.
*NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHES	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE	
PETERS	Misterton, Crewkerne.
PEARL, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton.
SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY	Staplegrave, Taunton.
SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, B.SC. (Lond.)	47, Milsom Street, Bath.
WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet.
WELSH, HUGH.. .. .	Newton Park Estate, Newton St. Loe.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ALVES, HAROLD NORMAN	21, Norbries Road, Glastonbury.
ASH, FRANCIS EDWARD	11 Ashfield, Chard.
COUSINS, WALTER HORACE	Wraxhill, Street.
CULVERWELL, GEORGE LANE	23, Maple Grove, Bath.
DOYLE, GRAHAM	9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
FARRANT, PERCY	9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD	11, Laura Place, Bath.
FORTUNE, SIDNEY HERBERT.. ..	29, Bloomfield Avenue, Bath.
GODDARD, HENRY GEORGE	
FREDERICK	14, Hammet Street, Taunton.
HEALE, CHARLES HENRY ROSS.. ..	St. Peter's Vicarage, Williton, Taunton.
HIPPISLEY, HAROLD EDWIN.. ..	Northam House, Wells.
HOOPER, ARTHUR HENRY	57, High Street, Bruton.
HOSEGOOD, FRANK.. .. .	Aller, Williton.
JAMES, WALTER ASHMAN	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath.

KAY, GEORGE	Valuation Department, Hammet Street, Taunton.
MORGAN, IFOR JOHN	Butts, Ilminster.
NICHOLS, RAYMOND JOHN ..	Claremont House, Burnham.
OLDFIELD, GEORGE HARRY ROBERT	9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Portswood, Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare.
ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL	St. Creech Michael, Taunton.
PEARD, CLIFFORD JAMES	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
PURSEY, CHARLES	City Surveyor's Office, Wells.
RICHARDSON, CHARLES FREDERICK JAMES	17, The Avenue, Minehead.
RISDON, JOHN PEART	Wiveliscombe.
SAUNDERS, CLEMENT	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Yeovil.
SHETTLE, EDWARD GURNEY	6, Princes Street, Yeovil.
SMITH, DAVID IVOR	15, Charlton Road, Weston-super-Mare.
STEAD, EDWARD JOHN, A.M.I.C.E. . .	County Surveyor, Wells.
STONE, HENRY WALCOTT	Lloyd Bank Chambers, North Street, Taunton.
TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH	The Cottage, Maiden Bradley, Bath.
TREBBLE, SAMUEL	9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
VILLAR, PHILIP LOVIBOND	Tauntfield House, Taunton.
WADMORE, EDWIN ARTHUR	Wembdon, Bridgwater.
YARNALL, CHARLES WILLIAM	6, Beechen Cliff Road, Bath.

STUDENTS :

BEACH, WILLIAM JOSEPH GAUNT. . .	13, Merriman Road, Street.
BERRY, OWEN WILLIAM. . . .	Cannington, Bridgwater.
CALVERT, KEITH WARBURTON	1, Belgrave Villas, Bath.
FLOWER, HENRY GEORGE STANLEY	Woodside, Chewton Mendip, Bath.
JENKINS, FREDERICK LESLIE. . . .	The Railway Hotel, Washford.
TURNER, WILFRED EDWARD. . . .	Caxtonian House, Shepton Mallet.
VICKERY, RAYMOND MILTON. . . .	Clayhanger, Chard.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

(Derby and Stafford Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	Valuer's Department, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE	Daisy Bank, Leek.

BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
*DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
*FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge.
FORSHAW, EDWARD	Hanley and Springfields Stramshall, Uttoxeter.
FORSHAW, WILLIAM	21, High Street, Hanley.
HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter.
*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent.
*HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent.
JENKINSON, JOHN	The Hollies, Hopwas, Tamworth.
JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST	21, High Street, Hanley.
LYNAM, CHARLES, F.R.I.B.A.	Stoke-on-Trent.
LYNAM, GEORGE TROTTER	Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
*ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL	190, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.
TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	The Firs, Compton, Wolverhampton.
VALE, HENRY	16, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL, CAPTAIN	51, Trent Valley Road, Lichfield.
WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAMPION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield.
WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BAILEY, ALFRED CECIL	Clearbury, Oxford Road, Basford Park, Stoke-on-Trent.
BATEMAN, FRANK GRAHAM	The Manor, Burton-on-Trent.
BELL, WALLACE ALFRED	49, New Rowley Street, Walsall.
BIBBEY, THOMAS	Stallington Estate, Cheadle.
BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC	Messrs. Owen, Blois & Owen, Newcastle.
BOAST, CHARLES ERIC	Brookside, Normacote, Longton.
BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem.
BOURNE, HARRY GORDON	9, Riseley Road, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent.
CAPPER, WILLIAM	3, Winston Terrace, Porthill, Stoke-on-Trent.
CARTER, WILLIAM LESLIE CASS	21, High Street, Hanley.
CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Pelsall Hall, near Walsall.
CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES	Kidsgrove Urban District Council, Surveyor's Office, Kidsgrove.
EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE	Bank House, Stafford.
EVERSHED, ALBURY	Albury House, Burton-on-Trent.
FAULKNER, JOHN DENNIS	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge.

HANDS, FREDERICK ARTHUR ..	3, Rangemore Street, Burton-on-Trent.
HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE ..	Swynnerton Estate Office, Stone.
HARRISON, FRANK FOX.. ..	51, Lower Hall Lane, Walsall.
HAYBITTLE, RICHARD WILLIAM..	Valuation Department, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
HOLLIS, RALPH EDMUND	District Valuer's Office, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
HUGHES, ALFRED, JUN.	64, Dudley Road, Tipton.
JAMES, FRANK J.	100, Belvidere Road, Walsall.
JAMES, JOHN MILTON	Sandon, Weston, Stafford.
KNOWLES, THOMAS EDWARD BUTLER	Valuer's Office, 21, High Street, Hanley.
LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL	Estate Office, Rugeley.
MANTON, GEOFFREY CHARLES ..	54, Bridge Street, Walsall.
OLIVER, WILLIAM MARSH	66, Beeches Road, West Bromwich,
OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM	c/o Owen, Blois and Owen, Newcastle.
PERKIN, REGINALD JEFFRIES ..	11, Cole Hill, Tamworth.
PHILLIPS, SYDNEY VERNON.. ..	Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
PLANT, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Hall, Stafford.
POINTON, HAROLD JESSE	13, Albert Street, Newcastle.
PRITCHARD, ANDREW BADEN.. ..	Estate Offices, Little Ingestre, Stafford.
RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ..	Lichfield Rural District Council, Birmingham Road, Lichfield.
RIDE, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	Katey Glen, Wyggeson Street, Burton-on-Trent.
SKITMORE, THOMAS.. ..	45, Talbot Street, Rugeley.
STRATTON, PHILIP	Fernleigh, Merridale, Wolverhampton.
TEASDALE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	9, Persehouse Street, Walsall.
TURNER, VINCENT	Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer, Town Hall, Bilston.
WIGHTMAN, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK	89, Sutton Road, Walsall.
WILLIAMS, TOM LAWRENCE.. ..	Offa House, The Leys, Tamworth.

STUDENTS :

BUCKLE, HAROLD HEDLEY	18, Wallsall Road, Lichfield.
JOHNSON, JOHN LORENZO	Woodside Villa, Longton.
JUKES, RAYMOND GEORGE	The Hollies, Burnt Tree, Tipton.
LOWDEN, DAVID	Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.

SUFFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS :

ARNOTT, JOHN.. .. .	Church Street, Woodbridge.
*BLENCOWE, GEORGE	Bury St. Edmunds.
CRIER, JOHN THOMAS	64, Corder Road, Ipswich.
DONNE, HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmunds.
GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS..	Hoxne, Eye.
GIRLING, ROBERT JAMES	Felix Chambers, Felixstowe.
HINES, ERNEST OWEN	Earlham, 8, Angelsea Road, Ipswich.
JEFFERIES, HENRY CHARLES	Parkholme, Ancaster Road, Ipswich.
MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN	Riverside, Great Blakenham, Ipswich.
PELLS, ARTHUR	13, London Road, Beccles.
*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY	Long Melford.
*SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmunds.
WARD, REGINALD CHARLES.. .. .	23 Princes Street, Ipswich.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

AYLMER, GUY	Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmunds.
BAYNHAM, EDMUND CHRISTOPHER	The Abbey, Eye.
BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE	Old Bank House, Ipswich.
BOND, GERALD EDWARD	9, Northgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
CATCHPOLE, WILLIE DAVID	46, Salisbury Road, Ipswich.
CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES	Whitehall, Willingham, Beccles.
COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER	The Turrets, Northgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
COLLER, EDWARD HENRY	58, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.
COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR	Elton Park Cottage, Hadleigh Road, Ipswich.
FOOT, WILLOUGHBY VICTOR.. .. .	55, Out Risbygate, Bury St. Edmunds.
GRIMWOOD, HERBERT GEORGE	Tankerville House, Norwich Road, Ips- wich.
HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE	Hoxne, near Eye.
HEMPSON, LEONARD AMIS	Spring Vale, Ipswich.
HUGHES, ERNEST WILLIAM	35, Broom Hill Road, Ipswich.
JARVIS, ERNEST HENRY.. .. .	Greycot, Brome, Eye.
JENKINS, WILLIAM LIONEL	Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
JENNINGS, FREDERICK GEORGE	Cockfield Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
JONES, THOMAS	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Ipswich.
KEMP, HARRY GRAEME	The Elms, Aldringham, Saxmundham.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM CHALMERS ..	Henham Estate Office, Wangford.
PARKER, FRANK GRANGER	Mildenhall.
PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY MUNNINGS	Estate Office, Helmingham.
SEAGO, RALPH WOLLASTON	Custom House Buildings, Lowestoft.
SIMKIN, ROWLAND IVE	The Redhouse, Taxley, near Eye.
SMITH, HAROLD ROBERT	The Cottage, Woodbridge.
SMITH, PERCIVAL	Temperance Hotel, Needham Market.
SMYTH, JAMES	22, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.
TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE	The Town Hall, Sudbury.
TURNER, PERCY	Dale Hall, Henley Road, Ipswich.
WOODCOCK, RICHARD STANLEY ..	Haven House, Thorpe, near Leiston.
WOODWARD, HENRY GORDON ..	Station Road, Stowmarket.

STUDENTS :

PARKER, ARTHUR STANLEY.. ..	Mildenhall.
SIMPSON, WILLIAM LEONARD.. ..	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmunds.
SINGLETON, GERALD HUGH	121, St. Helen's Street, Ipswich.

SURREY.

(Surrey Committee.)

FELLOWS :

APPS, BENJAMIN CHARLES	1, Bury Street, Guildford.
ARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Lois Weedon, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond.
AYLEN, CECIL HUGH	Huntingdon Lodge, Benhill Road, Sutton.
BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE ..	Godalming.
BEALE, SYDNEY BENJAMIN	Sutton House, Brighton Road, Sutton.
BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN	45, High Street, Croydon.
BOND, ERASMUS	Broadlands, St. George's Avenue, Wey- bridge.
BOWDITCH, HENRY	103, George Street, Croydon.
BOXSHALL, HENRY EDWIN, MAJOR	R.E. Office, R.M. College, Camberley.
BOYD, JOHN JERMYN	Heath View, Weybridge.
BRENT, THOMAS	Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road, Norbury, S.W.
BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	83, High Street, Croydon.
CARPENTER, EVAN GEORGE	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.

CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
*CHART, ROBERT MASTERS	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham.
CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM	Hartswood, Reigate.
CRAWTER, JOHN	White House, Claygate.
CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS, LIC.R.I.B.A.	Carshalton.
CROW, FREDERICK LEWIS, JUN. ..	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking.
DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	Oxshott.
DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS.. .. .	12, Stanton Road, Wimbledon.
DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS.. ..	The Croft, Brownlow Road, Croydon.
*EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED	74, Castle Street, Farnham.
FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD.. ..	Hillside, St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton.
GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham.
GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	Epsom.
HALE, HARRY BARNES.. .. .	Milford, Grove Road, Surbiton.
HARPER, EDGAR JOSIAH.. .. .	Beech Hyrst, Haling Park Road, Croydon.
HILL, GEORGE FINLAY BURD	18, Woodcote Road, Wallington.
HINKS, HENRY.. .. .	1, Graham Road, Purley.
HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED	Haslemere, Beemfort Road, Reigate.
HORSFIELD, JOHN NIXON, A.R.I.B.A.	Arden, Portsmouth Avenue, Thames Ditton
JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
JEROME, THOMAS STROUD, LIEUT.- COL., I.S.O.	Mandora, Effingham Road, Surbiton.
LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS	100, High Street, Croydon.
LEE, WILLIAM	143½, High Street, Guildford.
LONGLEY, HENRY BANKS	Surrey Estate Offices, High Street, Epsom.
MARTIN, HOWARD	South Lawn, Reigate.
MASON, HERBERT WALTER	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstead.
MELLERSH, ALFRED WILLIAM	Godalming.
MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green.
MESSINGER, WILLIAM HARRY	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
NASH, ALFRED JAMES	Farnham.
NEWBORN, CHARLES REGINALD	Whindale, Tadworth.
OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead.
PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN	Bank Chambers, 39, George St., Richmond.
PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addis- combe, Croydon.
PERRIAM, ALFRED JOSEPH	41, Quadrant Road, Thornton Heath.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS.. ..	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS.. .. .	Wannock, Downs Court Road, Purley.
POWER, PERCY TOMES	Egham.
REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON	23, Duppas Hill Terrace, Croydon.
REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD..	Newdigate.
ROFF, HENRY GRIFFITHS	34, Carew Road, Thornton Heath.

ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL	Aberglaslyn, 2, Birdhurst Rise, Croydon.
RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT.. ..	Norcot, Oxted.
SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Munstead, Godalming.
SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MACKENZIE	Ye Haven, Hockering Road, Woking.
*SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.
STACEY, HARRIE	Station Road, Redhill.
STEWART, HARRY S., A.R.I.B.A. ..	Clarewood, Limpsfield.
STORY, PHILIP FRANCIS.. ..	County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD ..	Engamer, 19, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton.
THOMPSON, EDWARD HORACE ..	Southernhay, Hook, Surbiton.
WARD, HENRY PAYNE.. ..	Burleigh, Reigate Road, Redhill.
WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	c/o Chancellors, Richmond.
WATKINS, HAROLD ALFRED	188, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.
WATSON, CHARLES EDWARD.. ..	18, Colson Road, East Croydon.
WATTS, CHARLES	West-by-Thames, Kingston-on-Thames.
WEBB, WILLIAM	Keeper's Cottage, Furze Hill, Purley.
WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER	18, High Street, Dorking.
WILLIAMS, HAROLD.. .. .	43 and 45, High Street, Croydon.
WOOD, DOUGLAS, A.R.I.B.A.	Orchard Cottage, Coombe Lane, Kingston Hill.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADAMS, HUBERT ARTHUR	Bishop's Croft Cottage, The Mount, Guildford.
ANDREWS, PERCY CHARLES	24, Hill Rise, Richmond.
ANNS, FRANK.. .. .	3, Clyde Road, Croydon.
APPLETON, EDWARD	25A, Brighton Road, South Croydon.
BAINES, NOEL	Highlands, Foxley Lane, Purley.
BAKER, ERNEST SAMUEL	Ardilaun, Bray Road, Guildford.
BAKER, HENRY THOMAS GEORGE..	18, Stanley Villas, Wallington.
BARKER, HENRY ROTHERHAM ..	15, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.
BATES, OSCAR GEORGE	Montague House, Montague Road, Croy- don.
BATES, PERCY	354, London Road, Thornton Heath.
BATZER, ALBERT EDWARD	69, Hunter Road, Thornton Heath.
BETTRIDGE, SIDNEY WOODWARD..	Ferney, Warlingham.
BINNS, MAURICE ALFRED	Fairburn, St. Augustine's Avenue, S. Croydon.
BLAKE, JOHN PATRICK.. .. .	St. Ives, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on- Thames.
BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD ..	Estate Office, Wotton, Dorking.
BROMLEY, ALAN	Borough Surveyor, Godalming.
BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH	Highfield End, West Byfleet.
BRYANS, MAURICE EDWARD.. ..	c/o Tarrant, Bryans and Co., Weybridge.
BUDGEN, WILLIAM HAROLD.. ..	Rosemead, Croham Road, South Croydon.

BULLOCK, BURNETT.. .. .	49, Whitford Gardens, Mitcham.
CHART, STEPHEN	Greenvieu, Mitcham.
CLARK, CHARLES WALTER	The Cottage, Meath Green, Horley.
COLLINS, JAMES STANLEY	Collinwood, Purley Knoll, Purley.
COLLARD, PERCY WILLIAM	9, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston Hill.
COX, ALEXANDER BEWLEY	Horsley, West Hill Avenue, Epsom.
CRUMP, THOMAS GRAHAM	5, Station Road, West Croydon.
CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON	Brantwood, Riddlesdown Road, Purley.
DABORN, ALWYNE VICTOR	103, Malden Road, New Malden.
DASH, ROYDON ENGLEFIELD ASHFORD	Englefield, Oxshott.
DAVIES, HERBERT EDWARD.. .. .	St. Clare, Hersham Road, Walton-on-Thames.
DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	Foxley, Purley.
DOW, WALTER JAMES	The Cottage, Lynwood Avenue, Epsom.
DURDEN, STANLEY JOHN	202, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath.
DUTTON, JOSEPH	Comerford, Park Lane, Wallington.
EAMER, ALFRED STANLEY	Oak Bank, Mid Holmwood, Dorking.
ELLIS, CLIFFORD BARTLETT	28, Chertsey Street, Guildford.
FEATHERSTONE, OSWALD	Cheslyn, Chepstow Road, Croydon.
FORD, CHARLES WILLIAM ERNEST	St. Wilfred's, Somerset Road, Meadvale, Redhill.
FREMANTLE, PERCY WARWICK	Hill Brow, Duke's Avenue, New Malden.
GARDNER, JAMES	19, Grosvenor Road, Richmond.
GATES, ERNEST HARRY	49, Leander Road, London Road, Thornton Heath.
GAWTHORP, HAROLD ARTHUR	6, Moreton Road, South Croydon.
GILLETT, SIDNEY ERIC.. .. .	The Homestead, Carshalton Road, Sutton.
GLENN, GEORGE FREDERICK	West Byfleet.
GOSNEY, STANLEY HARRY	44, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
GRANT, JOHN YATES	The White House, Maybury, Woking.
GRANT, JOSEPH	16, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
GRELLIER, GORDON HARLEY	Epsom.
GRIMWADE, FREDERICK CLIVE	Orwell House, Campden Road, Croydon.
HACK, ADRIAN HENRY.. .. .	The Knoll, Holmwood.
HAGGIS, ERNEST VICTOR	Crofton, Milbourne Lane, Esher.
HAGGIS, PERCY	Crofton, Milbourne Lane, Esher.
HAMMERTON, REGINALD SYDNEY	c/o Tarrant Bryans and Co., Weybridge.
HARDING, GEORGE POOL	24, Lansdowne Gardens, Croydon.
HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
HARRIS, HORACE SAMUEL	12, Shrubbery Villas, Bushey Road, Sutton.
HARTRIDGE, ELIOT NOËL	Conishead, Chatsworth Road, Croydon.
HAY, PERCY GILBERT	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallington.
HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR.. .. .	c/o Sadler and Baker, Camberley.
HENNELL, CHARLES MURRAY.. .. .	Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames.
HEWITT, FRANK	Karachi, The Drive, Coulsdon.
HIGHWAY, EVON	Glenfin Cottage, White Rose Lane, Woking.

HODGKINSON, NORMAN JOSEPH ..	Hillcote, Yorke Road, Reigate.
HOOLE, RONALD HERBERT.. ..	St. Chad, Doods Park Road, Reigate.
HOOPER, WILLIAM DOUGHTY	44, St. Paul's Road, Thornton Heath.
IBBETSON, THOMAS HENRY	Merry Mead, Yew Tree Walk, Purley.
IBBOTSON, WILLIAM BYROM	Sypies, Ember Lane, Esher.
JARVIS, ERNEST CORY	The Stone Hut, Purley.
JECKELLS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ..	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallington.
JENNINGS, WALTER HENRY.. ..	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill.
KENNARD, ALFRED JAMES	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
KENNARD, FREDERICK HARRISON	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
LAMBERT, ARTHUR PEPLOE	Trenton, Benhill Road, Sutton.
LANGLANDS, CHARLES JOHN	
LAWRENCE	Hazon House, Epsom.
LAWS, SIDNEY BUSH	Brincliffe, Holland Road, Sutton.
LEE, ALEXANDER VICTOR	143, High Street, Guildford.
LIBERTY, WALTER JAMES	76, Hook Road, Epsom.
MACE, CHARLES MARRINER	106, Ellerton Road, Tolworth, Surbiton.
MAIDES, PERCY THOMAS.. .. .	Homestead, Morland Road, Croydon.
MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES	
THOMAS	Woking.
MARKS, JOHN BARKLY	The Rhedan, Farnham.
MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM	Holmesdale, Nutfield.
MEARS, JOHN ARTHUR	49, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames.
MEW, ROBERT HEATH	Dudley House, Ladbroke Road, Redhill.
MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE ..	Chilthorne, Woodcote Grove Road, Coulsdon.
MORGAN, RICHARD CROKE, B.A. ..	Buckland, Waterden Road, Guildford.
MORTON, WILLIAM PERCY	45, Church Road, Richmond.
MURRAY, ARTHUR MALCOLM.. ..	Carnoustie, Hillbrow, New Malden.
PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wentworth Cottage, Virginia Water.
PARKER, CHARLES GOODE	Howarth, Banstead Road, Belmont.
PARKER, KINGSLEY CROFT.. ..	Hill Croft, Overton Road, Sutton.
PARROTT, CHARLES CLAYTON	50, Friars Stile Road, Richmond.
PAXTON, ARCHIBALD PHILIP.. ..	76, Taylor Road, Wallington, Surrey.
PEARSE, MARTIN	Hill Rise, Albany Crescent, Claygate.
PEAT, FREDERICK JAMES	West View, Evesham Road, Reigate
PETERS, GEORGE FARMER JAMES..	London and South Western Bank Chambers, Woking.
PHILCOX, CECIL LODGE	Pré Fleuri, Woking.
PLUMPTON, EDWARD HUBERT	Estate Offices, Cobham.
POPE, HERBERT BURGHAM	Thames Bank House, Lower Ham Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
POTTER, EDGAR WILLIAM	18, Browns Road, Surbiton Hill.
POTTIER, ALFRED.. .. .	Bosigran, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.
PRESTON, ERIC WATSON.. .. .	Curlew Hope, Weybridge.
PRESTON, WALTER RONALD	Curlew Hope, Weybridge.
PRIOR, MARK HORE	Kenilworth, Heatherley Road, Camberley.
PULFORD, LEONARD CYRIL	The Cedars, Addiscombe.

RANDALL, ERNEST JOHN JAMES..	The Laurels, Tillingbourne Road, Shalford, Guildford.
RATCLIFF, WILLIAM WATTS..	41, Lambton Road, Wimbledon.
ROBERTS, HOWARD..	Cisendune Hook, Surbiton.
ROBINSON, FRANCIS WALTER..	30, Halford Road, Richmond.
ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS ..	2, Station Approach, Purley.
RUDLER, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	Piercefield, Ennerdale Road, Richmond.
SAYER, HARVEY ROBERT ..	45, Chournert Road, Peckham, S.E.
SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE ..	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
SHAW, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	5, Dapdune Crescent, Guildford.
SHEARBURN, WILLIAM IVERY..	Roseneath, Dorking.
SHOTTON, JOHN SIDWELL ..	9, South Park Hill, Croydon.
SKINNER, RUSSELL EDWARD..	Penolver, Ridgeway Road, Redhill.
SNOOK, HOWARD VIRTUE ..	Westfield, West Street, Haslemere.
STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE..	Old Bank, Reigate.
STAMFORD, ALFRED ARTHUR..	23, Lower Green Road, Esher.
STANLEY, OWEN GEOFFREY ..	Waverley, Guildford Road, Bagshot.
STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Richmond House, Cranleigh.
STEDMAN, ERNEST WALTER ..	Ennerdale, Brownlow Road, Redhill.
STONE, CYRIL FRANK ..	Stenfur, Furzefield Crescent, Reigate.
SUMMERFIELD, HORACE..	Overdale, Wherwell Road, Guildford.
TAYLOR, ARTHUR BRASSEY..	Ingestre, Sheen Road, Richmond.
THOMAS, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	Tanita, Vale Road, Claygate.
THOMAS, WILLIAM REGINALD ..	130, Elm Road, New Malden.
THOMPSON, NEWTON DUKINFIELD..	Caterham Valley.
TURNER, ALEXANDER WAKEFIELD	Highfield House, Guildford.
WAGSTAFF, FREDERICK HOWARD..	Carrickbawn, London Road, Thornton Heath.
WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER ..	Estate Offices, Guildford.
WEGUELIN, JOHN DAVID REECE ..	Streathbourne, Smallfields, Horley.
WELLER, CYRIL GORDON RAMSAY	St. Huberts, South Godstone.
WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX,	
A.R.I.B.A. ..	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon.
WICKER, JOHN OWEN ..	9, Belmont Road, Wallington.
WIDDOWSON, GEORGE CLIFFORD ..	14, Rosemont Road, Richmond Hill.
WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE ..	Lynton, Dornton Road, South Croydon.
WILKINS, HERBERT RANDOLPH ..	1, Denzil Road, Guildford.
WILLIAMS, FRANK WARREN ..	Magnolia, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
WILLMOTT, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	The Rocks, Kendall Avenue South, Purley Oaks.
WILLOUGHBY, FRANK ..	Estate Office, Merstham.
WOOTTON, THOMAS SYDNEY LEWIS	Kintaugh, Ashburton Road, Croydon.
WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER..	Brooklands, South Godstone.
YEWDALE, FRANCIS EDWARD..	28, Defoe Avenue, Kew Gardens.
YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES ..	Moree, Coombe Road, South Croydon.

ASSOCIATES :

ALVERSTONE, THE RIGHT HON.	
LORD VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G. . . .	Winterfold, Cranleigh.
BOULGER, GEORGE EDWARD	
SIMONDS	11, Onslow Road, Richmond.
SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD	Silvermere, Cobham.
WHESTON, WRAY WILKINS	Ashleigh, Churchill Road, Guildford.

STUDENTS :

BERRY, WILLIAM WELLINGTON . .	Nethergate, 21 Kingston Hill.
CLARKE, FREDERICK EDWARD . .	37, Larkfield Road, Richmond.
ELLIMAN, JOHN ACWORTH	Longcroft, Links Road, Epsom.
EVANS, WILLIAM KENNETH	71, Chertsey Road, Woking.
FORRESTER, HAROLD	Kelvinside, Russell Hill, Purley.
GRAVES, FRANCIS GEORGE	16, Manor Gardens, Merton Park.
HUGHES, GEORGE HENRY	
AUGUSTUS	Camelot, Purley.
KEASLEY, WILLIAM ERIC	31, Bell Street, Reigate.
MASON, HUBERT CHASE	59, Dingwall Road, Croydon.
MATTHEWS, WILLIAM ANTHONY . .	Sylvanhurst, Godalming.
MENZIES, RONALD VICTOR	Golspie, Englefield Green.
MOLE, HAROLD PEARCE	St. Catherine's, Redhill.
MONTAGUE, CYRIL JOHN	142, Elm Road, New Malden.
NIGHTINGALL, CHARLES WILLIAM .	1, Effingham Road, Reigate.
PARKER, HERBERT WILLIAM	Claremont, Brighton Road, Sutton.
SMITH, REGINALD	Beechurst, Brighton Road, Sutton.
WYETH, ALLEN FREDERICK	Fairlands, Alexandra Road, Epsom.
YOUNG, HENRY HARMAN	Balgowan, Dorking.

SUSSEX.

(Sussex Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS . .	Buntinghill, Cuckfield.
BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM	163, North Street, Brighton.
BELL, ALBERT HENRY	Kingsmead, 13, Chatsworth Road, Brighton.
BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	Clonsah, 24, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT	Hailsham.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING . . .	Hailsham.
CHASEMORE, PHILIP	Ashleigh, Horsham.
COLGATE, THOMAS	Tide Mill House, Bishopstone, Lewes.
CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR	
FEARN	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.

DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A. . .	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
DOLL, OTTO SIGISMUND	157, North Street, Brighton.
DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD . . .	Harlaxton, Bigwood Avenue, Hove.
DYER, WILLIAM JOHN	26, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley.
GIBBON, WILLIAM JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A.	The Oaks, Burgess Hill.
GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM . .	21, Lauriston Road, Preston Park, Brighton.
GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	Inland Revenue, Weimar House, Chi- chester.
HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE	East Street, Chichester.
HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chichester.
*INGRAM, WALTER FEILDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes.
KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD . . .	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne.
KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham.
MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON	63, High Street, Lewes.
MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN . .	Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON . .	Hayward's Heath.
OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	Beechwood, Crowborough.
PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL . . .	163, North Street, Brighton.
POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
*POWELL, REGINALD HENRY . . .	Estate Office, Lewes.
REEVE, KINGSNORTH	27, High Street, Rye.
SHERIN, JOHN LESTER	Iona, Eastbourne.
SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham.
TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT	Turner's Hill.
TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Chiddingfold, Godalming, Surrey.
TURNER, CHARLES	Oakhurst, East Grinstead.
WALFORD, EDWARD	Fieldcote, East Grinstead.
WARR, GEORGE WALTER	Town Hall, Southwick.
WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Petworth.
WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM . .	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove.
WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove.
WOOD, LESLIE STUART	East Grinstead.
WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL . .	North Lodge, Chichester.
*WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN	East Street, Chichester.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ANSELL, DOUGLAS GEORGE	Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
BARTLETT, HERBERT GATES	39, East Dean Road, Eastbourne.
BEALE, DONALD OLAF CHRISTOPHER	Uckfield.
BEAUMONT, RAYMOND PILBEAM . .	2, Richmond Terrace, Brighton.
BENTON, GERALD SYDNEY	14, Norfolk Road, Brighton.
BISLEY, CLAUDE VIVIAN	Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove.

BLABER, MONTAGUE	Hailsham.
BRISSENDEN, CHARLES COOPER ..	Butts, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.
BROMLEY, HERBERT JOHN ..	57, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
BRUCE, REGINALD	Shearfold, Brede.
BURRELL, FRANK	8, Westhill Road, Brighton.
BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY	46, Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
CALLF, GEORGE STUART.. ..	Mill Lodge, Seaford, and Terminus, Buildings, Seaford.
CALLOW, CLAYTON HAROLD	71, London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
CARPENTER, ROBERT HENRY ..	Lyndhurst, Burgess Hill.
CARR, CHARLES WATSON.. ..	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne.
CARRINGTON, HAROLD EDWARD ..	Valuer's Office, Weimar House, West- gate, Chichester.
CATON, EDMUND PERCY.. ..	Norlew, New Street, Horsham.
CHADBAND, JOHN STANLEY	8, St. Martin's Street, Chichester.
CHASEMORE, ALEC	Ashleigh, Horsham.
CHEESMAN, GEORGE	34, Cleveland Road, Preston, Brighton.
CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham.
CHILTON, ERNEST ALFRED.. ..	Molesey House, Uckfield.
COCKERTON, ARTHUR EDMUND ..	Hill View, Southwick.
COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	26, Chapel Road, Worthing.
COX, REGINALD JOHN	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
EDWARDS, GEORGE PERCY	14, Whyke Road, Chichester.
ELLIOTT, BERNARD	12, The Carfax, Horsham.
FENSOM, REGINALD ROBERT.. ..	3, Chanctonbury Road, Hove.
GILL, WILLIAM PHILIP	Grove End, 24, York Villas, Brighton.
GOODY, GILBERT ALEXANDER ..	Agricultural College, Uckfield.
HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN.. ..	Railway Approach, Worthing.
HALL, RODERICK GLENDINNING ..	84, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD ..	Weston's Place, Warnham.
HODSON, ANTHONY GEORGE.. ..	106, Ditchling Rise, Brighton.
HOLMAN, LUTHER MARTIN	Brooklyn, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
HUTCHINGS, ALAN	Sutton Estate Office, Seaford.
JACKSON, NORMAN	7, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
LEE, NORMAN ALFRED	Boltro Chambers, Haywards Heath.
LUCAS, JOHN CLAY.. .. .	Castle Precincts, Lewes.
MARSDEN, HORACE JOHN	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK.. ..	110, St. James's Street, Brighton.
MILLS, ARTHUR CORFE.. .. .	Single Oak, Annandale Avenue, Bognor.
NEWBERY, WALTER SAMUEL.. ..	14, St. Leonards Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K.	The Hut, Tivoli Crescent, Preston, Brighton.
NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
PARKS, WALTER	17, Holmesdale Gardens, Hastings.
PATCHING, EDWARD GLENCAIRN ..	46, London Road, East Grinstead.
PEIRCE, RICHARD GEORGE	24, Stafford Road, Brighton.
POWELL, HAROLD OSBORNE.. ..	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
PRIOR, ARTHUR SPARKS.. ..	3, St. Michael's Place, Brighton.

PYKE, LEWIS HAROLD	Black Friars, Battle.
REEVE, GARNET NORMAN	Ashburton, St. Helen's Park Road, Hastings.
RIPPON, HERBERT	Clumber, Highfield Road, Tarring, Worthing.
ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS	Crawley.
ROOME, FRANK MORRIS	Southfield, Chidham, near Emsworth.
RUSS, ERNEST	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
SAUNDERS, LESLIE	32, Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton.
SCOTT, LESLIE	12, Marine Parade, Brighton.
SMITH, GEORGE STUART ST. JOHN	Ivy House, High Street, Uckfield.
STEVENS, BENJAMIN	Heathcote, Little Common Road, Bexhill- on-Sea.
STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN	Messrs. Stride and Son, 63, East Street, Chichester.
TUCKER, ARTHUR HAINES	Capital and Counties Bank, Steyning, and 26, Chapel Road, Worthing.
UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
UPTON, THOMAS HERBERT	66, Station Road, Horsham.
WEIR, EDWARD	Municipal Technical College Brighton.
WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	North House, Portslade.
WHEELER, PERCY HARRISKINE ..	Easebourne, Midhurst.
WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY	51, Priory Avenue, Hastings.
WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM ..	6, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne.
YOUNG, SIDNEY	Kenmure, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.

ASSOCIATE :

RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON, K.C...	Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold.
---------------------------------	---------------------------

STUDENTS :

BOTTING, MAURICE	District Valuer's Office, Chichester.
CHITTENDEN, SIDNEY JOHN	33, Norton Road, Hove.
EVANS, FREDERICK HARDCASTLE..	12, Hertford Road, Worthing.
LEWONSKI, RAY CARLON	53, George Street, Hove.
MOODY, WALTER NORRIS	6, Susans Road, Eastbourne.
STEERE, FREDERICK BRICE	12, Eastcourt Road, Worthing.
WILSHER, FRANCIS GORDON	5, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ABRAMS, JOHN EDWARD	Council House, Birmingham.
*BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
BIGWOOD, ERNEST J.	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
*BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY.. ..	Dunchurch, Rugby.
BURNETT, JOHN	Gopsall, Atherstone.
CAVE, HENRY H.	Estate Office, Rugby.
*COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD ..	75, New Street, Birmingham.
DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
DEER, EDWARD	Stratford-on-Avon.
EVANS, WALTER PEARSON	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE ..	57, The Parade, Leamington.
FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND.. ..	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
FOWLER, HENRY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*FOWLER, RICHARD.. ..	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
*GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.
HADLEY, FRANK	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
HARRIS, ARNOLD ELSMERE	117, Colmore Road, Birmingham.
HARRISON, FREDERICK	District Valuer, Union Street Chambers, Coventry.
HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	The Hollies, Sutton Coldfield.
JONES, URWICK MEREDITH	Warwick Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
KENWRICK, GEORGE	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
LUDLOW, COLONEL WALTER ROBERT, C.B.	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, and Lovelace Hill, Solihull.
MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	44, Russell Terrace, Leamington.
PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS..	Blofield, St. Agnes Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*RAIKES, COLONEL GEORGE WHITTINGTON	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester.
SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM.. ..	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington.
SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa.
THOMAS, OWEN DAVID.. ..	3, Cherry Street, Birmingham.
TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM ..	Hartshill, Atherstone.
TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD.. ..	87, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
WHITLOCK, FRANCIS JOHN	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby.
WILLIAMS, EDWARD BICKERTON ..	59, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARCHER, HARRY BARTON	The Cottage, Belvedere Road, Coventry.
ARMSTRONG, JOHN WILLIAM WILSON	Gannaway Gate, Claverdon.
ARNOLD, OLIVER VAUGHTON ..	The Red House, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.
ASH, HORACE JAMES, A.R.I.B.A..	12, Market Place, Nuneaton.
ASHLEY, REGINALD WALKER.. ..	13, Bishop Street, Coventry.
ATTENBOROUGH, GEORGE	550, Moseley Road, Birmingham.
BAKER, HAROLD	The Dell, Serpentine Road, Selly Hill, Birmingham.
BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR, A.M.I.C.E.	Estville, Southam Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.
BAYLISS, ALFRED WILLIAM	39, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS, MAJOR	Eathorpe Hall, Leamington.
BIGWOOD, ERNEST GUY.. ..	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
BLOORE, HARRY GROSVENOR.. ..	83, Greenfield Road, Harborne, Bir- mingham.
BRYAN, ARTHUR	Minworth Hall, near Birmingham.
CLARKE, WILLIAM ERNEST	74, Friary Road, Handsworth, Birming- ham.
COLLINS, LEONARD KEYTE.. ..	2, Highfield Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES	Council Offices, Nuneaton.
CULLIFORD, LEONARD ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	8, Meriden Street, Coventry.
CURRALL, EDWARD PERCY	Hampton Lane, Solihull, Birmingham.
DEAKIN, FRANCIS HENRY	Fieldhead, Wesley Park Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham.
DOUGHTY, FRED	Surveyor's Office, Council House, Bir- mingham.
DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
ELKINGTON, CHRISTOPHER GARRETT	17, Lower Church Street, Warwick.

FITCH, JOHN THOMAS.. ..	City Surveyor's Department, Council House, Birmingham.
FLOYD, ARTHUR NOEL	Rydal Mount, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.
FREARSON, THOMAS BINGLEY ..	4, Springfield Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
GLOVER, CECIL MILLER	Warwick Road, Olton.
GODFREY-PAYTON, ARTHUR ..	The Bridge House, Warwick.
GODFREY-PAYTON, WALTER ..	The Bridge House, Warwick.
HAYWARD, FRANK	5, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
HEDLEY, REGINALD THOMAS FENWICK	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
HINGLEY, JOSEPH BLOOMER..	Bank Chambers, Nuneaton.
HIPSLEY, FREDERIC WILLIAM ..	156, South Road, Erdington, Birmingham.
HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE ..	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
HOLBECH, ROBERT CECIL	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
HOLROYD, JOHN OTHIC	25, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
HOWKINS, GILBERT	58, Varna Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
HUNT, HARRY.. ..	96, Murray Road, Rugby.
KIBLER, PHILIP GORDON	Estate Office, Walton, Warwick.
LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES..	Rates Office, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
LARGE, JOHN GERALD	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
LOVEGROVE, EDWARD TYLER ..	District Valuer's Office, Union Street, Coventry.
MAMMATT, GERALD ARTHUR..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
MARRIOTT, WILLIAM MASON ..	11, Bilton Road, Rugby.
MATHEWS, HUGH SPENCER	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
MILNE, JAMES LOGIE	Valuer's Office, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
NEALE, THOMAS ARCHIBALD..	8, Church Avenue, Water Orton, Birmingham.
NEEDHAM, WALTER WILLIAM ..	Valuation Department, Rates Office, Birmingham.
NUTTING, JOHN NAUNTON	Rosedale Villa, Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby.
ORTON-SMITH, GEOFFREY EWING..	Ocean Chambers, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
O'SULLIVAN, TERENCE JAMES ..	16, Earlsbury Gardens, Birchfields, Birmingham.
PAGE, ARTHUR REGINALD	Stretton, Hall Green, near Birmingham.
PARRY-JONES, DAVID REGINALD..	Sylvadale, Queen Victoria Road, Coventry.
PARSONS, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	4, Hillaries Road, Gravelly Hill, Erdington.
PERKINS, JOSEPH	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
PINSON, GILBERT	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

PROWSE, ALBERT EDWARD.. ..	14, Tudor Road, Sutton Coldfield.
RALPHS, WALTER	880, Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.
REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
RICHARDS, ROBERT HERBERT ..	Estate Office, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield.
SMITHELLS, EDWIN	40, Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Bir- mingham.
STAFFORD, JAMES NEILSON GREEN- LEES	206, Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Bir- mingham.
STARLEY, BERNARD	46, Holyhead Road, Coventry.
STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE	c/o R. E. Couchman, 75, New Street, Birmingham.
STOPHER, GEORGE	Corbiere, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
TAYLOR, ALFRED MOULTON	21, Church Hill, Leamington.
TAYLOR, FRANK GEOFFREY	8, Montague Road, Edgbaston, Bir- mingham.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM THOMAS PERCY	21, Station Road, Kenilworth.
TURNER, ALBURY CHARLES.. ..	34, Moseley Terrace, Counden Road, Coventry.
WEBB, ROBERT DUNCAN	Valuer's Department, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
WICKHAM, WILLIAM ARTHUR	97, City Road, Birmingham.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Coventry.
WILLIAMS, RICHARD JOHN	54, Bristol Road, Birmingham.
WILSON, GEORGE HAROLD SUMNER	95, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
WOOD, FRANK HOUSEDEN	39, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
WOOD, HARRY GEORGE.. .. .	7, Wellington Road, Handsworth, Bir- mingham.
WOOLLASTON, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	51, Edgbaston Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.
WORRALL, JOSEPH RATCLIFFE ..	3, Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.

STUDENTS :

BROOKS, ARTHUR HENRY	Woodcote, Harborne Park Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
CHAPMAN, GEORGE HENRY.. ..	Valuation Office, 126, The Parade, Leamington.
DALLOW, LEONARD.. .. .	44 Hawes Lane, Rowley Regis, near Birmingham.
FISHER, GEORGE FREDERICK.. ..	8, Coppice Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
HARPER, JOHN CURTIS.. .. .	58, Oxford Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
HOMER, CHESTER JOSEPH	128, Hamstead Road, Birmingham.
HUGHES, LESLIE	150, Station Road, Kings Norton, near Birmingham.

FENNINGS, GORDON SOTHAM.. ..	Silverdale, Bloomfield Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
HEA, PERCY LISTER ZAIR	Villette, Wake Green Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
LITTLE, NOEL ERNEST.. ..	Newbold Pacey Hall, Warwick.
LUDLOW, STRATFORD WALTER	Lovelace Hill, Solihull.
MACMAHON, JOHN FRANCIS.. ..	113, Rann Street, Ladywood, Birmingham.
MORRIS, EDWARD LESLIE	The Poplars, Sutton Road, Erdington, Birmingham.
ROBINSON, JOSEPH TEMPLE.. ..	33, Coleshill Street, Atherstone.
TOMKINS, JOHN WOOLRICHE.. ..	West View, Hayfield Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
TURNER, GEORGE MIDDLETON.. ..	285, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
WILLIAMS, HERBERT CECIL.. ..	12, Park Hill Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
WILLIS, HOWARD LOESCHER.. ..	18, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

WESTMORLAND.

(Cumberland and Westmorland Committee.)

FELLOWS:

FULTON, EDWIN ALEXANDER, B.SC. (Edin.)	Estate Office, Sedgwick, near Kendal.
HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal.
HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE	St. Abbs, Kendal.
PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

HARDY, ALAN	Grimeshill Estate Office, Middleton, Kirkby Lonsdale.
HARRISON, ERNEST.. .. .	Nether Barrow, Kirkby Lonsdale.
JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY	Windermere Buildings, Windermere.
JONES, TOM	District Valuer's Office, 52, Kirkland, Kendal.
PUNCHARD, THOMAS WILLIAM	4, Belmont, Kendal.

STUDENT:

ADDISON, ROBERT	Chudleigh, Appleby.
-------------------------	---------------------

WILTSHIRE (NORTHERN PART).

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Bowood, Calne.
BISHOP, CHARLES	Regent Circus, Swindon.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN ..	Chippenham.
FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey.
FOGG, THOMAS HOLT	7, Market Place, Chippenham.
HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT	10, High Street, Marlborough.
JEANS, MARK	Marlborough.
MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER ..	Chippenham.
MUNDY, HERBERT	Manvers Street, Trowbridge.
PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	The Grove, Corsham.
PINEGAR, JAMES REGINALD	Burnham House, Malmesbury.
POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD	
EVERNDEN	Mount Woodlands, Marlborough.
SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT.. .. .	Chippenham.
WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL ..	Castle Combe, Chippenham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BERRY, WILLIAM JAMES, N.D.A. ..	Hilmarton Estate Office, Calne.
BISHOP, HORACE STANLEY CHARLES	Clench House, Pewsey.
DAVIES, RHYS WILTSHIRE	37, Regent Circus, Swindon.
FREE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM	Walton House, Marlborough.
HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP ..	Sutton Benger, Chippenham.
KNUBLEY, MILES PONSONBY.. ..	Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge.
LEES, RANDLE BURLAM	Woodside, Bradford-on-Avon.
MURLAND, JAMES GERALD	Burderop Cottage, Swindon.
NICHOLS, HEDLEY WILLIAM	Edgbaston, Bradford Road, Trowbridge.
PEARSON, GEORGE PARKER	Borough Surveyor's Office, Marlborough.
PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN ..	Milton, Pewsey.
STANLEY, GERALD	Sunny Croft, Trowbridge.
SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN ..	Church Street, and Wingfield Road, Trowbridge.
WOODS, HENRY EDWARD ANZANI	Valuation Office, 32, Market Place, Chippenham.

STUDENT :

YONGE, GUSTAVUS EDWARD H...	Corsham Court Estate Office.
-----------------------------	------------------------------

WILTSHIRE (SOUTHERN PART).

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BATH, FRED, F.R.I.B.A.	Crown Chambers and Sandown House, Church Fields, Salisbury.
BRYANT, GEORGE HERBERT, CAPT.	20, Victoria Road, Salisbury.
CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE	Salisbury.
CHILD, HENRY JOHN, MAJOR	Royal Engineer Office, Tidworth.
GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	Salisbury.
HOWES, WILLIAM TROTMAN	Thorpe End, Fowlers Road, Salisbury.
NEWBERY, REGINALD ALFRED	Amesbury, Salisbury.
OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J.	The Grange, Shrewton.
RAVES, BERTRAM ADAMS, MAJOR, A.M.I.C.E.	Royal Engineer Office, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury.
SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury.
WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

CARR, RANDLE WILLIAM	St. Austell, Tisbury.
DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL	Damerham, Salisbury.
ELLIS, THOMAS GWYNNE	The Cottage, Deverill Road, Warminster.
FULLFORD, CHARLES GEORGE	47, Castle Street, Salisbury.
HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	52, Fisherton Street, Salisbury.
MOODY, HERBERT LINE	c/o F. Bath, Crown Chambers, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
THAKE, ROBERT FREDERICK WILLIAM	5, Roman Road, Bemerton, Salisbury.
WATSON, CHARLES WILLIAM	Brentleigh, Wainalong Road, Salisbury.
WATTS, FRANCIS HENRY	Sandleheath, near Salisbury.
WHITFIELD, THOMAS WARD	10, Queen's Road, Salisbury.
WOOLLEY, RICHARD MELSOME	Salisbury.

STUDENT :

OWEN, THOMAS BURWOOD	Moorlands, East Knoyle.
--------------------------------	-------------------------

WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Committee.)

FELLOWS :

ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.SC. (<i>Edin.</i>)	Link Elm, Malvern Link.
BUCK, HERBERT WILSON	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge.
CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT ..	Upton-on-Severn.
CRISP, GEORGE FREDERICK	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Victoria Road, Malvern.
EDMONDS, JOHN NITCHELL	Wood Farm, Malvern Wells.
EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley Swan, near Worcester.
FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge.
GROVE, ALBERT	1, Parkfield Terrace, Stourbridge.
JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster.
KING, HENRY	Stourbridge.
LANDER, SIDNEY MONTEM	Valuer's Office, 3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
LANGFORD, EDWARD THOMAS ..	Estate Office, Arley Castle, Bewdley.
MEACHER, EDMOND	Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM ..	High Street, Evesham.
SMITH, WILLIAM	Upper Farm, Abbot's Salford, Evesham.
STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester, and Worcester Chambers, Worcester.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BARRATT, HARRY	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge.
BUCK, EDWARD MARTIN	The Stalls, Worcester.
COMMANDER, CHARLES CURTIS ..	The Cottage, All Saints' Road, King's Heath.
DALLEY, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	The Cedars, Kidderminster.
GASSON, NORMAN	Benson House, Wolverhampton Street, Dudley.
HEMMING, JESSE CLIFFORD	Seaborne House, Redditch.
HEPPEL, FRANCIS HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	27, St. George's Square, Worcester.
HOOKEY, GEORGE RANDLE	Valuation Department, 3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
JOHNSON, CLIFFORD NOEL	19, Priory Street, Dudley.
MILLS, DANIEL	21, Northwick Road, Evesham.
MURRAY, LAWRENCE JOSEPH ..	Gairloch, Queen's Road, Malvern.
PARKES, THOMAS GERRARD	Besford Bridge, Pershore.

PEARSON, WILLIAM	10, Grange Road, Dudley.
PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD .. .	Oaten Fields, Halesowen.
RANSOM, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ..	The Mount, 81, Bath Road, Worcester, and City Engineer's Office, Guildhall, Worcester.
SHUTTLEWORTH-KING, CHARLES	
JOHN	Folke, Selborne Road, Worcester.
WALL, JOHN ERNEST	Lindisfarne, Albert Park Road, Malvern.
WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL	
FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge.
WEBB, ROLAND DRURY	69, Burford Road, Evesham.
WHEELER, HERBERT HARRY .. .	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
WOOD, JOHN LIONEL	Ingleside, Ombersley Road, Worcester.

ASSOCIATES :

BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK .. .	The Cottage, Bromsgrove.
BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS .. .	Shire Hall, Worcester.

STUDENTS :

DAVIES, SIDNEY	164, High Street, Lye, near Stourbridge.
EDWARDS, GEORGE FRANK .. .	Arley, near Bewdley.
FAYERS, HARRY	26, Park Street, Stourbridge.
JENNINGS, ARNOLD SIMKIN .. .	Hanley Swan, Worcester.
MILLYARD, GEORGE	Littlebridge, Bromyard, Worcester.
WILKES, LESLIE OCTAVIO .. .	Spring Hill House, Birchfield Road, Redditch.

YORKSHIRE.

(Yorkshire Committee.)

FELLOWS :

ABBEY, JOE BURMAN, A.M.I.C.E.	District Bank Chambers, Market Street, Huddersfield.
*ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ..	Whitley House, Malton.
AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD .. .	Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Tickhill, near Rotherham.

*ARMISTEAD, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E. . .	10, Booth Street, Bradford.
ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE . . .	14, Swaledale Road, Sheffield.
ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE, BART. . .	Kirklees, Brighouse.
BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. . . .	23, Parliament Street, Hull.
BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT . .	The White Building, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield.
BROADBENT, WILLIAM	Hopwood, Horsforth, near Leeds.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	Todmorden.
BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD . .	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK	Craven Bank Chambers, North Street, Keighley.
BURMAN, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
BUTLER, CHARLES	18, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	Charlcot, Bedale.
CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM	Guisborough.
COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estate Office, Sheffield.
COX, ARTHUR LAURENCE	45, Darley Street, Bradford.
*COX, EDWARD SAMUEL	3, New Street, York.
CRABTREE, PERCY	District Valuer's Office, York Buildings, Commercial Street, Halifax.
DALBY, RICHARD ALEXANDER . .	Grove House, Boston Spa.
DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN . .	19, Fartown Green Road, Huddersfield.
DENTON, WILLIAM	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Shef- field.
DOUGLAS, ARTHUR HUGH	Eden House, Malton.
DUNN, EDWARD JONATHAN . . .	West Bank Terrace, Skipton.
EVANS, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. . . .	New Walk, Beverley.
*FARRER, JOHN	Oulton, near Leeds.
FIRTH, HARRISS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Basinghall Street, Leeds.
FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT . .	14, New Street, York.
FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM . .	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
FOX, CHARLES EDWARD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
*FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON . .	99, Swan Arcade, Bradford.
FRYER, GEORGE	41, Caroline Place, Hull.
GELDER, SIR WILLIAM ALFRED, M.P., F.R.I.B.A.	76, Lowgate, Hull.
GODDING, FRANK HORATIO . . .	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, South Parade, Northallerton.
*GOTT, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Superintending Valuer, Manor Row, Bradford.
*GOTT, FRANK	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
HANSON, HAROLD, A.M.I.C.E. . .	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.
*HANSON, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.
HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN . .	Ormesby Estate Office, Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough.

HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS.. ..	Custom House Buildings, Whitefriargate Hull.
*HEPPER, JOHN	East Parade, Leeds.
HEWITT, FRANK	R.D.C. Offices, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
HOLMES, EDWARD	16, St. James' Street, Sheffield.
HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR ..	22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.
KAYE, HERBERT	25, Westfield Grove, Wakefield.
KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	Roseneath, Totley Rise, Sheffield.
*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ..	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ..	The Hollies, Leeds.
LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON ..	Woodcroft, Marton, S.O., and 129, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.
MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
*MASSIE, FRANK, M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield.
MORLEY, ERIC, A.R.I.B.A.	14, Park Drive, Bradford.
NEILL, JAMES NEILL	38, Park Row, Leeds.
PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK ..	Baldersby, S.O.
PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE	Estate Office, Broughton, Skipton.
POPPLE, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby.
PRICE, FREDERICK PALEY ..	District Valuer's Office, Doncaster.
*RENTON, GEORGE	3, Princes Square, Harrogate.
RICHARDSON, JOHN STOCKS.. ..	Thorner, near Leeds.
SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY ..	16, St. James Row, Sheffield.
SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN, M.I.C.E. ..	10, Park Row, Leeds.
SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
*SMITH, WHEATER	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY	Red Lees, Mytholmroyd.
SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden.
THORP, ROBERT HAYTON	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E. ..	County Buildings, Hull.
WALSH, JOSEPH FREDERICK	Museum Chambers, Halifax.
WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	6, Lendal, York.
WATSON, JOHN.. ..	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
WATSON, JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 20, South Parade, Doncaster.
WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON	Lowlands, Utley, Keighley.
WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD	Valuation Office, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.
*WELLSTED, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull.
WEST, ARTHUR SMITH.. ..	7, Haywra Crescent, Harrogate.
WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH	5, Coney Street, York.
WHIPP, THOMAS WILLIAM	15, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD, M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Hull.
WINDER, FRANCIS ARNOLD	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffield.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ABBOTT, CLAUDE	Whitley House, Norton, Malton.
AINLEY, ERIC EDWIN	Martin Bank, Huddersfield.
ALMOND, WILLIAM JOHN	6, Albion Street, Hull.
ANNAKIN, ARTHUR BERTIE	18, Stoodley Terrace, Warley Road, Halifax.
ARCHER, HAROLD DE BYRLAY	Ridgeway, near Sheffield.
ATKINSON, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	Glebe House, Staveley, Knaresborough.
BALDEN, JOHN WHITELEY	Bywell, Dewsbury.
BARNARD, DENNIS CHRISTOPHER	Brantwood, The Avenue, Clifton, York.
BARRETT, ALLAN	9, Roundhay Mount, Leeds.
BELLAMY, HARRY	Threlkeld, Woodlands Drive, Harrogate.
BEEVER, ROWLAND	Woodland Mount, Bradford Road North, Huddersfield.
BEVERLEY, ROBERT BERTHOLD	Heath House, near Wakefield.
BLACK, ERNEST	55, Balby Road, Doncaster.
BLACKMORE, ALFRED CHARLES	2, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge.
BOOTH, HERBERT	District Valuer's Office, Commercial Street, Halifax.
BOWES, CHARLES	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
BRADLEY, CECIL GUSTAV	Engineer and Surveyor's Office, Goole.
BRAMELD, HENRY CRESWICK WILSON	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, Sheffield.
BRAY, EDWIN	Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds.
BUTTERFIELD, HENRY AMBLER	Borough Engineer's Office, Keighley.
BYRON, EDMUND MOORE	Ledsham, South Milford.
CHAMBERS, JOHN FRANCIS	4, Belgravia, Goole.
CHAMPION, WILLIAM HALL	Woodville, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
CHANT, ARTHUR GUY	21, North Bar Without, Beverley.
CLAYTON, JOSHUA	Egmont Road, Grove Hill, Middlesbrough.
COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC	Frickley, Doncaster.
DAVIS, JOHN	Westfield, Gargrave, via Leeds.
DEAN, SAM	30, Colin Street, Barnoldswick, <i>via</i> Colne.
DEWHIRST, CHARLES LESLIE	22, West Cliff Grove, Harrogate.
DOCKSEY, SYDNEY BATEMAN	190, Toller Lane, Bradford.
DODDS, PERCY	19, Harcourt Street, Heworth, York.
DOUGLAS, NORMAN	123, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Mid- dlesbrough.
DYER, FRANK	5, Belle View, Bradford.
DYER, FREDERICK	24, St. Olave's Road, York.
EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM	Malvern House, Northallerton.
EDWARDS, EUSTACE HERBERT	4, Crow Tree Lane, Daisy Hill, Bradford.
FAWCETT, KENNETH MORTIMER	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
FENTON, FRANK	33, Waverley Terrace, Bradford.
FIELDING, ARTHUR EDWARD BRUCE	22, Park Parade, High Harrogate.

FIRTH, WILLIAM JAMES, A.M.I.C.E.	5, Shaftesbury Avenue, Street Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.
FLEW, JOHN LEONARD HARRIS ..	19, West View, Kingston, Halifax.
FOSTER, LEONARD	6, Mexborough Street, Chapeltown, Leeds.
FROST, PHILIP BLAIR	23, Glenalmond Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield.
GOODALL, ERIC WILLIAM ALDRICH	Hardy Grange, Eldwick, Bingley.
GOTT, RALPH EDGAR	Brookfield, Park Grove, Frizinghall, Bradford.
GRABHAM, STANLEY	109, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.
GREENOUGH, HARRY	2, Northfield Terrace, Wibsey, Bradford.
GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	20, Queen's Road, Keighley.
HALL, HAROLD LONDESBOROUGH..	Studholme, Healey, Batley.
HAMMOND, EDMUND BLAND.. ..	53, Pollard Lane, Bradford.
HAMMOND, JOHN BERNARD.. ..	District Valuer's Office, 20 South Parade, Doncaster.
HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK	The Elms, Lowthorpe, Driffield.
HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Brighouse.
HEBBLETHWAITE, CHARLES HENRY	10, Waterhouse Street, Halifax.
HEPPER, EDWARD RAYMOND ..	Woodcote, Wood Lane, Headingley, Leeds.
HEPWORTH, HERBERT RAIKES, .	
A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Wakefield.
HIGGINSON, HARRY SCOTT	County Hall, Northallerton.
HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM..	Holly Lodge, Markington, <i>via</i> Leeds.
HIRST, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	Chatham House, Rothwell, near Leeds.
HOLLIS, ARTHUR	Pool-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.
HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
HOLMES, EDWARD MARSHALL ..	Sharrow Bank, Sheffield.
HOULDSWORTH, AUSTIN FRANK ..	100, Alliance Avenue, Hull.
HOWE, CLARENCE SHAW THORNTON	21, Bond Street, Leeds.
HOWE, THOMAS THORNTON.. ..	Glen Moor, Armley, Leeds.
HOYLE, HENRY ARMITAGE	Laurel Villa, Armley, Leeds.
HUDSON, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	Hill Top House, Wetherby.
HUMPHRIES, JOHN BUCKLE	218, Great Horton Road, Bradford.
HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM	Winterfield, Bedale.
INGHAM, ARTHUR	Rockcliffe, Hebden Bridge.
INGHAM, WALTER	County Hall, Beverley.
INGLEBY, ERNEST JAMES, N.D.A..	Woodville, Roundhay, Leeds.
ISITT, SAMUEL GILBERT, N.D.A. ..	Westbourne, Gargrave Road, Skipton.
JACKSON, THOMAS HORNSBY.. ..	Ashfield, Guiseley Road, Horsforth, Leeds.
JENKINS, CEDRIC	Hazlemount, Rotherham.
JOHNSON, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	Westcombe, Stonefall Park, Harrogate.
JOWETT, HENRY SAVILE.. .. .	16, First Avenue, Halifax.
KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	St. James' Street, Wetherby.
KENNEDY, PERCY EDWARD	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, South Parade, Northallerton.

KENYON, HAROLD DUMELLO ..	Valuer's Office, 75, Low Petergate, York.
KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT	Blake Street, York.
KING, PERCY JAMES CHURCH ..	Wynyard, West Park, Far Headingley, Leeds.
LAWTON, WILLIAM VICTOR	Castle Cliffe, Knaresborough.
LEDGARD, JOHN BROOKE	The Manor House, Thorner, Leeds.
LEEDHAM, MORRIS	25, The Crescent, Hipperholme, near Halifax.
LISTER, CHARLES HENRY	12, Regent Terrace, Edwin Road, Leeds.
LISTER, ERNEST EDWARD	3, Winstanley Terrace, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.
Longbottom, Harold	Prospect Terrace, Silsden, near Keighley.
LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 20, South Parade, Doncaster.
LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY	Wentbridge, Pontefract.
MADDOCK, GEORGE	Messrs. Walsh and Nicholas, Museum Chambers, Halifax.
MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT ..	Market Place, Huddersfield.
MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST ..	76, Airedale Road, Wadsley.
MAUGHAN, JOHN	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O.
MELLOR, JOHN FRANCIS SHAW ..	The Cottage, Brodsworth, Doncaster.
METCALFE, CLARENCE ARTHUR ..	Station Parade, Harrogate.
METCALFE, WILLIAM	Kellingley, Knottingley.
MOISER, CYRIL	The Cedars, Huntington, York.
MOORE, HAROLD ELLIS	Rosecroft, Westfield, Redcar.
MORLEY, RICHARD	68, St. Mary's Road, Bradford.
MUMFORD, FRANK SEPTIMUS	20, South Parade, Doncaster.
MUSGRAVE, THOMAS HAROLD ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, South Parade, Northallerton.
NICHOLLS, DOUGLAS RICHARD ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Halifax.
ODDY, JOSEPH RONALD RIDLEY ..	The Leazes, Salisbury Avenue, Baildon.
OSBORN, GEORGE	22, Hartington Road, Millhouses, Sheffield.
PAGE, JOSEPH	38, St. Ives Mount, Upper Armley, Leeds.
PASCOE, HERBERT	County Hall, Wakefield.
PENNINGTON, RICHARD WATSON ..	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
PERCY, GEORGE REGINALD	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Ilkley.
PETTINGALE, CHARLES EDWARD ..	63, Tanfield Road, Birkby, Huddersfield.
PHILLIPS, CUTHBERT EMRYS ..	
VAUGHANS	4, Headingley Terrace, Leeds.
PICKERSGILL, ALFRED	6, Albion Street, Hull.
PLUMB, FRANCIS CLARKSON	Meadway, Victoria Road, Totley Rise, near Sheffield.
PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE	Valuer's Office, Manor Row, Bradford.

RENTON, THEODORE ROLANDE	
VICTOR	2, Queen Parade, Harrogate.
RICKARDS, CLEMENT ARCHBOLD	
ROSS	Restalrig, Woodlesford, near Leeds.
RIDDLE, WILFRID PATTERSON	Guildhall, Hull.
RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN	Municipal Offices, Harrogate.
ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPLOUGH..	Brantwood, Kenwood Bank, Sheffield.
ST. JOHN, LOUIS FREDERICK.. ..	75, Petergate, York.
SHARP, HERBERT FIRTH.. .. .	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford.
SHAW, ARTHUR	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield.
SHAW, CHARLES WILLIAM	Church Street Chambers, Dewsbury.
SIMMONS, GEORGE HERBERT.. ..	10, High Street, Doncaster.
SIMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	Southerndown, St. James' Park, Harro- gate.
SISSONS, WILLIAM WYRILL	Waterloo Manor, Garforth, near Leeds.
SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE ..	36, Lightcliffe Road, Brighouse.
SMITH, HARRY.. .. .	42, Devonshire Street, Keighley.
SMITH, JOHN EDWARD :	Shipley Fields, Frizinghall, Bradford.
STEVENS, WILMOT DRIFFIELD ..	Nunthorpe, S.O.
STORRY, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCOTT	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, Doncaster.
STOTT, HERBERT WHARTON.. ..	Bay Hall, Huddersfield.
STRATHERN, TOM DALRYMPLE ..	Estate Office, Grantley, Ripon.
SUDDARDS, FRANK	Valuer's Office, Otley Street, Skipton.
SUGDEN, ALBERT JOWETT	Architects' Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
SYKES, WILFRED ELSWORTH.. ..	Montague House, South Street, Cot- tingham.
TACK, ARTHUR WILLIAM	68, Damems Road, Keighley.
TATE, HENRY TINDALL	6, Arlington Avenue, Cottingham.
TAYLOR, GEORGE ARTHUR	Town Hall, Wath-on-Dearne.
TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Low Royd, St. Olave's Road, York.
THOMAS, WILLIAM OLIVER	Epworth House, Tadcaster.
THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM	
GEORGE HUGH	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
THOMPSON, THOMAS ERRINGTON ..	Estate Office, Swarcliffe, Birstwith.
THOMSON, GEORGE	Chapelthorpe, Wakefield.
VICKERS, CHARLES GOLDTHORPE..	The Manor House, Silver Hill, Sheffield.
WADE, HENRY.. .. .	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley.
WADSLEY, MICHAEL JAMES	Valuation Department, 6 Albion Street, Hull.
WALKER, SYDNEY STRATTON	28, Park Villas, Cottingham.
WALKER, VINCENT STANLEY.. ..	26, East Parade, Leeds.
WALKER, WILLIAM ALBERT	Borough Surveyor's Office, Doncaster.
WALL, IRVING	Thornroyd, Wakefield Road, Dalton, Huddersfield.

WALLER, HORACE	Valuation Offices, Inland Revenue, Mid- land Bank Buildings, Middlesbrough.
WATSON, NOEL BRADY.. ..	Valuation Department, 6, Albion Street, Hull.
WHITE, SAMUEL CYRIL	35, Westbourne Park, Scarborough.
WHITELEY, CHARLES TAYLOR ..	10, Hall Royd, Shipley.
WHITELEY, ROBERT HENRY.. ..	Whitwood Hall, Normanton.
WHITTINGHAM, ROBERT CECIL ..	Hildenley, Malton.
WILKES, SIDNEY MARSHALL.. ..	District Valuer's Office, Wood Street, Wakefield.
WILKINSON, FRED	Elm Bank, Park Lane, Keighley.
WILSON, GERALD HERBERT	Walton Lodge, Pannal, near Leeds.
WOOD, JOHN OGDEN	4, Gerrard Street, Halifax.
WOODHEAD, HAROLD HAYDN ..	16, Peterson Road, Wakefield.
WORMLEIGHTON, BERNARD JOSEPH	Town Hall, Loftus.

STUDENTS :

ARMISTEAD, TOM ELSWORTH.. ..	10, Booth Street, Bradford.
BALDEN, WILLIAM REGINALD ..	Bywell, Leeds Road, Dewsbury.
BALMFORD, JAMES SAMUEL	Royd House, Longwood, Huddersfield.
BARBER, FREDERICK H. H.	West Ayton, S.O.
BENNETT, JOHN VICTOR.. .. .	13, Bawtry Road, Tinsley, Sheffield.
BOTTOMLEY, GERALD DRURY GON- VILLE	St. Alban's, High Harrogate.
BURDASS, FRANCIS.. .. .	Dalton Holme, Beverley.
CHARLES, JOHN L... .. .	Claremont, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
COLLINS, JOSEPH HAROLD	22, Hampden Street, Little Horton, Bradford.
CROWTHER, JOSEPH HAWKYARD..	42, Huddersfield Road, Elland.
ELMHIRST, ERNEST CHRISTOPHER..	Pindar Oaks Hall, Barnsley.
FOX, CHARLES HORACE.. .. .	Heathleigh, Halifax.
GREENWOOD, ARTHUR FOSTER ..	6, Merton Road, Bradford.
HALL, RICHARD LESLIE CARBY..	Church House, Roundhay.
HEATON, HUBERT	24, Ackworth Lane, Purston, Pontefract.
HEBDEN, GEORGE SPENCER.. ..	Engineer's Department, Council Offices, Goole.
IRELAND, BENJAMIN	North Ferriby.
JOHNSON, HENRY DALE.. .. .	56, Wellesley Road, Grove Hill, Middles- brough.
KELLY, KENNETH GEORGE	Wetherby.
MASSIE, FRANK ERIC	Kensington House, St. John's, Wake- field.
MORWOOD, ARTHUR.. .. .	34, Morley Road, Doncaster.
NORMANTON, JOE	Ivy House, Barkisland, near Halifax.
ROSS, ARTHUR ELLERKER	101, Grovehill Road, Beverley.

SCHOFIELD, RILEY	30, Middle Dean Street, West Vale, near Halifax.
SHAW, LEONARD	Thorncliffe House, Staincliffe, Batley.
SILCOCK, EDWARD HENSON.. ..	10, Park Row, Leeds.
SMITH, ARTHUR WILFRID LUCIUS..	The Old Residence, Ripon.
WATTS, ALFRED LANCELOT.. ..	Elbe House, Whitby.
WILDON, HAROLD	34, Priestthorpe Road, Bingley.

WALES (NORTH).

Containing the Counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flintshire, and Merionethshire.

(Wales (North) Committee.)

FELLOWS :

BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN.. ..	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
DYKINS, PHILIP LLEWELYN	Pendre, Holywell, Flintshire.
EVANS, SAMUEL	County Offices, Mold, Flintshire.
GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN ..	Hawarden Estate Office, Hawarden, Flintshire.
*JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey.
LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD.. ..	The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell, Flintshire.
MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ..	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
*PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES ..	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
*PORTER, JOHN MERRY	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.
ROBERTS, JOHN, N.D.A.	Maestegfryn, Towyn, Merionethshire.
YALE, GEORGE FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM	Estate Office, Pwllheli.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

EVANS, EDWARD ARTHUR, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.	Frondeg, Carnarvon.
GREGORY, DOUGLAS.. .. .	Buena Vista, Penrhyn View, Colwyn Bay.
HAMMICK, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Harlech, Merionethshire.

HUGHES, WILLIAM DONNE PRICE..	Valuer's Office, 2, King Street, Wrexham.
JONES, EVAN ROBERT PULESTON..	Stanwick, Fairbourne, Merioneth.
JONES, ROLAND THOMAS	Glanafon, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
MORE, JOHN NOVIS.. .. .	Crown Lodge, Harlech.
PARKER, GEORGE	The Elms, Pulford, near Wrexham.
PARRY, DAVID MORRIS	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli.
PARRY, WALTER JOHN.. ..	The Cottage, Conway.
PATTEN, JOHN.. .. .	Islwyn, Yr-afon-ddu, Mold.
PIERCE, THOMAS HARLE.. ..	Victoria House, Abergele, Denbighshire.
PRICE, GEORGE STANLEY	Ivy Dene, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay.
STEWART, ALISTER DOUGLAS.. ..	Plas Lodwic, Bangor.
TOWER, HUGH CHRISTOPHER ..	Peniarth Estate Office, Towyn, Merionethshire.
WILLIAMS, MORRIS HUGHES.. ..	Cwrdu, Llanedwen, Llanfair, P.G.

STUDENTS :

EVANS, ROBERT CECIL	Bodeirian, Egerton Street, Wrexham.
JONES, CHARLES PHILLIPS	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.
JONES, RICHARD OWEN.. .. .	Park Lodge, Carnarvon.
JONES, ROLAND WILLIAM PENNANT	Park Villas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
LLOYD, WILLIAM ELLIS.. .. .	69, Bay View Terrace, Beach Road, Bangor.
PARRY, GWILYM	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli, Carnarvon.
PARRY, GWILYM JOHN	Cuhelyn Café, 8, High Street, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey.
PIGGOTT, GEORGE BERNARD.. ..	Fronaig, Barmouth, Merioneth.
PORTER, JOHN LAWRENCE	Braeside, Colwyn Bay.
PRESTIDGE, JOHN FITZGERALD ..	2, Eldon Terrace, Upper Bangor.
PRYDDERCH, REGINALD JONES..	Manchester House, Leeswood, near Mold, Flintshire.
ROBERTS, HUGH HENRY.. .. .	D'Eresby House, Bettws-y-coed, Carnarvon.
ROBERTS, JOHN CONWAY	34, Bangor Street, Carnarvon.
ROBERTS, ROBERT GRIFFITH.. ..	Manchester House, Abergele.

WALES (MID).

Containing the Counties of Montgomery and Radnor.
(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Committee.)

FELLOWS :

ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
*ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ..	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
GRANT, JAMES.. .. .	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY.. ..	Clive Place, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomery- shire.
*POUNDLEY, JOHN EDWARD	Kerry, Newtown.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

DASHWOOD, LIONEL ALBERT	Springfield, Kerry, Montgomery.
LLOYD, FRANK HUMPHREYS.. ..	St. David's, Milford, Newtown, Mont- gomeryshire.
MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH ..	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.
SYMS, REGINALD HARDY	County Surveyor's Office, Newtown.

STUDENTS :

EVANS, DAVID	Upper Main, Meifod, Welshpool, Mont- gomery.
GRANT, ALBYN EVAN POWELL ..	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

WALES (SOUTH).

Containing the Counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen,
Glamorgan, and Pembroke.
(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Committee.)

FELLOWS :

*CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	4, Park Place, Cardiff.
DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells.

DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS.. .. .	33, Park Place, Cardiff.
*DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN.. .. .	Broodvale, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire.
EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN	Dale Fort, Dale, Milford Haven.
EVANS, DAVID.. .. .	6, Laura Place, Aberystwyth.
FRANCIS, JOHN.. .. .	The Mount, Carmarthen.
FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS	Penmyarth, Crickhowell.
GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmar- thenshire
HARPUR, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Cardiff.
HERN, SAMUEL.. .. .	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
HEWS, THOMAS GREENSLADE.. .. .	8, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Glam.
HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT	Urban District Council Office, Barry.
JENKINS, ALBERT DAVID	Redcroft, Swansea.
JENKINS, CHARLES HERBERT BLEWITT	District Valuer, The Laurels, Neath, Glam.
LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.
MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Bridge S.O., Cardiganshire.
OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE, M.R.A.C... .. .	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE	High Street, Haverfordwest, Pembroke- shire.
OWEN, THOMAS RULE	High Street, Haverfordwest, Pembroke- shire.
*PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN	7, Picton Place, Swansea.
PRITCHARD, HENRY A.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED	Valuer's Office, 13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN	Council Offices, Mumbles, near Swansea.
PUGH-JONES, DAVID	County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff, and 6, Kimberley Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.
RANDALL, JOHN MORGAN	Dunraven Estate Office, Bridgend, Glam.
REES, WILLIAM JOHN	The Laurels, Swansea.
SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff.
SELWYN, WILLIAM INGRAM	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.
THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff.
WEBB, CLARENCE ALBERT	7, Church Road, Penarth, Cardiff.
WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS	Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port.
WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD	The Elms, Struet, Brecon.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARNOLD, WILLIAM RICHARD	Cheriton, Vicarage Road, Morriston, S.O., Glamorganshire.
ARTHUR, THOMAS BEVAN	54, King Street, Carmarthen.
BENNETT, ARTHUR JOHN	1, Montpelier Terrace, Swansea.
BENNETT, FRANK WILLIAM	St. Julien's, Westcross, near Swansea.
BEVAN, OSWALD PERCIVAL	Express Chambers, Merthyr Tydfil.
BOOTH, HOWARD EDWIN	Land Valuation Offices, Brecon.
BROADHEAD, CHARLES ALFRED ..	7, Bernard Street, Uplands, Swansea.
CLARK, PHILIP LOCKHART	13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
CLARKE, THOMAS GUY	48, Cardiff Road, Llandaff.
COOK, THOMAS	50, Sandringham Road, Cardiff.
DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVIES, HERBERT BYRON	9, Morley Terrace, Mount Pleasant, Swansea.
DAVIES, JOHN LLEWELLYN	13, Vere Street, Cadoxton-Barry.
DAVIES, JOHN SIMON	56, Morfa Street, Bridgend, Glam.
DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
DAVISON, PERCY	Estate Office, Wenvoe, near Cardiff.
EDWARDS, SPENCER	205, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
EVANS, DAVID	Fairlea, Loveden Road, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.
EVANS, GLYNN	Roslyn House, Sketty, Swansea.
EVANS, HENRY MONTAGUE	City Engineer's Department, City Hall, Cardiff.
EVANS, JOHN WILLIAMS PERCIVAL	23, Rugby Avenue, Neath, Glam.
EVANS, SAMUEL BOWLIE	109, St. Helen's Avenue, Swansea.
FORREST, WILLIAM	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
GOFF, WILLIAM SETTEN	167, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
HARPUR, FRED	197, Severn Road, Cardiff.
HEAVEN, FRANK HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Coronation Street, Aberkenfig, Bridgend, Glam.
HOLDEN, NORMAN	Plymouth Estate Office, St. Fagans, near Cardiff.
HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS ..	32, Charles Street, Cardiff.
HOOPER, STANLEY	Bryngwili, Knoll Avenue, Swansea.
HUGHES, WILLIAM PARRY	7, King Street, Carmarthen.
HUMPHREYS, REGINALD	Hazelhurst, Neath Road, Maesteg, Glam.
JAMES, JOEL JENKINS	Pantyphillip, Dwrbach, Pembrokeshire.
JAMES, W. ROWLAND	6, Nott Square, Carmarthen.
JENKINS, ALBERT HENRY HOPKIN	Blackmill, near Bridgend, Glam.

JENKINS, HAROLD JOHN	4, College Street, Swansea.
JOHN, DAVID HOPKIN	Ransford, Suffolk Place, Porthcawl, Glam.
JONES, DAVID LLEWELLYN	2, Muriel Terrace, Dowlais, Glam.
JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN	Hazeldene, Hengoed, via Cardiff.
JONES, RICHARD LEWIS	Ruel-issa, Bowstreet, Cardiganshire.
JONES, ROBERT JOHN	35, Grove Terrace, Penarth, Cardiff.
KILFORD, WILLIAM GEORGE	c/o Welsh Town Planning & Housing Trust, Ltd., 21, Park Place, Cardiff.
LLOYD, CYRIL HERBERT POWELL	The Heath, Bridgend, Glam.
LOVELUCK, EDWARD	33, Park Street, Bridgend, Glamorgan shire.
MILTON, FREDERICK	3, Glenroy Street, Roath, Cardiff.
MOWBRAY, CLYDE BERNARD ..	4, South Prospect, Swansea.
NICHOLLS, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	District Valuer's Office, The Elms, Struet, Brecon.
OSBORNE, HARRY EDGAR	Caemain, Nelson, Cardiff.
OWEN, THOMAS	Tyddyn, Llanfihangel, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.
PALMER, ROBERT SIDNEY	8, Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea.
PASCOE, JOHN BARRON	Tregothnan, Eaton Grove, Swansea.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM NEWTON ..	Cawdor Estate Office, Carmarthen.
PRICE, DANIEL HENRY	Surveyor's Office, Aberbargoed, Mon.
PRICE, THOMAS GEORGE	Black Lion, Cross Hands, Llanelly.
PROSSER, ROGER, B.Sc.	District Valuer's Office, The Elms, Struet, Brecon.
PUNTER, PERCIVAL ALAN	19, Grove Road, Bridgend, Glam.
REES, MORGAN	Penydrd House, Neath, Glamorganshire.
RICHARDS, JOHN SYDENHAM ..	3, Trinity Place, Swansea.
ROBERTS, JOHN HUBERT	19, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
RODERICK, WILLIAM DAVID ..	Brynhyfryd, The Parade, Ton Pentre, Glam.
ROGERS, JOHN	West House, Goring Road, Llanelly.
SAMUEL, WILLIAM WILFRID ..	23, Ena Road, Neath.
SINGER, WILLIAM HENRY	Woodside, Highwalls, Dinas Powis, Glam.
SMITH, EDWIN	123, London Road, Neath, Glam.
TAYLOR, FREDERICK HALE	c/o D. Roberts, 19, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
TAYLOR, HAROLD TOM	Hillesley, 4, Rosehill Road, Swansea.
THOMAS, ARTHUR JOHN	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
THOMAS, EDMUND WILLIAM ..	2, Station Road, Cymmer, Port Talbot, Glam.
THOMAS, ROBERT ROGERS	36, Bryn Road, Swansea.
THOMAS, THOMAS DAVID	182, High Street, Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam.
THOMAS, WILFRID BOWEN	7, King Street, Carmarthen.
TODD, BENJAMIN JOSEPH GRAVES	16, Montgomery Street, Cardiff.

TREMELLEN, ENNER THORNEY ..	Clifton House, Aberdare.
WALKER, JOHN WILLIS	Oaklands, Efail-Isaf, near Pontypridd.
WALTERS, WILLIAM DAVID	1, Llanfair Road, Penygraig.
WATTS, DAVID CHRISTOPHER.. ..	Llanmihangel Place, Cowbridge, Glam.
WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH	2, Lan Park Road, Pontypridd, Glam.
WILLIAMS, EDGAR DAVID	Bryncethin Farm, near Bridgend, Glam.
WILLIAMS, HOWARD	242, Newport Road, Cardiff.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH	9, Roath Court Road, Cardiff.
YEO, WILLIAM HENRY	Caegarw, Court Colman, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

STUDENTS :

DAVIES, DAVID LESLIE.. ..	10, Claude Road, Cardiff.
DAVIES, EVAN.. ..	8, Cardiff Street, Aberdare, Glam.
DAVIES, JOHN TREVOR REES.. ..	Salvia House, Millbank, Haverfordwest.
DAVIES, MEIRION VIVIAN	Eltric Brae, Trevor Road, Aberystwyth.
EVANS, JOHN EDGAR VAUGHAN..	29, Murray Street, Llanelly.
FOSTER, RICHARD FRANCIS	Northcliffe, Hakin, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire.
HONE, JOHN ALFRED	c/o E. M. David, 4, Park Place, Cardiff.
KARLE, JAMES BERTHOLD.. ..	16, Park Street, Bridgend, Glam.
MCCALLUM, GRAYDON ARCHIBALD	24 Windsor Road, Barry, Glam.
MORGAN, IVOR WALTER.. ..	1, Wellington Place, Brecon.
OGDEN, JOHN CECIL BLAIR	Longland View, Margam, Port Talbot, Glam.
PATON, HENRY EDGE JENKINS..	4, West End, Llanelly.
REES, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	1, Lan Park Road, Pontypridd, Glam.
RICHARDS, JEFFREY MORGAN..	1, Foundry Terrace, Mountain Ash, Glam.
SAMUEL, RONALD ASTLEY	Tanyrallt, Eaton Grove, Swansea.
SANDERS, CHARLES FLETCHER ..	14, Conway Road, Cardiff.
THOMAS, IDRIS MALDWYN.. ..	Mintaro, North Road, Aberystwyth.
THOMAS, OWEN KINGSLEY	Winterbourne Eaton Crescent, Swansea.
WHITE, TALIESYN GWYN	Caecerrig, Pontardulais, Carmarthen.

SCOTTISH COMMITTEE.

FELLOWS :

ADAM, THOMAS.. ..	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM.. ..	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lock- erbie, Dumfriesshire.
AITKENHEAD, WILLIAM	Roughlands, Carron, Stirlingshire.

ALLAN, ROBERT	Halfway House, Whitburn.
AMON, HERBERT	H.M. Naval Establishment, Rosyth, near Inverkeithing.
ANDERSON, ROBERT.. .. .	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
BARR, JAMES	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
BAXTER, JOHN.. .. .	243, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
BEATTIE, GEORGE LENNOX	136, George Street, Edinburgh.
BELL, ANDREW WALKER.. .. .	26, Queen Anne Street, Dunfermline.
BELL, GEORGE.. .. .	212, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
BINNIE, THOMAS	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
BLAIR, ALEXANDER.. .. .	9, Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
BROWN, CHARLES	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
BROWN, WILLIAM	63, John Street, Glasgow.
BRYDEN, CHARLES JOHN BAXTER.. .. .	167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
CAMERON, ANGUS	Seafield Estates Office, Elgin.
CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD	3, Greenbank Crescent, Morningside, Edinburgh.
COLES, WALTER GEORGE.. .. .	Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS	Estates Office, Longniddry, Haddington- shire.
CONSTABLE, GEORGE WILLIAM	Traquair Estate Office, Innerleithen.
CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT	Branxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire.
CURRIE, ARTHUR LORIMER	192, Ledard Road, Langside, Glasgow.
DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
*DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Mid- lothian.
DAVIE, ALEXANDER.. .. .	7, Herries Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
DAWSON, ROBERT ALEXANDER	The Farm, Gordon Castle, Fochabers.
EDGAR, JAMES.. .. .	Poltalloch Estate Office, Lochgilphead.
FERGUSSON, JOHN	4, Drummond Gardens, Glasgow, W.
FRASER, GEORGE JOHN JAMES	
HAMILTON GORDON	Dalzell Estate Office, Motherwell.
FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
FRASER, WILLIAM	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
FREW, GORDON THOMSON	216, West George Street, Glasgow.
GILCHRIST, JOHN	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.
GLEN, JAMES	Ashfield, Park Place, Stirling.
GORDON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	
ROBERT	Queensgate, Inverness.
GRAHAM, MUNGO MACDOUGAL	21, Bath Street, Glasgow.
GRAY, JOHN	18, Ochil Street, Alloa.
HAMILTON, CHARLES	The Elms, Lauriston, near Falkirk.
HAMILTON, JOHN COCHRANE	53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
HAMILTON, THOMAS WELSH.. .. .	Mansion House, Greenock.
HARKNESS, JOHN	2, Barns Terrace, Ayr.
HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

HENDRY, ROBERT	25, Herries Road, Maxwellpark, Glasgow.
HORSBRUGH, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Blairquhosh, Blanefield, Glasgow.
HOWATT, WILLIAM.. .. .	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
HOWATT, WILLIAM HENRY	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
INGRAM, CECIL WALTER.. .. .	100, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
IRONSIDE, WILLIAM DALTON.. ..	3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.
JOHNSTONE, JAMES.. .. .	Alloway Cottage, Ayr.
KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	61, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
KNOX, ALEXANDER.. .. .	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
LAMMIE, GEORGE	138, Hope Street, Glasgow.
LEEST, FREDERICK CHARLES.. ..	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
LIGHTBODY, FORREST HAY	53, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
LOGAN, JAMES.. .. .	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	2, Ethel Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
MACDONALD, RANALD RODERICK ..	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
MACDOUGALL, ROBERT	63, John Street, Glasgow.
McHARRIE, STAIR	Rephad, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
MACKINTOSH, JOHN	Architect's Department, H.M. Prison Commission for Scotland, Edinburgh.
McLAREN, JOHN THOMAS	The Leuchold, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.
McMICHAEL, JAMES	1, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow.
MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estate Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
MAKINS, JAMES VINCENT	30, George Square, Glasgow.
MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
MATHER, JAMES	Dinwoodie, Davidson's Mains, Mid- lothian.
MIDDLETON, JAMES.. .. .	Estate Office, Braehead, Kilmarnock.
MITCHELL, GEORGE BENNETT ..	148, Union Street, Aberdeen.
MORRIS, CHARLES	12, Darnaway Street, Edinburgh.
MURDOCH, ROBERT.. .. .	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL	Pollok Estates Office, 216, West George Street, Glasgow.
MURRAY, JOSEPH	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON ..	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
OLDRIEVE, WILLIAM THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh.
PARK, ALEXANDER.. .. .	175, Hope Street, Glasgow.
PATERSON, JOHN SALMON	Valuation Department, Blackfriars House, Perth.
PURDIE, ANTHONY	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
PURVES, JAMES	Dunskey Estate Office, Portpatrick
RALSTON, ANDREW AGNEW	Philpstoun House, West Lothian.
RALSTON, CHARLES WALLACE ..	Dabton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
RENTON, JAMES	Sunbank, Perth.
ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

ROBERTSON, JOHN	Panmure Estate Office, Carnoustie, Forfarshire.
SALMOND, WILLIAM.. .. .	6, High Street, Dundee.
SAMSON, DAVID THOMAS	Seafield Estates Office, Cullen, Banffshire.
SHARP, JOHN GRANT	172, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
SIMPSON, CECIL JOHN WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
SMART, JAMES	29, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
SMITH, JONAH WALKER	Local Government Board, George Street, Edinburgh.
SMITH, ROBERT	Cranstoun-Riddell, Ford, Midlothian.
SMITH, THOMAS	The Castle, Maybole.
STEVENSON, ALLAN.. .. .	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr.
TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER	Valuer's Department, 31, Albert Square, Dundee.
TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
WALKER, ALEXANDER	249, George Street, Glasgow.
WALKER, JOHN.. .. .	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS.. .. .	Chamberlain's Office, Hamilton Palace, Hamilton.
WILLS, JOHN BROOM	15, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
WILSON, JAMES, C.A.	135, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
YOUNG, HENRY STEPHEN MATTHEWS	Heathfield, Irvine, Ayrshire.
YUILLE, ROBERT	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADDIE, ROBERT	9, Devanha Gardens, Aberdeen.
AITCHISON, JAMES GRAY	64, Airlie Gardens, Hyndland, Glasgow.
AITON, ROBERT SCOTT	The Cottage, Lennel, Coldstream, Berwick.
AMENT, ROBERT	The Home Farm, Rosneath Castle, Dumbartonshire.
BALLANTINE, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD	29, Rolland Street, Dunfermline.
BALLANTYNE, JAMES ROGERSON.. .. .	2, Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
BALLENTINE, DAVID	Hoddam Estate Office, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.
BLAIR-IMRIE, HEW	Lunan House, Montrose.
BORLAND, JOHN CAMPBELL.. .. .	Renfield Kirn, Argyllshire.
BOWIE, ALEXANDER, JUN.	4, Glebe Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
BOYNE, WILLIAM	Brummel Brae, Banff.
BRAND, JAMES DOUGLAS.. .. .	7, Winston Avenue, Broomhill, Glasgow.

BREBNER, ROBERT FREDERICK ..	Glasserton Estate Office, Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire.
BRODIE, MATTHEW SCOTT	39, Wellmeadow, Paisley.
BROWN, ALEXANDER	Heathery Knowe, Glasgow Road, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
BROWN, JAMES.. .. .	11, Melrose Gardens, Kelvinside, N. Glasgow.
CAMERON, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD	104, West Graham Street, Glasgow.
CAMERON, CHARLES GRANT	Brae Cottage, Hopeman, Morayshire.
CAPE, JAMES DUNCAN	Ardcairn, Blackness Avenue, Dundee.
CLARK, ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD..	Millbank House, Thurso, Caithness.
COKER, RALPH HECTOR.. .. .	12, Edgemont Gardens, Langside, Glasgow.
CORBETT, WILLIAM.. .. .	28, Arlington Street, Glasgow.
CRAIG, ALEXANDER BALFOUR.. ..	6, Castle Terrace, Broughty Ferry.
CRAIG, ANDREW, JUN.	Ryesholm, Dalry, Ayrshire.
CRAWFORD, ANDREW RENNIE, LIC.R.I.B.A.	65, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
CRICHTON, JAMES STUART	111, George Street, Oban, Argyle.
DAKERS, EDWARD JOHN WILLIAM	Blairard, Fotheringham Road, Ayr.
DARLING, JOHN	The Lodge, The Royal Infirmary, Perth.
DAVIDSON, GEORGE SPENCE	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
DOCHERLY, JOHN, JUN.	146, Onslow Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
DONALDSON, JAMES	Athol Cottage, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.
DOUGLAS, BLAIN CAIRNS.. .. .	1, Seafield Place, Broughty Ferry.
DOUGLAS, ROBERT CRAWFORD ..	121, Greenhead Street, Greenhead, Glasgow.
DOW, JOHN ARMOUR	The Leuchold, Dalmeny House, Edinburgh.
DUFF, JOHN	15, Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh.
DUNCAN, HARRY	Greenhead, Stanley, Perthshire.
FERGUSON, ROBERT.. .. .	42, Finlay Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH	5, Calder Street, Motherwell.
FRASER, ALEXANDER ARTHUR, THE HON. MASTER OF SALTOUN	Philorth, Fraserburgh.
GRANT, HERBERT MITCHELL.. ..	43, Rose Crescent, Perth.
HAY, ROBERT STEPHEN.. .. .	Salisbury House, Acre Street, Nairn, N.B.
HENDRIE, ROBERT JOHN.. .. .	56, Love Street, Paisley.
HOOTON, LEONARD STANWELL ..	Fair-a-far Farm, Cramond, Edinburgh.
HOWIE, JOHN.. .. .	Connelstone, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
HUME, JOHN	30, Eastfield, Joppa, Edinburgh.
HUNTER, JOSEPH	308, Byres Road, Glasgow.
JACKSON, LAMBERT	35, Woodside Quadrant, Glasgow, W.
JOHNSTON, ROBERT WILLIAM..	28, West Mount Street, Aberdeen.
LAIRD, DANIEL MACLELLAND ..	2, Balmoral Place, Crosshill, Glasgow.
LEITH, THOMAS	Comrie Villa, Craigie Road, Perth.
LICKELY, ALEXANDER	3, George Street, Kirkcaldy.
LOGIE, GEORGE	Rowan Lea, Moray Place, Elgin.

LOVE, JAMES BARR.. .. .	Terrona, Langholm, Dumfriesshire.
MACAULAY, JAMES	Clunie House, Birkhill Avenue, Wormit, Dundee, and 31, Albert Square, Dundee.
McBAIN, JOHN.. .. .	15, Muirend Gardens, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
McCALLUM, DANIEL	325, Byres Road, Glasgow.
McCREDIE, HUGH	23, King Edward Road, Jordan Hill, Glasgow.
MACFARLANE, ANDREW	Guthrie Place, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
MACGREGOR, PETER GRANT	Duncryne, Coltpark Avenue, Bishop- briggs, Glasgow.
MACKAY, DAVID MEIKLE	54, Castlehill Road, Ayr.
McLAREN, HENRY	9, Woodlands Crescent, Falkirk.
MACLAY, CHARLES	267, Crow Road, Partick, Glasgow.
McMICHAEL, JAMES, JUN.	1, Clifton Street, Glasgow.
McMILLAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
McROBBIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	40, Osborne Place, Aberdeen.
McTAGGART, HUGH HARVEY.. .. .	2, Norham Street, Crossmyloof, Glasgow.
McWILLIAM, JOHN ALEXANDER .. .	115, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 33, Kirkhill Road, Edinburgh.
MALCOM, JAMES ARCHIE.. .. .	Old Bank House, Largs, Ayrshire.
MANN, CHARLES	20, Reform Street, Dundee.
MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
MELVILLE, HENRY DUNCAN	Broomlands, Kelso.
MILLAR, ALEXANDER WALKER	200, High Street, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire.
MILLAR, GEORGE	10, Leven Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
MILLER, WILLIAM ADAM	Bonnyton House, Linlithgow.
MONEY, ALEXANDER WALKER	The Neuk, Clarkston, Busby, Renfrew- shire.
MORRISON, JOHN BAXTER	Rhives, Golspie, Sutherland.
MORRISON, NORMAN THOMAS.. .. .	431, Victoria Road, Glasgow.
MUIR, ANDREW, JUN.	14, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
OLIVER, EDWIN HAMERTON	Valuation Office, 31, Albert Square, Dundee.
PATERSON, WILLIAM	111, George Street, Oban, Argyllshire.
PATON, JOSEPH TRAIN	Callendar Estate Office, Callendar Park, Falkirk.
RANKIN, HENRY ALEXANDER	Rockburn, Bent Road, Hamilton.
REID, ALEXANDER EWING, N.D.A.	373, Bath Street, Glasgow.
REID, ROBERT DONALD	4, Barfillan Terrace, Paisley Road West Glasgow.
RINTOUL, ANDREW JEFFREY.. .. .	Camserney Cottage, Aberfeldy.
ROBERTSON, CHARLES BOYD	Faskally Estate Office, Pitlochry.
ROME, JOHN	14, Lindsay Street, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
RUTHERFORD, ALEXANDER KIRK- WOOD	29, Rolland Street, Dunfermline.
SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK	4, The Square, Kelso.
SHEPHERD, JOHN LINN	9, Paterson Street, Dundee.

SHEPHERD, WILLIAM	Allanlea, Melrose.
SHIRLEY, HENRY TOWNSEND.. ..	3, Whittinghame Terrace, Jordanhill, Glasgow.
SHORTREED, WILLIAM	The Nest, Clovenfords, Selkirkshire.
STEVENSON, ALEXANDER EWING..	Blawarthill, Yoker, by Glasgow.
STEWART, ALEXANDER WYPER ..	62, New Street, Stonehouse, Lanarkshire.
TAIT, JOHN WILSON.. .. .	Gresham Buildings, 71, George Street, Edinburgh.
THOMSON, DAVID	9, Blackness Avenue, Dundee.
THOMSON, JOHN SUTHERLAND ..	7, North Street, Elgin.
TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON	10, Struan Place, Inverkeithing, Fife.
TWEEDIE, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	29, Colinton Road, Edinburgh.
TWEEDIE, JAMES IRVING, A.R.I.B.A.	Mount Pleasant, Newton-Stewart.
WADDELL, GAVIN	Weston Bank, Plains, Airdrie.
WATT, ALEXANDER.. .. .	120, North Hanover Street, Glasgow.
WEDDELL, ROBERT HOUSTON ..	Park Villa, Uddingston, Lanarkshire.
WEIR, WILLIAM LOGAN	Burgh Buildings, Hamilton.
WHITE, JOHN, JUN.	9, Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.
WHYTE, THOMAS	10, Blythwood Square, Glasgow.
WILLIAMSON, EDWIN LAWRENCE..	13, Coupar Street, Lochee, Dundee.
WILSON, MARSHALL LANG	Estate Office, Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire.
WOODBURN, WILLIAM	Dougalston Terrace, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
WOODROW, ALEXANDER HOLMES..	Westfield, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.
WYLLIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ..	50, Devonshire Road, Aberdeen.
YOUNG, ALEXANDER	13, Shandon Street, Edinburgh.
YOUNG, JAMES WEIR	Kinneil Estate Office, Boness.
YOUNG, THOMAS, N.D.A... ..	Woodbine Villa, Cupar, Fife.
YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Town Planning Engineer for Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, Hamilton.

STUDENTS :

ANDREWS, ROBERT STUART	24, Victoria Street, Alloa.
CRAIG, THOMAS	151, Allison Street, Crosshill, Glasgow.
EASTON, THOMAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON	Mill House, Huntingtowerfield, Perth.
FALCONER, COSMO MACKIDD.. ..	Coltness Estate Office, Wishaw.
FULTON, THOMAS, JUN... ..	17, Easwold Bank, Kilbarchan, Ren- frewshire.
GALLETLY, CHRISTOPHER NISBET..	Rock House, Auchterarder, Perthshire.
MCCASH, JOHN WATSON.. .. .	Cornhill House, Perth.
MACGREGOR, GREGOR CAMPBELL..	Pierhead, Stromness, Orkney.
MARTIN, DAVID BURR	3, Deemount Terrace, Aberdeen.
PRENTICE, THOMAS.. .. .	8, Victoria Terrace, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
RATTRAY, JOHN	Valuation Department, Blackfriars House, Perth.

IRELAND.

(Irish Members forming the Irish Branch Committee.)

FELLOWS :

ADAIR, GERALD A., B.E. (<i>Dublin</i>) A.M.I.C.E.	South Eastern Railway Company, Dublin.
ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT	Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Carlow.
*ALEXANDER, HENRY G. S., COLONEL	Derrygally, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW	Ballymountain, Waterford.
ANTHONY, ERNEST JOHN	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM, B.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Rent Office, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
ARMSTRONG, REGINALD GRAVES ..	Estate Office, Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
*BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, COLONEL	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
BALDWIN, CHAMBRE CORCOR THOMAS	Ballyre, Killeagh, Co. Cork.
BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ..	Barrington Street, Limerick.
*BARTON, HENRY DUPRE MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim.
BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY	11, South Mall, Cork.
BECKETT, W. FRANK	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ..	Drumbar, Cavan.
BOLAND, CHARLES JAMES	Chief Valuer, General Valuation Office, Ireland.
BOLTON, SAMUEL H.	34, Westland Row, Dublin.
BOURCHIER, CLAUD J.	Charleville Estate Office, Tullamore, King's Co.
BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR	73, South Mall, Cork.
BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Brookfield, Tullamore.
BROWNLOW, CLAUDE	Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan.
BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh.
BURKE, MARTIN JOSEPH	H.M. Office of Works, Dublin.
BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE	Cloonee, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
BUTLER, WALTER SELBY	Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
CARSON, WILLIAM B.	Broomfield, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
CHAMBRE, C. B. M... .. .	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
CHATTERTON, ABRAHAM.. .. .	Kilgarron, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
CHATTERTON, ROBT. SMITH	Belmount, Raheney, Co. Dublin.
CHEEKE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ..	Lincoln Chambers, Lincoln Place, Dublin.

CLAYTON, JOHN GRAVES.. .. .	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
COOPER, JAMES ALEXANDER .. .	Lissadell Estate Office, Co. Sligo.
COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon.)	Kensington Palace Mansions, London, W.
COULSON, RICHARD.. .. .	St. James's Gate, Dublin.
DEANE, GEORGE B.	Glenmore, Ailesbury Park, Merrion, Co. Dublin.
*DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (Dublin).. .. .	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
DICKINSON, HAROLD	Clooneen, Tubber, Co. Clare.
DOHERTY, RICHARD WHEELER .. .	Oaklands, Bandon, Co. Cork.
EDGEWORTH, THOMAS NEWCOMEN	Cherbury, Booterstown, Co. Dublin
ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE ..	St. Austin's, Inch, Co. Wexford.
ESDALE, MARCUS	18, Nassau Street, Dublin.
FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL	Walterstown, Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
FERGUSON, JAMES, CAPT.. .. .	7, Salisbury Gardens, Belfast.
FITZGERALD, JAMES H. B. PENROSE	The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork.
*FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN	Ballyard House, Tralee.
FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan.
FOWLER, GEORGE H.	Estate Office, Kells.
FRANKS, HENRY	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY.. ..	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FREND, HENRY.. .. .	Derry House, Brosna, S.O., King's County.
GARVEY, GEORGE BLOOMFIELD .. .	11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT	Estates Office, Parsonstown.
GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD .. .	Collon, Co. Louth.
GUINNESS, GERALD SEYMOUR .. .	16, College Green, Dublin.
GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL .. .	16, College Green, Dublin.
HALL, DAVID	18, South Mall, Cork.
HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL.. .. .	8, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
HAMILTON, ARTHUR	40, Lower Dominick Street, Dublin.
HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge.
HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRE .. .	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
HARGRAVE, WILLIAM HARRISON, A.M.I.C.E. (Ireland)	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
HARVEY, JAS. G. MOREWOOD .. .	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
HATTE, WILLIAM MUNDAY	32, Nassau Street, Dublin, and Charleville, Co. Cork.
HEARD, RICHARD	15, South Mall, Cork.
HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART, MAJOR	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
*HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
HINDE, WILLIAM HENN, M.I.C.E. ..	Lincoln Chambers, Dublin.

HODSON, RICHARD EDMOND, M.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.
HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN	Estate Office, Roscommon.
HUGGARD, WILLIAM	Clounalour, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
IRVINE, HENRY, COL., C.B. . . .	Strathlomond, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	39, Merville Avenue, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
KEANE, CHARLES OWEN.. .. .	Hermitage, Ennis, Co. Clare.
KELLY, RICHARD HENRY	21, The Mall, Waterford.
KEMPSTER, JOHN, B.E.	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
KENNEDY, MICHAEL A.	Kinkella, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
KIRWAN, DENIS BIRMINGHAM ..	Dalgin, Tuam, Co. Galway.
LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY	Estate Office, Rush, Co. Dublin.
LE FANU, VICTOR CHARLES	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
L'ESTRANGE, HENRY G... .. .	The Estates Office, Sligo.
LONGFIELD, HENRY FOSTER	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
LYLE, SYDNEY J.	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR	Rathvinden, Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow.
MCCLURE, ROBERT.. .. .	Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
MCDONALD, ALLAN, M.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
MACDONNELL, CHARLES R. A., D.L.	40, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT .. .	The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
MARMION, THOMAS HENRY	Estates Office, Cappoquin.
MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH .. .	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
MAUNSELL, GEORGE EDWARD SCARLETT	Donadea Castle, Donadea, Co. Kildare.
MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD ..	36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL .. .	Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
MEDCALF, WILLIAM.. .. .	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
MONTGOMERY, HARFORD HUGH ..	c/o W. Montgomery and Son, Belfast and Dublin.
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR..	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
MURPHY, J. H. BURKE.. .. .	Cultra Lodge, Cultra, Co. Down.
NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L.	85, George Street, Limerick.
NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM..	Ballygallon, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD .. .	16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick.
PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
PURCELL, WILLS W.	Dromore, Mallow.
ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER	Gaultier, Woodstown, Waterford.
ROBINSON, GRAHAM F. P., B.E. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Alma, Sandycove East, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR	Roundstone, Galway.
ROBINSON, RICHARD St. GEORGE..	Seamount, Sligo.
*ROCHFORD, WILLIAM	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
ROGERS, HARRY	The Hill, Monaghan.

RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS F...	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.
*SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
SANDYS, HENRY	Tinna Park, Kilpedder, Co. Wicklow.
SCLATER, EDWARD	Downshire Office, Hillsborough, Co. Down.
SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	Willsboro', Londonderry.
SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
STEPHENS, SAMUEL	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS ..	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM ..	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM ..	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
STOKES, RICHARD	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
SULLIVAN, WILLIAM C. L.	11, South Mall, Cork.
SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
SYNGE, EDWARD	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
TAYLOR, GEORGE	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
TENER, EDWARD SHAW	The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
TOWNSEND, GEORGE C.	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary.
TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, JAMES RICHARD CLARKE	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, THOMAS COURTNEY..	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TRENCH, ARTHUR	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
*TURNER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
VERSCOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
WARK, JOSEPH A.	Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.
WEBB, CHARLES	Park Place, Tashinny, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
WELPLY, JAMES	65, George Street, Limerick.
WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick.
WHITE, RICHARD	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL	Leconfield Estates Office, Ennis, Co. Clare.
WILSON, ARTHUR JN. DE COURCY	Madresfield Grange, Malvern, Worcester-shire.
WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo.
YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BANTON, LUTHER GEORGE	54, Iona Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.
BARRON, SIDNEY NORMAN	14, Castlepark Road, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.
CALLINAN, PATRICK	20, Palmerston Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
CARSON, WILLIAM JOHN WHITE ..	37, Rosemary Street, Belfast.
COUGHLAN, PATRICK	King Street, Mitchlestown, Co. Cork.
DONOVAN, TIMOTHY	Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork.
DUNLOP, CHARLES JOHN, M.R.I.A.I.	2, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
FERGUSON, WILLIAM HARVEY ..	36, Arthur Street, Belfast.
FLOWER, JOHN JAMES	14, Lower Mallow Street, Limerick.
FOWLER, CHARLES KNOX	Rosslare, Sligo.
GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD.. ..	Ballyhemon, Castlecomer, Co. Kil-kenny.
GIRON, LOUIS FRANCIS	5, Charleville Road, N. C. Road, Dublin.
HAMILTON, JAMES EASTWOOD ..	16, Lavender Gardens, Lavender Hill, S.W.
HARVEY, JAMES MOREWOOD.. ..	Creglorne, Londonderry.
LILBURN, HENRY KENT.. .. .	Dunedin, Antrim Road, Belfast.
MCCANN, FELIX CHARLES	2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
MARTIN, WALTER RIDDELL	12, College Square East, Belfast.
MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD ..	Hamilton Lodge, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE	Corrie Wood, Castletwellan, Co. Down.
O'REILLY, HENRY JAMES	Sans Souci, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC	4, Lady Lane, Waterford.
SHORTALL, JOHN FRANCIS	47, Hardwicke Street, Rutland Square, Dublin.
SIMMS, HAROLD COUSER	6, Bonavista Terrace, Curran Road, Larne, Co. Antrim.
STEPHENSON, CHAMBRE CORCOR	
STILLINGTON	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
TAYLOR, GEORGE D.	50, Upper English Street, Armagh.
WARING, HOLT.. .. .	Waringstown, Co. Down.

STUDENT :

CRAIG, JOSEPH HUGH	Rosario, Rosetta Park, Belfast.
----------------------------	---------------------------------

ENGLISH MEMBERS RESIDENT IN IRELAND.

FELLOWS :

BAGOT, LEWIS BROWN, CAPT. ..	2, Woodhill Villas, Tivoli, Cork.
BARTON, SIR JOHN GEORGE, C.B. ..	General Valuation and Boundary Survey Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
BRUNICARDI, DOMINIC N.	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
EDWARDS, SIDNEY ALBERT	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
EMERY, ARTHUR JAMES, MAJOR ..	Chief Engineer's Office, Park Gate, Dublin.
GREY, CHARLES GREY, M.A. (Durham)	8, Lansdowne Terrace, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
HAMMOND, ROBERT WILLIAM, MAJOR	Sun Lodge, Ballintemple, Cork.
HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
HUTCHISON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
LISNEY, HARRY	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
LYONS, FRANCIS OLIVER, M.A. (Dublin)	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
ROGERS, ARTHUR MECHELEN, MAJOR, S.R.E.S.	R.E. Office, Fermoy.
STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST	Valuation Office, Dublin.
WOOD, HUGH REGINALD	6, Ely Place, Dublin.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BOLLAM, MAX	Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
CAMPBELL, NICHOLAS PETERSON ..	100, Donore Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin.
FENTUM, CHARLES ALFRED	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
GROSER, ARTHUR HUGH	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH	Estate Commission Office, Upper Merion Street, Dublin.
JARVIS, LAURENCE ALFRED	General Valuation Office, Dublin.
LIGHTBOWN, ALFRED STUART ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
RYAN, JOHN A., A.M.I.C.E. (Ireland)	Catherine Street, Waterford.
WILKINSON, PERCY MACDONALD ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.

Members unattached to Provincial Committees.

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.

Fellow :

Kerruish : William Maltby.

Professional Associates :—

Kay : Walter Robert.

Teare : Joseph Ernest.

LONDON.

Fellows :—

Abrams : Benjamin Percy.
Adams : Henry, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Adams : Thomas.
Addiscott : Henry Hugh.
Adkin : Benaiah Whitley.
Aish : Clifford Augustus.
Allsop : Benjamin George Kidston.
Andrews : John.
Angel : Francis Houghton.
Arno : Samuel.

Bacon : Frederick Joseph.
Badcock : Philip.
Baddeley : Bernard Beresford.
Baker : Ernest John.
Ball : James Robert.
Ball : William Alfred.
Bamford : Walter Herbert.
Banks : John William.
Bare : Arnold Edwin.
Barker : Charles.
Barker : Horace Richard.
Barns : Stephen Allen.
Barrett : James.
Barton : Sydney Frederick.
Batstone : Rowland Robert.
Batterbury : Norman Boniface.
Baxendale : Frederick Giesen.
Baxter : George.
Baylis : Albert Edward.
Beadel : Maurice Frederick.
Beale : Robert John, A.R.I.B.A.

Fellows :—

Bedells : Charles Herbert.
Beken : George Kingsnorth.
Bellingham : Archibald Turner.
Bennett : Thomas Oatley.
Betenson : Frederic Roger.
Bettridge : John Charles Lebon.
Beven : Septimus.
Bingham : Alfred John.
Bingham : Frederick Henry.
Binns : Henry William.
Bird : Walter.
Biscoe : Francis Edwin.
Blackbourn : Henry.
Blackford : Arthur.
Blake : Edwin Holmes.
Bliss : Francis George.
Bliss : Thomas Oushway.
Blunt : Edward.
Bolam : Charles Godfrey.
Bolden : John Leonard, M.A. (Cantab.)
Bond : Douglas Vale.
Booth : Gilbert William.
Boulting : Frederick Edward.
Bowdich : John.
Boyd : John Jermyn.
Boyton : Bertram Alfred.
Breach : Benjamin T'Anson.
Breeds : Arthur Owen.
Brent : Thomas.
Brereton : Thomas Bloomfield Sadlier.
Bressey : Charles Herbert.
Briant : Robert.
Brickwell : Alfred James.

LONDON—continued.

Fellows :—

Brighton : George Lawrence.
 Brinsley : Herbert George William.
 Brooks : Charles William, A.R.I.B.A.
 Brooks : John McMullen.
 Brooks : Phillip Fuller.
 Brown : Alexander Burnett.
 Brown : Clarence.
 Brown : George Turville.
 Brown : Reginald, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
 Brown : William Blumfield.
 Brown : William Henry.
 Browne : Flint.
 Bruce : Robert Knight.
 Buckland : Alfred Virgoe.
 Buckland : Henry Duneau.
 Buckland : Sidney Crawford.
 Bull : Walter.
 Burgess : Henry Herbert Philip.
 Burkett-Smith : Cecil Sydney.
 Burmester : John William Stanley,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Burn : Joseph.
 Burnett : Sir David, Bart.
 Burnett : Leslie Trew.
 Burns : Gavin James, B.Sc. (*Lond.*)
 Burr : Edmund John.
 Burroughes : Thomas Henry.
 Burton : Reginald Robert.
 Bushell : Henry.

Cable : Charles Vincent.
 Cable : James M., A.R.I.B.A.
 Caesar : Charles Edward.
 Cantlay : Robert William.
 Castell : Charles Smith.
 Castle : Sydney Charles Courtenay,
 A.I.C.E.
 Castle : William Henry Baldwin.
 Chambers : Theodore Gervase.
 Chandler : John.
 Chapman : Major George James.
 Chappell : Frank Richardson.
 Charles : Richard Stafford.
 Cheney : Edwin John, M.A., M.R.A.C.
 Chesterton : Frank Sidney.
 Chesterton : Sidney James.
 Chesterton : Sidney Rawlins.
 Cheston : Horace, F.R.I.B.A.
 Child : Fred.
 Chinnock : Frederick George,
Member of Council.
 Christy : Archibald Ernest.
 Clare : Edward Lovell.
 Clark : Alfred Henry.
 Clark : Samuel.
 Clarke : Ernest Seymour.
 Clarke : George Ernest.
 Clarke : Howard Chatfield, F.R.I.B.A.,
President.
 Clarke : Percy Henry.
 Clarke : Stanley Chatfield.
 Clarkson : John, F.R.I.B.A.
 Clarkson : William.
 Clarkson : William, Jun.

Fellows :—

Clifton : William Edward, F.R.I.B.A.
 Clutton : John Henry.
 Coates : Laurence Calvert.
 Cobb : Henry Frederick.
 Cobb : Herbert Mansfield,
Member of Council.
 Cole : Francis Joseph.
 Cole : Herbert Covington.
 Collier : Arthur Charles.
 Collier : Henry Hewett.
 Collingham : John Cyril Lees.
 Collins : Herbert William.
 Collins : Marcus E.
 Commin : Frederick James.
 Conder : Alfred, F.R.I.B.A.
 Cook : Frederic William.
 Cooke : Henry.
 Cooper : Arthur John.
 Cooper : Harry Thomas.
 Cooper : John Osbert.
 Cooper : John Robert.
 Corderoy : George, *Member of Council.*
 Cotterell : Albert Player Isaac, M.I.C.E.
 Cracknell : John Gibson.
 Cranfield : William Bathgate.
 Creswell : William Thomas, Lic.R.I.B.A.
 Cronk : Edwyn Evans.
 Cronk : Frank.
 Cross : Arnold Charles Martin.
 Cross : Arthur George.
 Cruwys : Robert.
 Cullen : Felix Victor.
 Culver : Herbert George.
 Cundy : Henry I.
 Currey : Percivall, F.R.I.B.A.,
Honorary Secretary.
 Curtis : Robert Leabon.
 Cutler : George Alfred.
 Dadd : Charles John Thomas.
 Dadson : Reginald Thornton.
 Dangerfield : Thomas Samuel.
 Darch : John.
 Dash : Roland Ashford.
 Daubney : Charles Archibald, A.R.I.B.A.
 Davey : John.
 Davidge : William Robert, A.M.I.C.E.,
 A.R.I.B.A.
 Davis : Cecil Wallace.
 Davis : Charles.
 Daw : William Herbert.
 Deacon : Thomas Mark.
 Debenham : Frank Bridgewater.
 Debenham : Frederic Kersey.
 Debenham : Horace Bentley.
 Dendy : William Cooper.
 Dinwiddy : Conrad Hugh.
 Dinwiddy : Donald.
 Dinwiddy : Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.
 Doll : Charles Fitzroy, F.R.I.B.A.
 Dollar : Peter, A.R.I.B.A.

LONDON—continued.

Fellows :—

Done : John James.
 Downing : Frederick.
 Downing : Henry Philip Burke,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Driver : Arthur Charles.
 Drower : Edmund Gilbert.
 Drower : John Edmund.
 Drummond : Bertram, A.R.I.B.A.
 Drury : Edward Dru, F.R.I.B.A.
 Dudley : Edgar.
 Duncan : James Morison.
 Dunn : Sir William Henry.
 Dunsmore : Gilbert.
 Durbidge : Ernest.
 Durlacher : Alexander Percy, M.I.C.E.
 Dyball : Harvey.

Earle : John Wilfrid.
 Eason : Edward William.
 Eastman : Archibald Garey.
 Egerton : Hubert Decimus.
 Eiloart : Frederick Edward.
 Elgood : Frank Minshull, F.R.I.B.A.
 Ellis : Alfred Cave.
 Ellis : Frederick.
 Ellis : Herbert Moates.
 Ellis : Ralph Staples.
 Ellis : Richard Adam.
 Elton : Herbert Averill, Major.
 Elton : Percie Ion, A.R.I.B.A.
 Elwell : William Henry.
 Evans : Bertie Graham.
 Evans : Edwin Dudley.
 Eve : Herbert Trustram.
 Eve : William.
 Eve : William Harold.
 Everington : John.

Fagg : Edwin William.
 Fairminer : William James.
 Farmer : Hugh Cecil.
 Farnan : Henry Richard.
 Farrer : Frederick Robert.
 Farthing : Walter Thomas.
 Field : Charles Roland.
 Fitt : Harry Charles.
 Platt : John Alexander.
 Fletcher : Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A.
 Fletcher : Herbert Phillips, F.R.I.B.A.,
 A.M.I.C.E.
 Fleuret : Alfred Harman.
 Flint : William Hurst.
 Ford : Lawton Robert.
 Foster : James Herbert Furmedge.
 Foster : William Frederick.
 Fowler : Alfred Charles Stanley.
 Fowler : Cyril James.
 Fox : Edwin.
 Fox : Sidney Joseph.
 Francis : George Putvoeye.
 Francis : Leon Albert.
 Frank : Sir Howard.
 Franklin : Arthur Thomas.

Fellows :—

Freeman : Sydney.
 Freyberg : Herbert.
 Fry : Joseph Harry.
 Funnell : Horace Frederick.
 Gairdner : Edward James.
 Gale : Ernest Sewell.
 Galsworthy : Frederick Thomas.
 Gamble : Sidney Gompertz, A.M.I.C.E.
 Gandy : James.
 Garrard : Arthur Norman.
 Garrod : Thomas William M.
 Gate : Alfred Joseph.
 Gate : Henry Arthur Armytage.
 Geen : Walter, M.A. (*Cantab.*).
 Gibson : Frank Speeding.
 Giddy : Osman Horton.
 Gilbert-Lodge : Edward Morton.
 Glasier : Edward Brougham.
 Gleed : Percival Francis.
 Gleed : Richard Cummings.
 Glover : Henry Alexander.
 Goodchild : Josiah.
 Goodchild : Walter Charles.
 Goodman : Alfred.
 Goodwyn : Leonard William.
 Gordon : Alexander.
 Goulding : Arthur.
 Gover : Arthur Sutton, F.R.I.B.A.
 Gray : Horace Norman.
 Gray : John Vincent.
 Green : Edmund Horace.
 Green : Frederick Algernon.
 Green : James Henry Townsend.
 Greenwood : Joseph, Major.
 Gregory : Alfred, Major.
 Grellier : Harley Mair.
 Griffin : Alfred.
 Griffin : Harold.
 Griggs : Robert, A.R.I.B.A.
 Grogan : Henry Thomas.
 Grover : Arthur.
 Groves : Arnold Tudor.

Hale : Raymond Henry.
 Hall : Francis Samuel.
 Hall : Vernon Manning.
 Hall-Jones : Frederick.
 Hallett : William Brown.
 Hammond : Frederic Snowden.
 Hansell : Reginald Goddard.
 Harcastle : Fredk. Henry
 Appleton, A.R.I.B.A.
 Harris : Edward Charles.
 Harrison : Frederick Walter.
 Harrison : George John Robertson.
 Haskins : William Albion.
 Hayward : Thomas William Alfred,
 A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
 Head : John George.
 Healing : Oswald Judd.
 Heath : Henry.
 Heath : Henry Cubitt.
 Heath : John Lionel.
 Heelis : William.

LONDON—continued.

Fellows :—

Henniker : Frederick Sibert.
 Heward : Ernest James.
 Hibbert : Joseph Victor.
 Hickson : Stephen Westby.
 Higgins : George.
 Hilton : John.
 Hine : George Thomas.
 Hinton : Herbert Arthur.
 Hoare : Arthur John.
 Hobson : Frederick William.
 Hodges : Arthur Pool.
 Hodgson : Harry Moore.
 Holland : Thomas James, Jun.
 Holman : George Edward.
 Holmes : Montagu.
 Holmes : Montagu Price.
 Home : Philip Woollatt.
 Hood : Herbert Charles.
 Hood : Walter Richard.
 Hopkins : Alfred James.
 Horne : W. Edgar, M.P.,
Past-President.
 Horser : Ootterell Walter.
 Horsey : Frederick John Terry.
 Houghton : Thomas Marcus.
 Houghton : William.
 Hovenden : Henry Edward.
 How : Herbert.
 Howland : Arthur Frank.
 Hudson : Arthur Byrne.
 Huggins : Ernest George.
 Hugman : Charles Eady.
 Hunnings : Arthur.
 Hunt : Frank William.
 Hunt : Frederick William H.,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Hunt : John, F.R.I.B.A.
 Hunter : Cecil.
 Huson : Ernest William.

Inman : Marshall Nisbet.

Jacob : Louis, A.R.I.B.A.
 James : Frederick John.
 James : George Charles.
 James : George Ernest.
 James : Merton John.
 Jaques : Thomas Arnold.
 Jarman : Frank Wilmot.
 Jeffery : Francis Wilson.
 Jeffree : Sydney.
 Jenkinson : William Eric Leigh.
 Jenkinson : William Wilberforce.
 Jennings : Fitz-Laurence Percival
 Dudley.
 Jerome : Thomas Stroud, Lieut.-Col.,
 I.S.O.
 Johnson : Bernard Marr.
 Johnson : Henry.
 Johnson : Henry James.
 Johnston : Reginald.
 Johnstone : John Thomas.

Fellows :

Jonas : Harold Driver.
 Jonas : Harry Marshall.
 Jonas : Henry.
 Jonas : Robert Collier.
 Jones : Charles Frederick.
 Jones : Ernest Joel.
 Jones : Henry Arthur.
 Jones : John Arthur.
 Jones : John Fox.
 Jones : Percy Everley.
 Jones : Thomas, M.I.C.E.
 Joseph : Delissa, F.R.I.B.A.

Kearns : Robert Matthew.
 Kent : George Nathaniel.
 Kersey : Alexander Henry, F.R.I.B.A.
 Kirk : John Wright.
 Knight : Edgar Walsh.
 Knight : Frederick William.
 Knight : George Edward.
 Knowles : George Potter, B.Sc.(Lond.),
 A.M.I.C.E.
 Knowles : Joseph Bertram.

Lake : Cuthbert J.
 Lake : Ralph Julian.
 Lambert : Arthur John.
 Lambert : Edwin Emmanuel.
 Lambert : Godfrey Charles
 Lancaster : John Roy.
 Lang : Augustus Bernard Dashwood.
 Lang : Charles Augustus.
 Latham : Thomas Selby.
 Lawrance : Walter.
 Lawrence : William Robert.
 Leake : Robert.
 Leaning : Aubrey Rupert Sidney.
 Leaning : Henry John.
 Leaning : William Arthur.
 Lee : Frederick.
 Lee : John Wilfrid.
 Leslie : Henry George, A.R.I.B.A.
 Lightfoot : Francis Lowry, B.A.(Oxon.)
 Loban : Gustavus Taylor.
 Lodge : Thomas Arthur.
 Lofts : Henry Fairlam.
 Long : Leland.
 Lovegrove : Henry, A.R.I.B.A.
 Luker : Dyneley.

Madge : Wilfrid.
 Maltby : Charles Midlam.
 Mann : Charles John.
 Mann : James Bagshaw
 Mann : Robert Bagshaw.
 Marks : Hyman.
 Martin : Harrison.

LONDON—*continued.**Fellows :—*

Martin : Howard,
Past-President.
 Martin : Samuel.
 Mason : Charles William Hayley.
 Masterman : George Hughes.
 Mathews : Joseph Douglass, F.R.I.B.A.
 Matthews : Maurice Kershaw.
 Mayhew : Robert Henry Jewers,
 A.R.I.B.A.
 Mellenfield : James Henry.
 Mellor : Thomas Henry.
 Melrose : Frank.
 Mercer : Charles Edward.
 Messenger : Henry.
 Middleton : Reginald Empson, M.I.C.E.
 Mixer : Edward.
 Monckton : Henry Percival, F.R.I.B.A.
 Monier-Williams : Stanley Faithfull,
 A.R.I.B.A.
 Monson : Edward Charles Philip,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Montagu : Henry Havelock
 Moody : Thomas.
 Moore : Alfred.
 Moore : Ernest Llewellyn.
 Moore : Harold Edward.
 Moore : Thomas Ivor.
 Morris : Harold George.
 Morris : Richard Percival.
 Motion : Sidney Herbert.
 Muller : John Joseph, A.R.I.B.A.
 Mumby : Edwin Fowler.
 Mundell : Joseph Edward, A.R.I.B.A.
 Mundy : Thomas Edward, A.R.I.B.A.
 Myers : Albert Robert.

Naylor : John Stuart.
 Neale : George James.
 Neighbour : William Francis.
 New : Edward Vorley, A.R.I.B.A.
 Newman : Arthur Harrison, F.R.I.B.A.
 Newman : Bernard.
 Newman : Henry Arthur, A.M.I.C.E.
 Newman : Samuel Frank.
 Newmarch : Henry Charles.
 Newton : Edwin Bennett Brierley,
 M.I.C.E.
 Nicholson : Guy Murray.
 Nicholson : William Abernethy.
 Norman : Charles Frederick.
 North : George.
 Northcroft : Henry.
 Notley : Richard Albert.
 Notley : Robert Pledge, F.R.I.B.A.

Oakley : Christopher Percival.
 Oakley : John Hubert,
Vice-President.
 Ogden : Michael Guy.
 Orgill : John Berwick.
 Ovenden : Charles.
 Ovenden : Harry.
 Overall : Edmund.
 Page : Robert, F.R.I.B.A.

Fellows :—

Palmer : Frederick Charles Richard.
 Palmer : William Edward King,
 A.R.I.B.A.
 Parker : Charles Alfred.
 Parker : Stanley.
 Parker : Thomas.
 Parnwell : Sidney Arthur.
 Parr : Samuel George.
 Parratt : Oswald Estcott.
 Parry : Richard Edward.
 Parry : Richard, B.Sc. (Lond.),
 A.M.I.C.E.
 Parsons : John Douglas.
 Partridge : Edward John.
 Paul : Andrew.
 Paul : Alan.
 Payne : Alexander, F.R.I.B.A.
 Pease : Charles Edward.
 Peck : William Roland.
 Pepler : George Lionel.
 Perks : Sydney, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
 Pilditch : Philip Edward.
 Pinder : Richmond.
 Pinks : Edwin Charles.
 Pitt : Joseph Henry.
 Porter : Oliver John.
 Pott : Walter.
 Potter : Herbert George.
 Powell : Frederick Atkinson,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Preston : Samuel David.
 Price : Richard Arnold.
 Prickard : Thomas Francis Vaughan.
 Pridmore : Albert Edward.
 Pridmore : Arthur Stirling.
 Protheroe : Alfred Ernest.
 Purchase : Edward Keynes.
 Purvis : Charles James.

Rawlins : Henry Adair, A.R.I.B.A.
 Rawlins : William.
 Read : Francis Charles Jennings.
 Read : Walter Herbert.
 Reed : Richard George Gordon.
 Rees : William Andrew.
 Remnant : Archibald Charles.
 Rex : Francis Herbert.
 Rhodes : James Norman.
 Richards : Walter Rowe.
 Richardson : Arthur Bayliffe.
 Richardson : Oliver Archer.
 Riddle : Frederick Henry Brimble.
 Rider : Sydney Franklin.
 Ridley : Percy Edward.
 Roberts : Charles Quincey.
 Roberts : Samuel.
 Robertson : Clement Albert.
 Robins : Philip Seymour.
 Robinson : Professor, Henry, M.I.C.E.
 Robinson : Henry Herbert.
 Robson : Edward Robert, F.R.I.B.A.
 Roddick : Andrew.
 Rogers : Frederic James.

LONDON—continued.

Fellows :—

Rogers : Horace Mordaunt.
 Rogers : Leonard Neville.
 Rogers : Montagu Stanley.
 Rolleston : Sir John Fowke Lancelot,
 M.P.,

Past-President.

Roods : Alfred.
 Roper : Robert Garwood.
 Ross : Percy Havery.
 Ruault : John Gustave Peter.
 Ruddle : Frederick Charles.
 Rushworth : Edmund Walter (*Member
 of Council*).
 Russell : Humphrey Gladstone.
 Rutley : Charles.
 Rutley : Frank.
 Ryan : William Patrick.
 Ryde : Arthur Lyon,
Vice-President.

Sabin : Joseph Henry

Member of Council.

Sadler : George William, A.R.I.B.A.
 St. Quintin : Richard Samuel.
 Salmon : Joseph Harold.
 Sandell : Stanley Lunan.
 Sargant : Frank Ellison.
 Saunders : Arthur Percival.
 Saunders : Charles Herbert.
 Saunders : Martin Luther, A.R.I.B.A.
 Saunders : Samuel Brown.
 Savill : Alfred.
 Savill : Edwin,

Member of Council.

Savill : Henry Norman.
 Sayer : George William.
 Sedgwick : Percy George.
 Sexton : George Alexander.
 Shackle : Edward Neild.
 Shephard : Joseph Ernest.
 Sherwin : Joseph Henry.
 Shone : Isaac, A.M.I.C.E.
 Shoppee : Charles Herbert, F.R.I.B.A.
 Silcock : Edward John, M.I.C.E.
 Silvester : George.
 Single : Arthur.
 Skipper : Henry Herbert.
 Skitt : Arthur.
 Skrimshire : Samuel.
 Slade : James Benjamin.
 Slater : Charles Frederick.
 Smalley : William.
 Smallman : Harry Richard George
 Strong.
 Smith : Arthur Douglas Noel.
 Smith : Charles Gordon.
 Smith : Edward.
 Smith : Frank Adams, F.R.I.B.A.
 Smith : Frederick Robert.
 Smith : Quentin Cullen.
 Smith : Percy Pyne Caldecott.
 Smith : Sydney Arthur.
 Sneath : Frank Edgar.
 Snelling : Henry.

Fellows :—

Spalding : Frank Ewart.
 Spensley : James Calvert.
 Squarey : Newell William Pitts.
 Squire : Richard.
 Standen : Arthur C.
 Stanford : George.
 Stanham : George Gordon.
 Stanton : Frederick William
 Schultheiss, A.M.I.C.E.
 Stenning : Sir Alexander Rose,
 F.R.I.B.A., *Past-President.*
 Stevens : Charles Vivian.
 Stevens : John James.
 Stevens : John William, A.R.I.B.A.
 Stevenson : Edmund Herbert, M.I.C.E.
 Steward : Clifford Thomas.
 Steward : Herbert Thomas,
Past-President.
 Stewart : Harry S., A.R.I.B.A.
 Stone : Edward Albert.
 Stoner : Alfred.
 Strachan : Charles John.
 Strouts : Lewis Herbert.
 Strudwick : Hayward James.
 Strutt : The Hon. Edward Gerald,
Past-President.
 Sutton : Frederick Stanley.
 Swain : Frank.
 Symmons : Percy James.

Tanner : Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Tanner : Rudolph.
 Tapp : Arthur.
 Taylor : Alfred Cecil.
 Taylor : Arthur William.
 Taylor : John James.
 Taylor : Richard Frederick.
 Tee : Samuel Clifford.
 Terry : Frank Treacher.
 Theobald : Henry Wells Dewhurst.
 Theobald : John Meadows.
 Thomas : Charles John Howell.
 Thompson : Arthur Edward.
 Thwaites : George Percy.
 Thynne : Guy Harry.
 Thynne : Reginald Lambert.
 Tomlin : Francis Ferrier.
 Tootell : Richard William.
 Tracy : Charles Frederick.
 Trafford : Frederick Charles.
 Trehearne : Alfred Frederick Aldridge.
 Trent : William Edward.
 Treppin : Ernest C.
 Trollope : Charles George N.
 Trollope : Henry Charles.
 Trumper : John Alfred.
 Tubbs : Walter Burnell.
 Tuckett : Percival Fox.
 Turner : Alexander Henry.
 Tyler : James William.

Upsdale : Andrew Reed.

LONDON—continued.

Fellows :—

Vaizey : John George.
 Varndell : Charles Edward, A.R.I.B.A.
 Veale : Louis Charles.
 Vernon : Arthur,
 Past-President.
 Vernon : Arthur Stanley.
 Vigers : Astley Allan.
 Vigers : Leslie Robert,
 Past-President.
 Vigers : Martin.

Wadling : Henry John, F.R.I.B.A.
 Wagstaffe : Thomas Rogers.
 Wakeford : Arthur James.
 Walcott : Lyons Roden Sympson.
 Waldram : Percy John.
 Walker : Samuel.
 Walmisley : Arthur Thomas, M.I.C.E.
 Walsh : Frederick Leopold Morfee.
 Warmington : Herbert Andrew
 Cromartie.
 Waters : Frederick Ebenezer.
 Watney : Arthur Gordon.
 Watney : Daniel,
 Past-President.
 Watney : Dendy,
 Member of Council.
 Watson : Ernest.
 Watson : William Ernest.
 Webber : William Henry.
 Webster : Hugh Calthrop.
 Wells : William Henry.
 West : Charles Henry Edward.
 West : Herbert James.

Fellows :—

Weston : Francis.
 Wheeler : Francis West.
 Whiddington : Stanley Dunford.
 White : Benjamin William.
 Whiteley : Charles Percy.
 Whittaker : John Dronsfield
 B.A. (Cantab.)
 Whitten : George Jackson.
 Wigram : Reginald Spencer.
 Wilks : Clement.
 Williams : Arthur Codrington.
 Williams : Henry Outhbert.
 Williams : William Herbert.
 Willis : Edward.
 Wilson : Everard John.
 Wilson : Frederick Robert.
 Wontner-Smith : Percy.
 Wood : Charles Bruce.
 Wood : Douglas, A.R.I.B.A.
 Wood : John Daniel.
 Wood : John Edward.
 Wood : John Guy.
 Woodward : William, F.R.I.B.A.
 Wreathall : Robert T.
 Wright : Herbert Alfred.
 Wright : William Newcome.
 Wrightson : Arthur Frederick.

Young : Andrew,
 Member of Council.
 Young : Charles Alexander.
 Young : Douglas.
 Young : Morgan Henry.
 Young : Thomas.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates :—

Adams : Herbert.
 Addey : Frederick Arnold.
 Allen : Harold Colin.
 Allen : Oliver Wylie.
 Allison : William.
 Allpress : Horace Edward.
 Andrews : Ronald Seymour.
 Andrews : Stephen Hampton.
 Andrews : William Charles.
 Arnold : Arnold Keith.
 Arthur : Henry Edward.
 Ashbridge : Prentice Moore.
 Ayliffe : Walter Sydney.

 Bagnall : Edward George.
 Baker : Alfred James.
 Balding : Cecil.
 Bance : Frederick Ernest Victor.
 Banks : Edward John Stanley.
 Barber : Harry John.
 Barclay : Robert Herman.
 Barker : Herbert Graham.
 Barry : Arthur Thomas.
 Bartholomew : Charles Frederick.
 Bartlett : Robert Dudley.
 Bartram : Ronald.
 Bates : Arthur Roger Albert.
 Batstone : Walter Waterfield.
 Bax : William Molyneux.
 Baxter : Arthur Sunderland.
 Baxter : George Coulson.
 Baynes : Ronald Christopher.
 Beaumont : John Edmund.
 Beck : Herbert Edgar, B.A.
 Beckham : Arthur Arkell.
 Bedells : Herbert Sydney Grafton.
 Bedford : Charles Edgar.
 Bedford : Reginald Lewis Joshua.
 Bedwell : Ernest Charles.
 Beken : Reginald Walter.
 Bell : Oswald.
 Bennett : William Thomas.
 Bentley : Harold Edwin.
 Berry : Algernon Lawrence.
 Berry : Henry Frank.
 Bettger : Harold Alfred.
 Bevan : Roland Stanley.
 Bevington : Ernest.
 Bick : Percy Arthur.
 Bickford : Joseph Grant.
 Bicknell : James Ledger.
 Biggs : Walter Woodbridge.
 Bilson : Charles Frederick.
 Bingham : William Raper.
 Bird : Augustus Gordon.
 Bishop : Ernest William.
 Blackshaw : Charles.

Professional Associates :—

Blessley : Victor Henry.
 Blount : Francis.
 Blow : Thomas Bertram.
 Boden : Harrold Casswell.
 Boden : Maurice.
 Boshier : Victor Evans.
 Boulton : Charles Valentine.
 Bourdas : Arthur Frederick.
 Boustred : Henry Norman.
 Boustred : Hubert William.
 Bower : Thomas Hawkesley.
 Bowker : Arthur.
 Bradford : Daniel.
 Breton : Bertram Walter Frederick.
 Brettell : Charles Bandon.
 Brewer : Gerard Leo.
 Briant : Bernard.
 Bridger : Alexander Guilan.
 Briggs : Alfred Denbigh.
 Briggs : John.
 Brimacombe : Charles Seymour.
 Bristow : Benjamin Frankland.
 Brittain : Frank.
 Broad : Sydney Lowther.
 Brown : Alfred Willoughby Hope.
 Brown : Arthur Frederick.
 Brown : Edward James.
 Brown : Frank.
 Brown : Leonard John.
 Brown : Norman Ernest.
 Brown : Richard Charles.
 Brown : William Alfred.
 Brown : William Edward.
 Brown : Wm. Lobin Trant.
 Browne : Hugh Gillespie.
 Browning : Egbert George.
 Brückmann : Ralph Herbert.
 Bruzard : Sidney John.
 Buckmaster : Herbert Hambleton.
 Bull : Thomas Henry.
 Buller : Francis Charles.
 Burch : Herbert.
 Burge : Arthur John.
 Burr : Frederick Malcolm.
 Burrows : Percy Charles.
 Burton : Walter William.
 Buss : Fleetwood George William.
 Buss : Harold George.
 Bywaters : Stewart Frank.

 Cahill : Alfred Gilbert.
 Canham : Ernest Reginald.
 Carew : Cyril Joseph Theodore.
 Carey : James.
 Carey : William Henry.
 Carlisle : William Joseph.
 Carnegie : John William Percy.
 Carpenter : Alfred Joseph.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates:—

Carr: Herbert Francis.
 Carter: John Edward.
 Cass: Alexander James.
 Castell: Douglas Charles.
 Caton: Thomas Lintfield.
 Cattlin: Osmond, A.M.I.C.E.
 Chalcraft: Henry Terrell.
 Chamberlain: Benjamin.
 Chamberlain: Charles.
 Chapman: Arthur Henry.
 Chapman: Charles Albert.
 Chapman: Donald Le Cronier.
 Chapman: John Frank.
 Chapple: John Graddon.
 Charity: Frederick William.
 Cheesewright: Ernest
 Cheesewright: Frederick Cecil.
 Chew: Percival Thomas.
 Chew: Richard.
 Chilcott: Arthur Samuel Fairweather.
 Child: George Malcolm.
 Chilwell: Eric Robert.
 Chipp: George.
 Church: Geoffrey Redmore.
 Clark: Charles Fowler.
 Clark: Cuthbert Harvey.
 Clark: Herbert.
 Clark: Louis Van.
 Clark: Robert Charles.
 Clark: Sidney.
 Clarke: Alfred Howard.
 Clarke: Vincent Cooper.
 Clarkson: John
 Clemens: William Cecil, A.M.I.C.E.
 Clevely: Frank Davis.
 Clifton: Charles.
 Coade: Cecil James.
 Cobb: Henry Alfred William.
 Coldwell: Edward Smith.
 Coigley: Harold Richard.
 Coker: Harry Reginald Ellis.
 Conder: Alfred Rowland, A.R.I.B.A.
 Cook: Horace Herbert.
 Cook: John Taverner.
 Cooke: Frederick Roper.
 Cooke: Lionel.
 Cooper: Bertie.
 Cooper: Francis William.
 Cope: William George.
 Couchner: Alfred Edwin Reneson.
 Covernton: Christopher Alan.
 Cox: Douglas Harold.
 Coy: Frederick William.
 Crabb: Arthur Horace.
 Creasey: John Rogers, Jun.
 Creggen: Hugh Stowell, Jun.,
 A.M.I.C.E.
 Cresswell: John Theodore Ross.
 Cromie: Robert.
 Crook: Hollis Augustus.
 Crosher: William Samuel.
 Crosier: Charles.
 Cross: Clement.
 Crowhurst: William Thomas.
 Crump: Harold.

Professional Associates:—

Crundall: William Henry.
 Cubitt: Ernest James.
 Cubitt: Horace William, A.R.I.B.A.
 Cudlipp: William.
 Curtis: Frederick John.
 Cutler: Frank Sydney.
 Cutler: Henry Isaac.
 Cutts: Edward James.

 Dabbs: Douglas William.
 Dafforn: George Bertie.
 Dampney: Cyril John.
 Dannatt: Percy Boothroyd.
 Darling: David Ward.
 Davenport: Herbert.
 Davey: Edwin Clissold.
 Davies: Edward Owen.
 Davies: Leonard Owen.
 Davis: Arthur Henry.
 Davis: William Winwood.
 Davison: Charles William Joseph.
 Davison: Louis James.
 Davson: Alan Warburton.
 Davy: Clifton Robert.
 Daw: Edmund Norman.
 Daw: Herbert Warwick.
 Dawes: George William Francis.
 Dawkins: Albert James.
 Dawson: Reginald.
 Day: Joseph Reynolds.
 Day: Stanley Lewis.
 Death: Percy Robert.
 De la Quintana: Carlos Ygnacio Elias.
 Dell: Joseph Williams.
 Dibdin: Robert John.
 Dickie: Albert George.
 Dickin: Edward Lyndup.
 Dixon: Francis Evelyn.
 Dodgshon: Edmund Charles.
 Drake: Frank Arthur.
 Drew: Sydney Vernon.
 Dring: Cecil.
 Dunn: William.
 Dunt: John Harlow.
 Durant: Frederick Henry.
 Dutch: Robert Victor.
 Dyer: William Fanstone.

 Easton: Walter John.
 Eaton: Harold.
 Eden: Frederick Stewart.
 Edgson: Walter Stanley.
 Edwards: Thomas Henry.
 Eiloart: Cyril Howard.
 Eiloart: Ferdinand Robert.
 Ellis: George Edward.
 Ellis: Rae Adam.
 Ellyatt: George Frederick.
 Elphick: Richard.
 Elsworthy: John Gordon.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates :—

English : Arthur Herbert.
 English : Harry Edwin.
 Ernrich : Henry.
 Evans : Frank Sydney.
 Evans : Montagu.
 Evans : Philip.
 Everett : Arthur Sherman.
 Ewen : Reginald Malcolm.
 Ewin : Henry Hamilton.

Fairweather : Norman Blumer.
 Falkner : Frank Ninus.
 Farrer : John Camplin.
 Fenning : John Henry.
 Few : Harry Garrard.
 Finch : George Frederick.
 Fisher : Robert.
 Fitness : John Francis.
 Fleming : Herbert Sidney.
 Flood : Alfred William.
 Ford : C. Graham.
 Ford : Francis Curtis.
 Ford : Richard Dickins Lancelot.
 Forge : Raymond James.
 Foster : Edward Chas.
 Foster : Gaius.
 Foster : Henry Helm.
 Foster : Walter.
 Fouracre : Frederick Walter.
 Fowler : Ernest Elias.
 Fowler : Frank Archibald.
 France : Arthur Stanley.
 Francis : Bernard.
 Francis : Reginald Herbert.
 Franklin : Herbert John.
 Freeman : George.
 Frey : Henry.
 Frost : Ernest Davenall.
 Fulcher : Christopher Turtill.
 Fulford : Frederick John.
 Furber : Henry Aubrey.

Galsworthy : Vincent Somers.
 Gardner : Paul Silvester.
 Garrett : Arthur Berry.
 Gasson : Bernard.
 George : Frederick Albert.
 Gerrard : George.
 Gibson : George Paterson.
 Gibson : William.
 Gilbert : John Sainsbury.
 Gilbert : Samuel Howell.
 Gilbert-Lodge : Leicester James
 Garfield.
 Gilks : Stephen Langton Clowes.
 Gillett : Edward Bailey.
 Glasier : Philip Mannoek.
 Gledhill : James Herbert.
 Glead : Herbert Alexander.
 Glenn : George Frederick.
 Goadby : Joseph Stubbins.

Professional Associates :—

Goddard : Frederick Brokenshire,
 A.M.I.C.E.
 Golby : Robert Edmund.
 Gold : Patrick Hugh.
 Goodwin : Henry Ernest.
 Gore : William Joll.
 Gossling : Rupert Emerson.
 Gould : Harmer.
 Goulder : Arthur Christopher.
 Gow : David Neil.
 Gowlland : Stephen Leversha.
 Graham : Henry Cecil.
 Grant : Leslie Thomas.
 Gray : James Arthur.
 Green : Henry Russell Townsend.
 Green : Thomas Frank, A.R.I.B.A.
 Green : Walter Godfrey.
 Greenop : Edward, A.R.I.B.A.
 Greenwood : Ernest.
 Gregory : Charles Henry.
 Grey : George Willis, Lic.R.I.B.A.
 Griffin : Harold, Jun.
 Griffith : Frank Stanley.
 Gripper : John Bell.
 Grellier : Gordon Harley.
 Grogan : Richard Lawrence Remy.
 Grove : Richard Thomas.
 Gurner : Victor Thornton.

Hall : Ernest William.
 Hall : Montague Preston.
 Hall : Sidney.
 Hall : Walter Howard.
 Hallam : Frank Vincent.
 Hamilton : James Eastwood.
 Hamilton : John Paynter.
 Hamlyn : Eric Henley.
 Hammond : Ernest William Frost.
 Hammond : George Addison.
 Hannon : John Michael.
 Harding : Frederick Allicroft.
 Hards : John Frederick Stanley.
 Hardy : Ernest Carlisle.
 Harris : Charles, Francis Norman.
 Harris : Douglas.
 Harris : Wilfred Henry.
 Harrison : Norman Simons.
 Harvey : William Ayton.
 Haskins : Frederick Cyril.
 Hassett : Reginald Charles.
 Hawkins : William Joseph.
 Hay : William George.
 Haynes : Arthur Edward Norman.
 Hayward : Arthur Baldwin.
 Hayward : Joseph.
 Hazeltine : Charles Albert, A.M.I.C.E.
 Head : Harold George.
 Head : William Alfred.
 Healy : Harry Prince.
 Heath : Sidney Howard.
 Heaton : Guy.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates :—

Hebden : Francis Radcliffe.
 Hebden : George Radcliffe.
 Hedger : Arthur Constantine.
 Heeley : Joe.
 Hellicar : George Thomas.
 Henderson : Lionel Edward.
 Henderson : Percy Charles.
 Hendra : Albert John.
 Henry : Edward Hugh.
 Henson : Frederick Jasper.
 Hewett : Frank Charles.
 Hewitt : Frank.
 Hewlitt : Horace James.
 Hickman : Henry Richard.
 Hicks : Stanley, *Professional Associate of Council*.
 Hicks : Stanley Vyvian.
 Hicks : William Rooke, A.M.I.C.E.
 Hider : Sydney William.
 Hill : Thomas Cuthbertson.
 Hills : Walter Vaughan.
 Hillyer : James Excelsior.
 Hine : Ernest Darryl.
 Hipkin : John.
 Hitchins : Stephen.
 Hobson : Frederick Vachell.
 Hobson : Reginald Beresford.
 Hodson : Frederic Henry.
 Hodson : Laurence Scrivener.
 Holford : Shelley.
 Holliday : George.
 Holmes : John Edward.
 Holt : Edward.
 Holton : William Watkins Buer.
 Hookey : Reginald Edward.
 Hooper : Harold Thomas.
 Hopper : George.
 Horder : Gerald Morley.
 Hosgood : Ralph Brian.
 Hosking : Thomas Stanley, A.R.I.B.A.
 Housden : Arthur Thomas.
 Hovenden : Jack Reginald.
 Howard : Edmund.
 Howell : Ernest John.
 Howlett : Arthur Royce.
 Huckstep : John Edward.
 Hughes : Basil.
 Hughesdon : Gerald Edward.
 Humphrys : Stewart Francis.
 Huntingdon : Robert Francis Rayner.
 Hurcomb : Harold Francis.
 Hutton : Frederic Norman.

Inskip : Arthur.
 Ireland : Ernest Arthur.
 Isard : Ernest.
 Isitt : Frederick Harvey.

Jackson : Stanley Richardson.
 James : Thomas Stanley Gomer.

Professional Associates :—

James : William George.
 Jamrach : Henry Charles.
 Janes : Walter Joseph.
 Jarvis : Louis John Wallace.
 Jefferies : Herbert George.
 Jenkinson : Samuel Stewart.
 Jennings : William Alfred.
 Johnson : Frederick John.
 Jonas : Samuel Marshall.
 Jones : Arthur Bayly.
 Jones : Charles Thomas.
 Jones : Gerald Francis.
 Jones : Lewis Farewell.
 Jones : Ronald Kelsey.
 Jones : Walter George.
 Jordan : George Henry.
 Joyce : Horace Francis.
 Jull : William Vincent.
 Keay : Raleigh William McLaren.
 Keele : John Daniel.
 Keen : Arnold Grey.
 Keen : Arthur Auger.
 Kelly : Arthur Ralph.
 Kemp : Richard Frank.
 Kemsley : Norman Bolton.
 Kemsley : William Hugh.
 Kennard : Laurence.
 Kennett : Charles Arthur.
 Kent : Stanley Henry Gladstone.
 Kibblewhite : Henry James Treleaven.
 Kift : George Ansley.
 King : Frederick Augustus.
 King : Herbert James.
 King : Herbert Walter.
 King : Noel Ward.
 Kingston : Archibald Lawrence.
 Kinton : Harold Ernest.
 Kisch : Augustus Maitland.
 Kislingbury : Arthur Vernon.
 Klosz : Hubert John.
 Knibb : Frederick Charles.
 Knight : Robert Maltman.
 Kohler : Hans.

Ladd : Walter Willoughby.
 Laird : Walter Ross.
 Lamb : Charles Alfred.
 Lambie : William Herbert.
 Lamprell : William Thomas.
 Langford : Douglas Charles.
 Langley : Frank Curtis.
 Lansdown : George Arthur, F.R.I.B.A.
 Larkin : Richard Webster.
 Lathbridge : Staughton Charles Archelus.
 Laurence : Walter Bernard.
 Lavarack : Hamlett Unitt.
 Lavarack : Philip James Vaughan.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates :—

Lawley : George Frank.
 Lawrance : John, Jun.
 Lee : Leslie Stuart.
 Legg : Kenneth Bolton.
 Le Grand : Cecil Wren.
 Leigh : Vincent Stanley.
 Leonard : Edward.
 Lewis : Arthur Llewelyn.
 Lickis : Leonard.
 Lightfoot : John George.
 Line : Henry William.
 Ling : Richard Bertram.
 Linnell : Henry John.
 Little : Henry.
 Living : Charles, Jun.
 Lockhead : Arthur Sydney.
 Loe : Sydney John.
 Logsdon : Horace Stewart.
 Long : Alfred Charles.
 Lowe : Charles Robert.
 Lucas : Joseph.
 Luce : Philip Stanley.
 Luck : George Edward.
 Luffingham : William John.
 Lukey : George Edward.
 Lumley : Edward Adrian.
 Lunn : Ralph William.
 Luton : Albert Gordon.

McDonald : James Ratcliff.
 Macer : Alfred Thomas.
 Machattie : John Macintosh.
 McSheehy : John Edward Gerard.
 Madden : William John.
 Mallett : John Graham.
 Mann : Alfred Henry.
 Marcus : William Mortimer.
 Marks : Thomas Edward.
 Marnier : George Lionel Stuart.
 Marrian : Harold Greenwood,
 A.M.I.C.E.
 Marsh : Ernest George.
 Martin : Alexander Wm.
 Martin : Victor Callingham.
 Maskell : Reginald.
 Maslen : Thomas Patrick Vincent.
 Maxwell : Herbert William.
 May : Frank Sidney Edward.
 May : Richard.
 May : William Stokes.
 Mayhew : William Joseph George.
 Melvin : Charles John.
 Mennie : Frederick Edward, A.R.I.B.A.
 Mercer : William Samuel.
 Meredith : Percy William.
 Merrett : Harold Thrift.
 Merrett : James.
 Merrington : Frederick Arthur.
 Miller : Frederick William.
 Mills : Basil Rupert.
 Mills : Henry Graham Hunt.

Professional Associates :—

Mills : Irwin Stuart.
 Mills : Robert Henry.
 Milne : William Edward Streatfeild.
 Mines : Robert.
 Mitchell : Sidney.
 Moat : Ernest William.
 Moon : Henry Alfred, A.R.I.B.A.
 Moore : Richard Charles.
 Morgan : Ernest William.
 Morgan : Thomas Edward.
 Morris : Henry Rowland.
 Morris : Hubert Lloyd.
 Morrison : James William.
 Mullett : Henry Thomas.
 Murray : Arthur Malcolm.

Neal : Walter Boughton.
 Newbery : George Herbert.
 Newman : Percival Corney, A.R.I.B.A.
 Newman : Walter Philip.
 Nicholson : Ebenezer Bernard.
 Nicholson : Thomas.
 Nixon : Basil Northcote.
 Noble : Walter Hubert.
 Nye : George Vincent.

Offlow : Arthur Rowland.
 Oliver : Harry Hutt.
 Oppenheim : Alfred.
 Orr : Robert.
 Owen : Philip.

Page : Bernard Culmer.
 Palmer : Arthur.
 Palmer : Frederick Charles.
 Panario : Francis Michael.
 Paramor : William.
 Parker : Archie Montgomery.
 Parker : Frederick William.
 Parker : John.
 Parnacott : Arthur Charles.
 Parratt : Albert Martin.
 Parrott : Hugh Francis Vivian.
 Paul : Francis.
 Paul : John William.
 Payne : Frederick George.
 Pearce : Charles Frederick.
 Pearce : Stephen Harvey.
 Pearch : Douglas Davisson.
 Pentleton : Robert Henry.
 Perkins : Samuel Barclay.
 Perry : Charles William.
 Perry : Kenneth George.
 Petrie : Alan Roy.
 Pewtress : Herbert Wilmshurst.
 Philips : Herbert Stanley.
 Phillips : Samuel Charles.

LONDON—*continued.**Professional Associates :—*

Phillips : William Ritchie.
 Pilbeam : Francis Newcastle.
 Pilkington : James Monteath.
 Pinfold : Francis Arthur.
 Pipe : Henry James.
 Plumstead : Henry William Lewis.
 Porter : Evelyn de Bock.
 Porter : Sydney Lawrance.
 Potter : Edward.
 Power : Richard Reilly.
 Poynton : Rex James.
 Price : Capel Hereward.
 Price : Eric Arthur.
 Price : William Harry Ijyne.
 Friday : Arthur Kenneth.
 Prior : Gordon Stewart.
 Pusser : Daniel Robert.

Quarmby : Charles David.

Radburn : Sydney Charles.
 Rampton : Percy William.
 Ramsay : Ernest William.
 Ransom : Thomas Reginald.
 Ratcliff : Sidney Arthur.
 Raymond : Walter Leslie.
 Rayner : Kenneth.
 Rayson : William James.
 Read : Albert Edward.
 Reavell : Charles Asquith.
 Reay : Robert Henry.
 Reed : Stanley Gordon.
 Rees : William Harold.
 Rice : Charles Spring.
 Rice : Edward.
 Richards : Arthur Walter Trollope.
 Richardson : Ernest Edward.
 Richardson : Frederick.
 Richardson : William Edward.
 Ringland : William Ewart.
 Roberts : Arthur Cecil.
 Roberts : Charles Minto.
 Roberts : Frederick Leonard.
 Robertson : Henry Charles.
 Robinson : Leslie.
 Roff : Edgar Maurice.
 Rogers : Edgar Arthur.
 Rogers : Vivian Barry.
 Rolfe : Charles Bertram.
 Ronald : Thomas Rowan.
 Roper : John William.
 Rosevear : John Ashburnham.
 Rowe : Gilbert Charles.
 Rowett : Frederick Joseph Lancaster.
 Ruault : Claude Edwyn.
 Rubinstein : Isaac.
 Ruddle : George William.
 Rutter : Vallancey Arthur.

Professional Associates :—

Ryan : Bernal John.
 Ryde : Edward Humphrey Noel.
 Ryde : John Titcomb.

 Sainsbury : William Charles.
 St. Quintin : Clifford Jack.
 Salter : William.
 Sanders : John Robert.
 Sands : Hubert Covell.
 Satchell : Herbert Arnold, F.R.I.B.A.
 Sayer : Harvey Robert.
 Scantlebury : William Seth.
 Sceats : Douglas Briant.
 Schmieder : Carl Frederick George.
 Schroeder : Edward.
 Scoble : Herbert Thomas.
 Scriven : John Pearce.
 Scrivener : John Charles.
 Selby : Frank.
 Seller : Frank Russell.
 Sewell : Frank Hersey
 Sewill : Arnold Waterlow.
 Sexton : George William Francis.
 Sharp : William Alfred.
 Shelley : William Lincoln.
 Sherry : Nathaniel.
 Sherwin : Cyril Joseph.
 Sherwin : Henry Edward.
 Sheppard : John Mortimer.
 Shiner : Lawrence Alexander David.
 Shipwright : William George,
 Lic.R.I.B.A.
 Short : John Rodwell.
 Sich : Percy Bertram Wardell.
 Sims : Nugent Woolcott.
 Skelt : Frederick Mitchell.
 Skeen : Ernest Alexander.
 Skingle : Alfred Charles.
 Skitt : Arthur Howard Wakem.
 Slater : John.
 Smith : Alfred Edward.
 Smith : Arthur Frederick.
 Smith : Arthur Kitson.
 Smith : Ernest Disraeli.
 Smith : Franklin.
 Smith : George Henry.
 Smith : Harry Vincent.
 Smith : Hubert John.
 Smith : John Harold.
 Smith : Sidney.
 Smith : William Boulton.
 Snell : Charles Frederick.
 Solomons : Ernest Albert.
 Sortwell : Arthur Robert.
 Souray : Edwin Guy.
 Speed : Sydney Charles.
 Spencer : Francis Augustus.
 Spink : James.
 Spooner : Herbert John.
 Spyer : George.

LONDON—continued.

Professional Associates :—

Stamper: Thomas Henry Gilborn.
 Stanbridge: Archibald Robert.
 Stapleton: George Aubrey.
 Steddy: Harry Charles.
 Stedeford: John Britton.
 Stevens: Lewis John.
 Stevens: Roland Honyel.
 Stevens: William Frederick Hood.
 Stevenson: Frederick J.
 Stiles: Herbert.
 Stimson: Douglas Cecil.
 Stimson: Edward Frederick.
 Stimson: Herbert Percy.
 Stoneham: Frederic Martyn.
 Stower: Joseph.
 Strachan: Robert Gordon.
 Stretton: John William.
 Stroud: Albert William.
 Stubbing: Richard Webb.
 Sturt: Leslie.
 Summerfield: Joseph Charles.
 Sunderland: Amos.
 Surrey: Christopher William.
 Swain: George Henry.
 Swan: Harrold.
 Sykes: Cyril.
 Symes: James Gordon.
 Symes: William Charles.

Talbot-Ponsonby: Arthur Hugh
 Brabazon.
 Tanner: Arthur Ralph.
 Taplin: George Aubrey.
 Taylor: David Henry.
 Taylor: George Scarborough.
 Taylor: Herbert William.
 Taylor: John Francis White.
 Taylor: John Henley.
 Taylor: Thomas Osborne.
 Taylor: Walter Floyd.
 Taylor: William Graham.
 Templeton: Stanley James.
 Thatcher: Ivan James.
 Thoburn: Hugh Forsyth.
 Thomas: Alfred William.
 Thomas: Frederick Mowbray.
 Thomas: James Hugh Tremayne.
 Thomerson: Albert.
 Thompson: Alfred Alexander.
 Thompson: Arnold John.
 Thompson: Joseph Atherden.
 Thompson: Roland O'Brien.
 Thomson: Herbert David.
 Thornley: Harold Victor.
 Thorpe: Arthur Ralph.
 Thurgood: Leonard Fielder.

Professional Associates :—

Tidey: Herbert Gordon.
 Tidmarsh: Charles Baillie.
 Tiplady: Frederick Chester.
 Tivendale: Thomas.
 Tobias: Maurice.
 Toley: Ernest Albert.
 Toley: Frank.
 Toll: Stanley.
 Tomkins: Samuel Edward.
 Townsend: George James.
 Trafford: Francis Noel.
 Troke: George William.
 Trollope: Francis Henry Moore.
 Trollope: Robert John.
 Trowbridge: Frank William.
 Turner: Arthur.
 Turner: Henry Charles Pettit.
 Turner: Henry Coventon.
 Tyler: William Bott.
 Tyms: Douglas James.
 Tyrrell: Oscar.
 Tyser: Grafton Leslie.
 Tyson: George Alfred.

Ulyett: Leslie George Stanton.

Veit: Leonard James.
 Venning: Harry John, A.R.I.B.A.
 Vigers: Geoffrey Leslie.
 Vine: Wilfrid Gordon.
 Vining: Eric Leslie Randall.
 Vint: James Henry White.
 Vinter: Pamplin Mauldin.

Wade: Reginald Sidney.
 Waggett: Cyril Frederick William.
 Walker: Denham.
 Walker: James Chalmers.
 Walker: William Selves.
 Walsh: Frederick William.
 Walter: Sydney James.
 Waters: Albert Edward.
 Watkinson: Harold Edward.
 Watney: Ronald Dendy.
 Watson: Charles Havers.
 Watson: Frederick Percy.
 Watson: William James.
 Watts: Frederick Spring.
 Weaver: Lionel Hunter.
 Webster: Frank Coutts.
 Webster: Frederick Annesley
 Michael.

LONDON—*continued.**Professional Associates :—*

Wellings : Charles Henry Clifford.
West : Sidney Arthur Henry.
Westhofen : Philip.
Wheeler : Arthur Carruthers.
Wheeler : Welby.
White : Frederick Charles.
Whitefield : Stanley Parkin.
Whitehead : Ernest Mortimer.
Whiteley : Cyprian Charles Oswald.
Whitney : Eustace Scott.
Wicks : Stanley William Lindsay.
Wilde : Sidney Algernon.
Wilkes : George Thomas.
Williams : Peter Lloyd Armstrong.
Willis : Stanley Scott.
Willmott : James Perceval.
Willoughby : Charles Albert.
Willoughby : Charles William.
Wilson : John Hayes.
Winebaum : Goodman George.
Wintle : Arthur.

Professional Associates :—

Womack : Oswald Cedric.
Wonnacott : Howard John
Wood : Albert Frederick.
Woodroffe : Norman Frederic.
Woolcock : William Thomas Harry.
Wootten : Charles Stanley.
Worth : George Pearce.
Wraight : George Frederick Harold.
Wykes : Herbert Ivie.

Yates : Charles William.
Yates : Wilfrid Archibald.
Yendell : Alfred Tom.
Young : David Wilberforce.
Young : Gordon Casson.
Young : Herbert Henry.
Young : William George.
Youngs : Sidney.

LONDON—continued.

Associates :—

Barry : Charles Edward.
Barry : Sir John Wolfe, K.C.B.,
M.I.C.E.,

Associate of Council.

Beale : John Field.
Beale : Sydney William Phipson.
Bidder : Harold Francis, B.A.
Boyle : Sir Edward, Bart.

Clarke : Sir Ernest.
Clode : Walter, K.C.
Colam : Robert Frederick, K.C.
Courthope-Munroe : Harry, M.A.
(Cantab.)
Coward : John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Crouch : James Leonard.

Dibdin : Lewis George.

Fletcher-Moulton : Hugh Lawrence.
Freeman : George Mallowes, K.C.
Freshfield : Edwin.

Graham : William Vaux, M.I.C.E.
Grantham : Richard Fuge, M.I.C.E.
Grantham : William Wilson.
Gwyer : Maurice Lenford.

Harper : Richard Williamson.
Houghton : George Boydell.

Associates :—

Howes : Arthur Burnaby.
Hudson : Alfred Arthur, K.C.

Jeeves : William John.

Leworthy : John Henry.

Mead : Lawrence.
Mence : Phillip Allan.
Moon : Ernest Robert, K.C.
Mould : Graham Harley.

Page : Ernest, K.C.
Pain : Arthur Cadlick, M.I.C.E.

Redman : Joseph Haworth.

Stutfield : Alfred Robert Ogilvie.

Terry : George Percy Warner.
Thorne : Richard Squire, B.A.
(Cantab.)

Walsh : Cecil Henry, K.C.

Colonial Fellows :—

Anderson : Henry, A.M.I.C.E.
Bradley : Benjamin.
Clarke : Charles Wentworth.
Coghlan : Henry Lake.
Leane : Walter Burditt, M.I.C.E.,
M.Am.Soc.C.E.
Sanders : Francis Leonard.
Whetton : Wray Wilkins.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AFRICA.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

ELDAMA RAVINE.

Fellow :—

Blunt : Montague Cecil

NAIROBI.

Fellow :—

Lynde : Walter Mighells.

Professional Associates :—

Campbell : Charles Howard.

Giles : Charles Malcolm.

Grogan : Harold Keith.

Hall : Cyril Albert.

Colonial Fellow :—

Tanner : William Hugh.

NAIVASKA.

Professional Associate :—

Holzappel : John William, N.D.A.

TANA RIVER.

Professional Associate :—

Rule : Thomas.

CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN.

Fellows :—

Short : Ernest William George, Captain.

Sladdin : Frederick Robert Edwin.

Wrennall : Walter.

Professional Associate :—

Labdon : Herbert George.

EAST LONDON.

Professional Associate :—

Sale : Arthur Reed.

PORT ELIZABETH.

Professional Associate :—

Pike : John Percy.

WOODSTOCK.

Professional Associate :—

Menmuir : Robert William.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Professional Associate :—

Wadman : Albert John.

Colonial Fellow :—

McKinstry : Arthur Douglas.

ASSIUT.

Colonial Fellow :—

Morgan : George Henry.

CAIRO.

Professional Associates :—

Clark : Raymund Montague.

Heald : Harry Mair.

Yelf : Jack Robert.

EL TARH.

Colonial Fellow :—

Lowden : Andrew.

KHARABA.

Professional Associate :—

Kerr : Norman Munro.

RAS-EL-KHALIG.

Fellow :—

Hood : Thomas, Jun.

Professional Associate :—

Skitt : Rowland Colley.

TOR.

Professional Associate :—

Speakman : John McClure.

NATAL.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

Colonial Fellow :—

Osbourn : Edward.

NYASSALAND.

ZOMBA.

Professional Associate :—

McCall : Jacobus Stewart Johnson.

Colonial Fellow :—

Firr : Thomas Freeman.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Professional Associates :—

Stucké : William Henry, A.R.I.B.A.

Wallace : Herbert Alexander Craig.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

CHINDE.

Professional Associate :—

Browne : Eustace Montague.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

RHODESIA.

BULAWAYO.

Professional Associate :—
Youatt : Ernest.

SALISBURY.

Professional Associates :—
Dawson : Eric James.
Mundy : Hugh Algernon Godfrey.

TRANSVAAL.

JOHANNESBURG.

Professional Associates :—
English : Henry Cecil.
Gayer : Alfred Edward.
Hickman : Frank Davis.
Irvine : Archibald Wyndham.
Stucké : William Henry, A.R.I.B.A.

Colonial Fellows :—
Harrison : William.
Stokes : Frederick Vincent.

PRETORIA.

Professional Associate :—
Walters : Percy Thomas.

Colonial Fellows :—

Bell-John : Harry.
Cowling : John William.
Howgrave-Graham : George Ernest.

ROBERTS HEIGHTS.

Fellow :—
Hewitt : Frederic Thomas Baines,
Captain.

UGANDA.

UGANDA.

Professional Associate :—
Hart : Arthur Reginald Glendower.

Colonial Fellow :—
Allen : Raymond Cecil.

WEST COAST.

OALABAR.

Colonial Fellow :—
Williams : George Brigars.

GAMBIA.

Professional Associate :—
Hollis : Herbert, A.M.I.C.E.

GOLD COAST.

Professional Associates :—
Bladen : Lionel Macdonald Wells.
Nash : Eugène Fleetwood.

LAGOS.

Professional Associate :—
Webb : Reginald Acheson.

NIGERIA, NORTHERN.

Colonial Fellow :—
Cousin : Robert.

NIGERIA, SOUTHERN.

Professional Associate :—
Bunny : Joseph.

SIERRA LEONE.

Professional Associates :—
Bradshaw : Arthur Stanley,
A.M.I.C.E.
Scotland : Douglas William.
Stanley : George.

AMERICA (CENTRAL).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Usher : Charles Richard.

WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Miller : William.

BARBADOES.

Colonial Fellow :—
Bowen : Ernest Francis Sinderby.

DOMINICA.

Professional Associate :—
Skeat : Arthur Percival.

JAMAICA.

Professional Associate :—
Biscoe : Robert Stafford.

Colonial Fellows :—
Abrahams : Charles Victor.
Baker : William Anthony.
Bancroft : Augustus Charles.
Dodd : John Hugh.
Foster : Edward.
Liddell : Walter Colin.
McGahan : Amos Harvey
Reid : Edward George.

ST. VINCENT.

Colonial Fellow :—
Smith : James Landreth.

TRINIDAD.

Professional Associate :—
Prevatt : Francis Christophe.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Osment : Harry Shorthose.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.***AMERICA (NORTH).****CANADA.****ALBERTA.***Professional Associate :—*

Pearman : Francis May.

Colonial Fellows :—

Burr : Thomas Arnold.

Gregson : William.

Lines : Roland Walter.

Prosser : Arthur Dillwyn.

Sanders : Francis Leonard.

Trench : Waldo Talbot.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.*Fellow :—*

Harvie : Robert.

Professional Associates :—

Blackman : John William Bernard,

A.M. Can. Soc. C. E.

Falkner : John William.

Ferris : George William.

Foster : William Howard.

King : John Leonard.

Lavington : Thomas Henry Russ.

Mason : Francis Scott.

Mitchell : Herbert Arthur.

Seale : Percy James.

Young : Archibald Ford.

Colonial Fellows :—

Mitchell : Archibald Francis.

Noakes : Arthur Orwhyn.

MANITOBA.*Professional Associates :—*

Andrews : William Frederick.

Bloor : Richard Ashton.

Watts : Ernest William.

ONTARIO.*Fellow :—*

Oarnell : Sydney George.

Professional Associates :—

Ashton : Arthur Ward.

Clunn : Thomas Henry Gwyther.

Emslie : Benjamin Leslie.

Le May : Tracey Deavin.

Owen : John.

Percival : Alexander William.

Teare : Frank.

Williams : David.

QUEBEC.*Professional Associate :—*

Allen : Newstead Adams.

SASKATCHEWAN.*Professional Associates :—*

Benson : Ralph Francis.

Genders : Percy Robert.

Mundle : Ernest Ranson.

Pain : Coard Henry.

Parker : Howard.

Starley : Bernard.

UNITED STATES.**CALIFORNIA.***Professional Associate :—*

Greenfield : Frederick James.

Colonial Fellow :—

Burchell : Sidney Herbert.

NEW JERSEY.*Professional Associate :—*

Baines : William Henry.

AMERICA (SOUTH).**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.****BUENOS AIRES.***Professional Associates :—*

Blencowe : Sydney.

Crossley : Thomas Edgar.

Fitch : Philip.

Lorimer : Gordon.

Colonial Fellow :—

Griffiths : Owen.

BRAZIL.**ESTADO DE SAN PAULO.***Professional Associate :—*

Steward : George Edward.

SANTOS.*Colonial Fellow :—*

Nottage : Percy George.

CHILI.**ARICA.***Professional Associate :—*

Amies : Herbert Christopher.

PARAGUAY.*Professional Associate :—*

Pattinson : Jeffrey.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

ASIA.

CEYLON.

BADULLA.

- Professional Associate* :—
Manson : Edward Beresford.
Colonial Fellow :—
Halliley : Charles Frederick William.

COLOMBO.

- Professional Associates* :—
Adam : Walter.
Baker : Frank Leslie.
Davis : William Arthur.
Harrison : Hamilton Payn.
Hopley : Sydney Frank.
Johnston : Robert James.
Longbottom : John Leonard, B.Sc.
Loram : John Anning.
Stephenson : Chambré Corcor
Stillington.
Vince : Clement Harwood.
Colonial Fellows :—
Billingham : Major John Alfred
Lawrence.
Clark : Hudson Owen.
Gill : James Herbert Wainwright.
Lees : Henry Berry, A.M.I.C.E.
May : Philip John.

KANDY.

- Professional Associate* :—
Nettelton : Oscar Traves.

MATALE.

- Professional Associate* :—
Harrison : Percy Walton.

MORATUWA.

- Colonial Fellow* :—
de Silva : Charles Peter.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.

- Fellow* :—
Wenborn : Sidney Thomas, Major.
Professional Associates :—
Iser : Sydney Henry Howard.
Lowick : Henry Capell.
Newhouse : Edward.
Reed : Edward B.
Tickle : Arthur George Warnham.
West : Harold.
Colonial Fellows :—
Hooper : Augustus Shelton.
Sutton : Fred.
Wright : Arthur Edgar.

SHANGHAI.

- Fellows* :—
Peebles : Philip.
Sparke : Norman Lush.
Professional Associates :—
Halse : Sidney Joseph.
Wilson : George Leopold.
Colonial Fellow :—
Godfrey : Charles Henry, M.I.O.E.

EAST INDIES.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

- Professional Associate* :—
Ermen : Cuthbert Emil Albert.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

GEMAS.

- Professional Associate* :—
de Stacpoole : Francis G.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

- Professional Associate* :—
Tayler : Vivian Alfred.

PAHANG.

- Fellow* :—
Walker : James William Boyd.

PERAK.

- Professional Associates* :—
Cholmeley : Hugh Ralph.
Slater : Arthur James.
Taylor : Ernest.
Withycombe : John Gidley.

SELANGOR.

KAJANG.

- Professional Associate* :—
Burn-Callander : Cuthbert.

KUALA LUMPUR.

- Professional Associates* :—
Atkin-Berry : Herbert Courtney.
Stubington : Robert Alan.
Stubington : William Henry.

Colonial Fellow :—

- Edwardes : William Arnold Donaldson.

SEREMBAN.

- Professional Associate* :—
Bedington : Guy Cyril.

JOHORE.

Colonial Fellow :—

- Lermit : Arthur Alfred.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

MALACCA.

- Fellow* :—
Lermit : Alfred William

PENANG.

- Professional Associate* :—
Neubronner : Harry Alfred, A.R.I.B.A.

SINGAPORE.

- Professional Associates* :—
Taylor : John.
Walton : Edgar Thomas.
Colonial Fellows :—
Carpmael : Harold.
Lincoln : John Alban.
Nicholas : Wilfred Dunstan.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.

Fellows :—

Burge : James Thomas.
 Delves : Robert Henry Addington.
 Fritchley : Edwin Wollaston.
 Mirams : Arthur Edward.
 Pibbs : Harry.

Associate :—

Cardale : William Henry.

CALCUTTA.

Professional Associates :

Hingston : Cecil Victor.
 Westbrook : Bernard Anson.

Colonial Fellow :—

Shroshree : Albert de Bois.

CHAHARDHARPUR.

Colonial Fellow :—

Burstal : Arthur Cyril.

DELHI.

Colonial Fellow :—

Blomfield : Charles Geoffrey.

HOWRAH.

Colonial Fellow :—

Cuerden : Frederick James.

KARWAR.

Colonial Fellow :—

Cooper : Joseph A. W., A.M.I.M.E.

KASHMIR.

Professional Associate :—

Gopal : Ram, M.A.

LURJAPUR.

Professional Associate :—

Amoore : Henry James.

MADRAS.

Professional Associate :—

Barker : Howard William.

MIDNAPORE.

Colonial Fellow :—

Melvin : William George.

OUDEH.

Professional Associate :—

Sharma : Lakshmi Chand.

INDIA—cont.

PUNJAUB.

Fellow :—

McIntosh : Richard.

Professional Associate :—

Dudley : Roland.

ROORKEE.

Colonial Fellow :—

Gurney : James Stratton.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

Colonial Fellows :—

Gairdner : Kenneth Graeme
 Michell : John.

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALIA.

BRISBANE.

Professional Associates :—

Plant : Clifford Ernest.
 Spry : William Murray Straddar.

PERTH.

Fellow :—

Hewitt : Arthur Cecil, A.M.I.C.E. ●

WELLINGTON.

Fellow :—

Hoskins : Marcus.

TASMANIA.

BURNIE.

Professional Associate :—

McGaw : Andrew Kidd.

Colonial Fellow :—

Peace : John Chalmers.

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Professional Associate :—

Blyth : Harold King.

MALTA.

Fellow :—

Hughes : George.

SWEDEN.

OFVERUM.

Professional Associate :—

Turner : Joscelin Maitland.



THE ABBEY PRESS,
PHIPPS & CONNOR,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.







